Political—1931

California

Elections

PASADENA, CAL.
STAR NEWS

FEB 24 1931

NEGROES ASK POSTS FOR ELECTION

City Directors Hear Plea for Vote Tally Work

C. A. JONES PLEADS FOR FAIRNESS

Percentage of Municipal Employes Revealed

Appointment of Negroes on election boards in Pasadena was requested of the Board of City Directors today by a group of Negro citizens headed by Clarence A. Jones, an attorney. It was reported that the boards have been named for the primary nominating and general elections in March and April. However, it is possible that in future elections Negroes may be named, according to Chairman R. L. Daugherty. He declared that the city board is not seeking to discriminate against Negroes.

City Work Percentage

While the figures were not presented at the board's meeting today it was said at the City Hall that city employes are 1:67 per cent of the population of Pasadena and that 1.40 per cent of the Negro population is employed by the city.

According to Mr. Jones, the members of his race are entitled to appointment on the election boards. He declared there are precincts in Pasadena in which every other voter is a Negro.

"The Negroes," declared Mr. Jones, "try to be decent citizens. There is no reason why they should not be entitled to serve on election boards. We are a respectable, but powerless minority and dare not put ourselves above a mop. We dare not ask to be policemen or firemen and are helpless and at your mercy. We can't demand, but we can appeal to your sense of justice."

Mr. Jones declared he "could hardly believe his ears" when told that the board had declared that Negroes could not serve on the election boards.

Appeal to Fairness

"I appeal to you as man to man," said Mr. Jones, "to give us the benefit of fairness. If it is not right to appoint Negroes to the election boards, then don't do it."

Chairman Daugherty of the city board said the city clerk gets out the list of election officials and the board automatically approves the names. He added that the board does not want to be unfair.

Director N. J. Shupe declared "the situation is a hard one." He declared that in many precincts front rooms of private homes are rented as polling places and owners objected to a mixture of race. Mrs. M. A. Palmer, a Negro, called attention that when premises were designated as election precincts that ownership for the time being was in the control of the city and that Negroes as citizens and electors would have a right to go to the polls.

Question by Mr. Paddock

Director C. H. Paddock wanted to know if Mr. Jones would be satisfied to have Negroes named as election officials in precincts where all the voters were of that race. Mr. Jones asked that Negroes be named on the board where the board saw fit to name them. Mrs. M. Strickland, a Negro taxpayer for thirty-five years, called attention to the fact that Negro women have served as election officials in Pasadena in the past.

Sylvan Bevans, a Negro, made his third appearance before the board seeking employment. He declared that City Manager R. V. Orbison had declined to give him an interview, but Mr. Orbison said this had occurred after the applicant had turned down a job at the auditorium. Mr. Bevans stated however, that he had not been given a job and when Mr. Orbison offered to send him back for one today the applicant said he could not take it as his wife is ill.

Negro Superior Court Judgeship Sought

Los Angeles, Aug. 29 (CNS)—The Northwest Voters and Civic League of this city, headed by Mrs. Eva Carter Buckner, has begun a concerted effort for the appointment of a Negro to a Superior court judgeship here. Members of the State assembly having large Nero constituencies are being thoroughly canvassed to aid in the accomplishment of ths aim. At a recent meeting the League had as its guest state assemblyman Charles Lyons, who assured the audience that he would use his influence and voice to see that an appointment of a Negro to the judicial bench would be accomplished.

Political - 1931

Elections.

D.C.

JUDGE MC MAHON REAPPOINTED TO POLICE COURT

Washington D.C.

The concensus of opinion among Negro lawyers of this city whose practice requires extensive Police Court contact is to the effect that the reappointment of Judge John P. McMahon as a jurist in that branch of the District Government is acceptable.

Although Attorney Perry W. Howard, in his position as president of the Washington Bar Association, would make no statement relative to the opinion of that group on the appointment, a Tribune canvas of the city's most outstanding practitioners resulted in an almost unanimous endorsement of Judge McMahon.

Judge McMahon was first appointed to the Police Court bench in 1918 by President Wilson. He was reappointed by President Coolidge. This recent reappointment was recommended to President Hoover by the Attorney General.

During his stay on the bench Judge McMahon, according to a majority of local colored attorneys has always shown a sprit of fairness in his trying of cases. At no time, they hold, has he been influenced by the color of the skin in decisions. Although he is a strict lawyer and one who believes that the law is right, the general belief is that with Judge McMahon no one person's word is better than that of another.

Elections.

COLORED VOTERS ELECT DAYTONA BEACH MAYOR

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—The voting strength of this city's colored population showed itself here last week in electing as mayor, Edward H. Armstrong, who was voted against by the majority of the white voters.

Armstrong polled 3,112 votes against 2,613 for Don Morris, his opponent. Election returns show that he carried 1,130 of the 1,400 votes cast by colored citizens. The large vote cast in precincts 8-B and 8-C turned the tide of victory in Armstrong's favor and swept into office A. Bailey Clark O. B. Shanley, Cassie B. Wingate and William C. Perry, all white, as members of the city commission. The former two were on the Morris ticket the latter two with Armstrong.

Out-Vote Whites

701, and carried the six precincts in which there is no colored vote. Citizens stood in line all day to vote in precincts 8-B and 8-C, the final vote in the latter precinct showing that 886 colored voted against 627 whites. The polling place in this precinct was closed at 6 p.m., although there were 82 persons still in line to vote.

Precinct 8-C is located in Zone Three, while 8-B is in Zone Four. It was in these two zones that the Armstrong vote piled up. Records show that of 7,285 registered white voters, 2,885 of them failed to go to the polls, some of them because they had not qualified by paying their poll taxes.

Prior to the election politicals rallies were held throughout the city. One of these was held in the Campbell Street School and another at the Knights of Pythias Hall. Morris supporters attended meetings at these places and at the K. P. Hall it was reported that several colored citizens expressed the opinion that Armstrong's election would spell ruin.

Some Oppose

Among those reported to have supported Morris are: B. S. Faircloth, J. W. Howard, W. M. Graham, John H. Williams, the Rev. Thomas Daily, W. S. German, John Williams and Clayton Bell.

Armstrong, who served terms as mayor in 1928 and 1929, was accused of having said that the matter of high taxes was not a matter about which colored citizens should be concerned, while Jake Thompson was alleged to have been paid 35 cents a head for every vote in the colored precincts.

Elections.

NEGROES TO AFFECT POLITICAL CHANGES

8-21-31

Centering Of Population May Result In Election Of Members Of Race

By RUSSELL KENT
Advertiser Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Political implications from the shifting of negro population in the United States as disclosed by census figures showing numerous increase of negro population in the North and East and a marked slowing of the increase in the South are inescapable.

The election of Oscar De Priest, negro, by a Chicago constituency as a member of Congress occasioned no surprise to those familiar with the congestion of negroes in that part of the Illinois metropolis comprising the First District, but the wonder grows that other cities, particularly New York, have escaped a similar result in congressional elections. Census figures show that in the North and East the increase in negro population between 1920 and 1930 was 63.6 per cent, a numerical increase of 936,910 in the decade, and that in the Southern tier of states the percentage increase in negro population in the same period was 5 and the numerical increase was 449,346.

Of the 412,814 negroes in New York State, according to returns of the 1930 census, 327,706 were concentrated in the City of New York itself. The increase in New York City's negro population in the 10 years between 1920 and 1930 was 175,239, equivalent to 114.9 per cent. The five Boroughs of New York City contain more negroes than 34 of the states of the Union; more than Ohio, where the negro has been a political factor for years; more than Michigan, which has attracted attention with its increase colored population in recent years; more than the border states of Missouri and Oklahoma, and more than either Maryland or Kentucky.

That the Harlem district has not returned a negro member of the National House of Representatives may be considered a tribute to the astute manner in which the Democratic chieftains of Tammany Hall have succeeded in dividing negro leadership and placating it by minor municipal appointments. The district is predominantly democratic. There have been efforts by negroes to gain a seat in Congress from Greater New York but thus far they have been unsuccessful, although the Republican ticket several times in recent years has carried the name of a negro for that office. The question arises, how long this condition can obtain with the rapid increase in negro population in the metropolis?

Chicago ranks second among the cities of the United States in negro population with 233,903 of that race last year, an increase of 124,445, or 113.7 per cent in 10 years. In the whole of Illinois the census last year showed 328,972 negroes, emphasizing the concentration in Chicago. Chicago has more negroes among its population than any of 32 entire states, including Kentucky and Oklahoma.

Philadelphia has more negroes among its population than 30 states in the Union. Census returns last year showed 219,599 of that race living in the City of Brotherly Love, an increase of 85,370 or 63.6 per cent in 10 years.

Detroit last year had 120,066 of the 169,453 negroes living in Michigan. The city showed an increase of 79,228 negroes in the decade, a number equivalent to an increase of 194 per cent. It had more negroes among its population than 26 entire states.

Such figures as these demonstrates the growing importance of the negro as a political factor in centers of the North and East where he has congregated. The implications point not only to the possibility of additional negro members of Congress, but, perhaps more importantly, to the increasing probability of politicians in these sections catering to the negro vote.

New York Democrats Win

NOV 14 1931

JOHN WILLIAM SMITH (Dem.)
Elected Alderman.

JAMES E. STEPHENS (Dem.)
Re-elected Assemblyman.

Election Returns

Afro-American

CLEVELAND ELECTS FOUR

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—(ANP)—Dr. LeRoy N. Bundy, Lawrence O. Payne and Clayborne George, members of the Cleveland City Council, were each re-elected here Tuesday, running well toward the head of the ticket in their respective districts.

Mrs. Alexander H. Martin was elected a member of the school board, entering her second term. Alexander H. Martin, her husband, was defeated for municipal judge by 617 votes. A recount is expected to count him in

NOV 14 1931

DEMOCRATS CARRY NEW YORK

NEW YORK.—J. H. Stephens (Dem.) 7,024, re-elected to Assembly, 19th District. Rivers (Rep.) 5,032; Crosswaith (Soc.) 512.

John William Smith (Dem.) 6,959, re-elected Alderman from 21st District. Roberts (Rep.) 4,917. Brown (Soc.) 992.

Fred Moore, (Rep.) Alderman, 19th District, 6,174, lost to Martin (white Dem.) 8,400.

Baltimore, Md.

Lamar Perkins, Assemblyman, 21st District (Rep.) 6,092, lost to Paris white, (Dem.) 7,520.

CINCINNATI RE-ELECTS HALL

In Cincinnati, Ohio, Frank B. Hall was elected a member of the city council. Hall, a former city detective, became business manager of a local newspaper, the Bulletin, as part of his strategy in winning his race.

JERSEY BEATS HARGRAVES

NEWARK.—Assemblyman Hargraves (Rep.) of Orange, was defeated along with ex-Senator Baird, G.O.P. candidate for Governor.

GIBSON LOSES IN BOSTON

BOSTON, Mass.—Aubrey Gibson, Ninth Ward candidate for the city council, was defeated Thursday.

ELECTED JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

EAST ORANGE, N.J.—George Bates was elected justice of the peace here, Tuesday.

TOLEDO CANDIDATES RUN WELL

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Reuben Parker (Rep.) polling 14,000 votes, was 400 behind the white victor in the race for city council.

Father Waller Payne Stanley polled 9,347 votes in the county-wide contest for the board of education. The colored registered voters total 13,800. Father Stanley, who is pastor of All Saints P.E. Church, made 150 addresses, many of them in homes of both races.

Political-1931

Illinois.

Elections.

JOURDAIN ELECTED

Canadian

FORMER NEW BEDFORD BOY, NEWSPAPER MAN, ELECTED TO EVANSTON COUNCIL

4-18-31

Chicago, April 16, 1931.—Edward B. Jourdain, Harvard graduate and Chicago newspaper man, was elected to the city council of Evanston, Ill., here Wednesday. Jourdain is one of the outstanding political figures in Evanston, and his election marked the esteem in which he was held by his fellow townsmen.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

APR 8 - 1931

'Foreign Policy' Kept Thompson In for 3 Terms

Chicago's Domestic Situation Finally Brings Defeat to the Republican Mayor

William Hale Thompson, the big blunderbuss of Chicago politics, held control of Chicago as Mayor for three terms largely on the basis of a "foreign policy" which reached its climax in the ringing cry: "Let King George keep his snoot out of Chicago."

But the domestic situation, as exemplified by the rise of Alphonse Capone and similar gang chiefs to eminence in the city's life, by the murder of Alfred J. Lingle, "Chicago Tribune" reporter, and particularly by the city's bankruptcy which kept municipal appointees from getting their pay last winter, finally overwhelmed his amazing popularity.

Then also Anton J. Cermak gained strength in the campaign which won him the Mayoralty yesterday through the desertion of Mayor Thompson from the Republican ranks, backing Mrs Ruth Hanna McCormick for the United States Senate last autumn, a desertion which elected Senator J. Hamilton Lewis.

Taxes Gained 19 Per Cent

Tax bills showing a 19 per cent increase descended on the populace just before election, while Cermak talked the issue. Which may explain why, for once, Thompson failed in his tried and successful campaign oratory:

"Tony has been against the Germans, the Jews and the Irish—yes, and the Negroes too, for he fired all the Negro kiddie caddies in the forest preserves and he's proud of it. During the war Tony was running with the pro-British and calling the Germans Huns. Now he wants the Germans to vote for him. Tony is a Jew hater. By the articles of incorporation of a summer resort enterprise of Tony's no Jews are admitted."

Actions Drew Protests

In vain through the years Bill Bill's opponents had protested that he hasn't paid any attention to city problems, that he has rarely visited City Hall, that he never has discussed anything but race prejudice, bugaboos and personalities in his campaigns. But the crowd laughed at his gibes, shrunk with horror at the spectable of King George of England editing the schools' history textbooks and at the possibility of the United States entering the World Court.

Unlike most leaders of the mob, Bill Thompson was reared in wealth. He was born in Boston in 1869 and brought to Chicago as a boy. His father founded a real estate business which later gave the son several million dollars. At the age of fifteen, however, Bill spurned the prospect of higher education and went to Wyoming as ranch cook, brakeman, cattle owner, and cowboy. Six years later he returned to Chicago on the death of his father to take over the family fortune, but always he has maintained an interest in outdoor sports and once was director general of the Sportsman's Club of America.

Thompson was elected alderman from the second ward in 1900, and soon began making an impression with his simplified political oratory and the engaging personality which gleamed from his six-foot frame. In 1902 he became County Commissioner, and finally in 1915 was elected Mayor.

Opposed Entry in War

"Chicago is the sixth German city in the world," he shouted in the war days, campaigning against America's entrance into the war. Graft ran rampant, the Police Commissioner accused his own department of corruption and entanglements with the underwold, and the Civil Service Commission was hailed as a "wrecking crew." But Thompson came back into office in 1919 on a "Fredom for Ireland" plank.

In 1923 Thompson stepped out of office voluntarily, which was generally taken as an admission that he could not be re-elected, but in 1927 he dumfounded the country by coming back again and defeating Mayor Dever.

Back in office he went into his famous campaign to oust Superintendent of Schools McAndrew as a stool pigeon of Great Britan. He tried to put the members of the school board in jail.

But finally the city began to take an interest in local happenings, the Valentine's day massacre of seven gangsters, the murder of Reporter Lingle, the admitted corruption of the police. Yesterday he was defeated.

THOMPSON DEFEATED HIMSELF

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON beat himself for Mayor of Chicago Tuesday. Republicans elected two of the three remaining candidates, James Kearns for city treasurer and Edward Casey for Municipal Court Judge. If they had the votes to elect Kearns and Casey they had them to elect Thompson. But they didn't want Thompson. All successful candidates are Irish, except Cermak, who is Irish enough in political finesse.

Lefender

Thompson is no ordinary man. He can claim family and tradition. He had friends who adored him. They had brought him from obscurity to power, but he threw them over and picked up elements that can never be a leadership part in the Republican party as organized in Illinois.

The Republican Party here is the law and order crowd, the elements of intelligence, of wealth and patriotism. The gang crowd worked in on His Honor. When they got in they had him close the door in the face of the Harding people. They told him the Tribune wasn't as weighty as the paper it is printed on. They persuaded him to put ignorance over intelligence and made him laugh with them at the Daily News. They taught him blackguard speech, although William Hale Thompson is a gentleman born. The touts did their stuff.

4-11-31

Republicans knew that a strange power had the Mayor when he made his attack on Ruth Hanna McCormick, Republican nominee for Senator, and addressed the Colored people to join the assault. The Party and the city woke up. Republicans begun to read him out of the Party when November brought out the truth.

Cook county

The city thought it discovered an attempt by the Mayor to set up a political dynasty among Colored people. This was not true, but who could convince the city that it wasn't?

The Colored people were more grateful than wise and showed fight. Their so-called "leaders" were not leaders but followers, and crucifixion by the graft crowd awaited any man who saw light and said so. Now Colored people find that a primary is not an election and that when they organize themselves into a political Race with a brass band they must meet all other Races better organized and in social communion and prepare for disaster.

No minority Race can elect a Mayor of Chicago. If it could do so an Irish Democrat, and not Cermak, would be Mayor.

Mayor Thompson didn't mean to do so but he took three of the only five wards that supported him to the rock pile. The Mayor threw out the example of Roosevelt, who in 1912 had the Tribune with him, when His Honor challenged the Republican Party and described his peers as "the hungry five." He came out of the primary a minority candidate.

If the Mayor had taken advice from respectability in his Party instead of from the hang-on circle he would now be a powerful figure and George F. Harding would be Mayor of Chicago. A promise would have been kept; an understanding maintained.

The Second, Third and Fourth Wards have no apology to offer for supporting William Hale Thompson. If he ran again tomorrow the Second, Third and Fourth Wards would support him. He had been their friend and had taught them to be hopeful.

He had brought them into the fuller life of the city before he lost his once illustrious astuteness. That his wisdom had become enfeebled and that they were compelled to join an element lower than they were accustomed to call comrades makes no change in their affection for him.

As with Harding, Republican leader of Chicago, so with them, they might have thought the Mayor to be in error, but they would not oppose him. If His Honor could afford to defy destiny they could not afford to desert him in his march against it.

The Democratic Party is corrupt in its vitals. It is the lewd woman of the political camp. Cermak may rise above it. If he does, he will do more than Woodrow Wilson could ever do. It may give recognition to the citizenship of Colored Chicago, but if only peace and protection come from it for four years the world will be surprised. The Police under Dever was the Democratic Party on horseback.

Our regret is that so great a heart and a mind once so noble, as William Hale Thompson, whose record for human equality no man can ever change, took up with a political banditry whose advice both undid him and turned the greatest Republican city over to a Party of bigotry, intolerance and oppression.

But Republicans had to put future prospects above present pleasures and are prepared to endure the ordeal

NEW RACE POLITICAL LEADERS IN CHICAGO SEEN AS MAYOR LOSES

William Hale Thompson's Defeat At Polls May Place Negro Democrats In Power.

CHICAGO, Apr. 16—(ANP)—With the defeat for re-election of Mayor William Hale Thompson last Tuesday, one of the most significant periods in the political history of the Negro in the United States was brought to an end. This period had covered sixteen years and had been marked by the furthest political advances made by the Negro in the northern states. It was distinguished by a group of distinguished leaders who integrated the Negro vote and drove hard bargains with it .

As the Southside, where most of the Negro voters in the city live, awoke Wednesday morning to a realization of the fact of the defeat of "Big Bill" Thompson ,the question found most frequently on the minds of observers of the political status of the Southside was: Now that the old regime is no more, what is to be the future status of the Negro?

Will the colored voter, under a new regime and wit hnew leaders, be able to hold the gains he has made? Will any of the old leaders be able to transfer their influence to the new regime and with new leaders, be able function for their followers?

When Anton J. Cermak, Democrat, was elected over Thompson, it was discovered that most of the Negro's political eggs were in one basket. They were not in the hamper of the victorious Democrat. Will there be a lesson for Negroes to learn out of this as Democratic partisans have been declaiming from platforms for a decade?

Out of the 1,143,142 votes cast in the election, Cermak received 667,529 to 475,613 for Thompson ,a plurality of 191,916. Cermak carried forty-five of the fifty wards.

All of the five wards won by Thompson have a considerable Negro population. Three of these five wards gave him a plurality of 39,282 votes. The other two gave him 1,321 votes over his rival.

A loose racial analysis of the vote will therefore show that the black voters favored him by 40,603 votes. This plurality, added to Cermak's final plurality, discloses that 232,519 white voters preferred the Democrat to Thompson.

Any consideration of the future political status of the Negro in Chicago must therefore take into account what political debt the Democratic party may be led to feel it owes the Negro. The exact figures of Tuesday's election indicate that the party owes the Negro nothing.

However, the figures do not tell the entire story.

Ever since the Thompson influence contributed to the making of Negro political leaders ,there have been the growing factions of the ins and the outs. The ins built up their own following and rewarded the faithful as they saw fit, The outs, picking up crumbs here and there, were always trying to get in.

The ranks of the ins were studded with such names as Edward H. Wright, former state commerce commissioner, now dead; Oscar DePriest, congressman; Louis B. Anderson and Robert R. Jackson, aldermen; Bishop A. J. Carey, civil service commissioner.

The outs have been represented in the efforts of a group of nondescript leaders of the Deneen Republican faction and a struggling group of in-and-out Democrats. Chief among the Deneen leaders on the Southside has been Warren B. Douglas, former state representative. The principal colored Democrats have been Earl B. Dickerson, Major Adam Patterson, and Bryant Hammond.

The outs, or the opposition to Thompson in the last election, were made up from the various elements, Republican and Democrat, which had fought him in the past. Dickerson headed an independent organization which worked for Cermak. This group worked industriously and courageously for Cermak. The result was that although Thompson won the Negro wards, his plurality was cut down 20,000 votes from what it was in 1927. Dickerson's organization of civic and business leaders worked with the Democratic organization among Negro voters to prove to the Democrats that headway could be made in the Negro territory. Hammond had charge of certain practical operations. In this fight they were successful.

Cermak went further than any Democrat has gone to win the Negro vote this last time. In speeches and in circulars he promised that he would see to it when elected that they not only retained all the jobs probably be able to maintain themselves.

But should the new mayor act upon his pre-election threat to clean out the old leaders, the entire order will be changed. Democrats hold most of the patronage ocices in the county and the city with the election of the mayor Louis B. Anderson and Robert R. Jackson in the city council and Oscar DePriest in Congress derive their strength from the work of job-holders in the precincts. If the jobs are taken away from them and given to others who must work to support new men, the foundation upon which the older men have stood will be torn away. New leaders will be made.

The following names may loom large on the horizon of Democratic affairs before long: Earl Dickerson, Bryant Hammond, William Randolph, Cowan, Adam E. Patterson, Edward H. Morris, Anthony Overton, Irvin Mollison, Richard Westbrooks, Herman A. Moore and Mrs. George Cleveland Hall.

Political - 1931

Illinois.

Elections.

New Ward Lines and the Colored Man

Wtmp 5-16-31

The City Council is authorized to change the ward lines in the city in a fashion that will give each alderman approximately the same number of people to represent. Various plans have been submitted by interested parties and agencies. Various rumors are afloat to the effect that efforts will be made to curb the power of the colored vote by throwing many white votes in the new colored wards and thereby destroying the power of the solid colored vote and reducing the number of colored aldermen in the city council. Chicago, Ill.

We now have two colored aldermen and one white aldermen who are in the city council by virtue of the colored vote in their respective wards. The issue is plainly up to these men and the colored voters to bestir themselves to the point that they will frustrate any scheme designed to gerrymander the colored district to the disadvantage of the group. While some of the political leaders might benefit temporarily by the removal of opposition, the matter is bigger than any political leader that we might have. The public must bestir themselves and get to their political leaders to make sure that they do not, in the prosecution of their own ends, fail the best political interests of the race.

If enemies of the race are laying plans to reduce our political power by making the whole southside small parts of a large white wards, the one weapon that we have to gain patronage on the strength of votes will be seriously handicapped. if any of our leaders fail us in this crisis while they are taking care of their own selfish ambitions then that leader should be cast out without ceremony and his leadership repudiated no matter who his white sponsor may be. This warning of impending dangers in the re-mapping of the southside wards is squarely up to our present leaders and to make sure that they function it behooves every voter on the southside to inquire into the matter and see to it that those who are in a position to act, act for our interest and not theirs.

STATUS OF THE NEGROES IN CHICAGO AFTER THE BIG POLITICAL UPHEAVAL

Wtmp 4-17-31 St. Louis, Mo.

How the Fall of Mayor Wm. Hale Thompson Will Affect the Negro Leaders in the "Windy City"

REVIEWED BY THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

CHICAGO, Apr. 13.—(ANP) With the defeat for re-election of Mayor William Hale Thompson last Tuesday one of the most significant periods in the political history of the Negro in the United States was brought to an end. This period had covered sixteen years and had been marked by the furthest political advances made by the Negro in the northern states. It was distinguished by a group of distinguished leaders who integrated the Negro vote and drove hard bargains with it.

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A loose racial analysis of the vote will therefore show that the black voters favored him by 40,603 votes. This plurality, added to Cermak's final plurality, discloses that 232,519 white voters preferred the Democrat to Thompson.

Thus the white voters were overwhelmingly in favor of the Democrat; the black voters were united behind the Republican.

In other words, while the black voters sought to keep the Republican in office, the white voters put him out and elected the Democrat.

Any consideration of the future political status of the Negro in Chicago must therefore take into account what political debt the Democratic party may be led to feel it owes the Negro. The exact figures of Tuesday's election indicate that the party owes the Negro nothing.

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But there were only 64,800 votes cast altogether in the three biggest Negro wards. Cermak won by nearly 200,000.

Whereas in the last campaign when the Negro vote, the most unified in the city, was the object pursued most assiduously by both parties, it seems now that the Democrats will have to be sold on the proposition that they will need the Negro vote in the future. They were not sure they could win without it, but they did.

Cermak went further than any Democrat has gone to win the Negro vote this last time. In speeches and in circulars, he promised that he would see to it when elected that they not only retained all the jobs they had, but would give them more, notably a place on the school board, a position consistently ignored by Thompson. Whether he will make good is problematical. He has never been generous in his relations with Negroes. In fact, in some quarters, Cermak as president of the county commission, came to stand for all that was bad in the Democratic party. He therefore has no past record which would enable one to predict that he will treat the Negro with the same fairness that Thompson did.

The future status of the Negro leaders will depend upon the attitude of Cermak. If the ney mayor ignores the Negro voter, permitting him to drift politically and ignoring his plea for jobs, the old leaders will probably be able to maintain themselves.

But should the new mayor act upon his pre-election threat to clean out the old leaders, the entire order will be changed. Democrats hold most of the patronage offices in the county and the city with the election of the mayor. Louis B. Anderson and Robert R. Jackson in the city council and Oscar DePriest in congress, derive their strength from the work of jobholders in the precincts. If the jobs are taken away from them and given to others who must work to support new men, the foundation upon which the older men have stood will be torn away. New leaders will be made.

The following names may loom large on the horizon of Democratic affairs before long: Earl Dickerson, Bryant Hammond, William Randolph Cowan, Adam E. Patterson, Edward H. Morris, Anthony Overton, Irvin Mollison, Richard Westbrooks, Herman A. Moore, and Mrs. George Cleveland Hall.

Edgar Brown To Run for Congress On Dem. Ticket

Wtmp 9-5-31 Chicago, Ill.

Edgar G. Brown, former mandidate for alderman of the fourth ward, and president of the South Side Citizens League, announced his candidacy for U. S. Representative from the First Congressional district this week to run under the standard of the Democraic party. Brown is the first opponent to Congressman Oscar DePriest to announce his candidacy, although it is predicted that at least a half dozen hats will be in the ring by the time the congressional primary comes around.

In announcing his candidacy, Brown declares that a Negro congressman sitting with the Democrats and voting with hem in he naional capital will be a great stride toward bridging the oplitical chasm across the Mason Dixon line. According to his statement, the organization supporting him has the endorsement and support of Mayor Cermak, Clayton F. Smith, Robert Sweitzer, and other local Democrats.

Alderman of Second Ward Enters Race for Congress

Defender 9-26-31

With a formal announcement which covered his own qualifications to represent the First district of Illinois in congress, the qualifications or lack of merit of the incumbent, the needs of his country and his Race at this time and his program for using his experience and talent in solution of the problems which beset us, Louis B. Anderson, for 14 years a member of the city council, threw his hat into the ring Monday as a candidate to succeed Oscar DePriest in congress.

Mr. Anderson's statement was flat-footed and unequivocal.

He enters the race, he asserts, because he has been urged to do so by political and civic organizations in the district he aspires to represent, and, he adds significantly, the great business interests, constituting Chicago's wealthy Loop, has been sounded and is found to be strongly in accord with my candidacy." He has agreed to run, he continues, not only because of the urgent appeals of the above interests, but also because it seems the thing to do after "sounding the opinion of that group of common people of which the district is so heavily populated."

Adopts Platform

The primary election, in which the real battle between Mr. DePriest and Mr. Anderson will culminate, will occur in April of next year.

In explaining his platform Mr. Anderson calls attention to the variety of racial interests in the First district, which contains 265 precincts manned by Race members, as against 85 white. He believes that his experience in the city council as floor leader, representing all the voters of the city, has prepared him for the problem presented by racial differences, and declares his philosophy to be, "The good of one is the good of all."

He recognizes the existence in the district of a white money group and a black money group, of white labor and black labor.

"Both are interested," he sets forth, "in building, maintaining and perpetuating business and industry. I shall do all within my power to maintain our economic life so healthy that my labor constituents can have continuous employment at good wages while my capitalist constituents are receiving good profits through uninterrupted periods of prosperity."

Where the interests of black citizens are best served, the status of white citizens is also likewise raised, Mr. Anderson points out in the following manner.

Defender

Realizes Magnitude of Job

"As the only Negro member of congress, however, I shall be naturally looked upon as the representative of the 12,000,000 members of my Race. This I shall be, in addition to the representative of the entire group of all races in the First congressional district of Illinois. Even in giving the best possible representation to the masses of American Negroes, I shall be performing the very finest service for my Caucasian fellows.

"Wherever the Negro has the best opportunities, there the white citizen is most elevated. It is no mere coincidence that the most advanced states—industrially, commercially, financially, agriculturally and educationally—are those in which equal opportunities are accorded to all men, regardless of race, creed or color. Wherever there are Jim Crow cars, disfranchisement of Negroes, peonage, lynching, unequal educational opportunities, both races suffer from the lack of healthy competition and that progress generated by wholesome and friendly rivalry."

Peonage, segregation, lynching, discrimination in education and similar evils practiced in the South receive the following comment from the candidate:

"Our railroads, in giving dual service through Jim Crow cars, are prevented from giving the best service to either group. Our southern states' disfranchisement of Negroes has dwarfed and killed the healthy spirit of political aspirations to such an extent that less than 20 per cent of the white electorate participates in elections in any southern state. Peonage forces our wage laborers to compete with slavery just as truly as before the Emancipation proclamation. Lynching aids, abets and perpetuates the growth and persistence of that lawlessness which even now is making America a mockery before all civilized nations. Poorer education for Negroes spells poor education for whites. John Stuart Mills once said: 'It is impossible continually to perpetrate wrongs upon any group or class without those wrongs eventually recoiling upon the perpetrators.' And again, our own Booker T. Washington said: 'In order to keep the Negro in the ditch, the white man must stay down to hold him there.'"

Avoids Mentioning DePriest

The name of Mr. DePriest is not mentioned in the Anderson statement, but it was observed among partisans here Monday that the alderman did some powerful "'ludin'" in some of the sentences he published. A part of the statement which was supposed to be full of pin points for DePriest reads:

"Passing over details, I pledge my constituents to act upon these fundamental principles: To avoid ballyhoo and bluster; to strive for racial good will; to improve unjust conditions in the Southland by education and tact, instead of aggravating them by inflammatory utterances and bombast. I shall be firm, without being insulting; frank, without being vulgar; courteous and diplomatic, without being obsequious and sycophantic; industrious and energetic, without being obtrusive and offensive. I shall always be on the job, never be caught off guard while an important measure is up, knowing that 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.'

"The lone congressman of a group, 95 per cent of whom are working people, should be a social student with a knowledge of the law. He should understand economics, sociology, history, psychology, and be firm in his insistence for social justice."

Mr. Anderson then makes his pledge, the last paragraph of which is significant in the bold Republican stand which he takes. Mr. DePriest has frequently advised in his speeches in different sections of the country political independence of party on the part of the Negro. Mr. Anderson lets it be known that he is on the old ship and intends to stick. He concludes his announcement:

Will Protect Humble or High

"With this knowledge gained through study and experience, I pledge myself to work for the relief of unemployment throughout the United States, knowing that unemployment is both a national and international question requiring the best thought and intellectual effort among our statesmen of today.

"I shall always resolutely stand for the enforcement of the Constitution. I shall work diligently for the enactment of a federal antilynching law and for the abolition of all schemes, tricks and devices which disfranchise Negroes. I shall labor to annihilate peonage, to abolish the Jim Crow car and to prevent discrimination in the use of federal funds upon the basis of race and color.

"My doors will always be open and my ears ever alert to listen alike to the most humble and the most high. These things I solemnly pledge. They are my oath taken before the wide world.

"Finally, let me emphasize this: I am a Republican, an ardent and stern follower of that political faith. I here and now rededicate myself to the principles of human rights upon which the great Republican party was founded, and I urge my constituents to renew their fight for, and to revive their faith in, government of the people, for the people and by the people."

HANDS OFF!

Louis B. Anderson, one of Chicago's Negro aldermen, announces himself as candidate against Oscar DePriest for congressman of the first Illinois district. He stresses his allegiance to the republican party, which being in contrast with DePriest's insistence that the Negro vote for his own interests, makes Anderson play catspaw for republican leaders who would rebuke DePriest. 10-2-31

DePriest's loyalty to race at this time when control of the house of representatives turns on a single vote troubles republicans. Naturally they would prefer a strict party man. We will agree that Anderson might as well make the race against DePriest as anyone else because some Negro is certain to fall in with white men's preferences. But the republican party had better keep hands off the first Illinois district. If it does get behind Anderson and crush our race aspirations there, they will spring up in every congressional district and in every state where Negroes can vote against the G. O. P. in reprisal.

The republican party permits the voters to chose the type of leadership they prefer in Wisconsin, where the LaFollettes are in power. They are anything but strict party men. And the republican party had better leave the Negroes of the South side of Chicago free to pick for their leader and the party's nominee, a man who is concerned about his people. We grant to Mr. Anderson the right to put party before race. But when he does he must expect to pay the price by our preferring DePriest to him.

The republican party already has enough to explain away to Negro voters,—Parker, the freight boat for Negro gold star mothers, segregation in the departments at Washington, and the impending discharge of Negroes from the Army. Let it add meddling in DePriest's district, if it dare! Negroes in the Illinois first district voted election after election for Martin B. Madden, a white man, to represent them. They said he was their friend. DePriest also is their friend. Anderson does not deserve our votes unless he too is our friend.

Political - 1931 Kentucky

Elections

Out For Mayor In Kentucky

Courier 10-31-31

HARLAN, Ky., Oct. 29.—(UNS)—For the first time in its history this small Kentucky town, located in Harlan County, has a Negro candidate for Mayor. He is I. V. Swain, who filed notice of his candidacy with the County clerk last Tuesday just before mid-night when the time for filing intentions of candidacy expired. Swain filed his first petition last Saturday, but this petition was rendered void when Henry Wilson, also colored, filed a similar petition bearing almost the identical list of endorsing voters as that of Swain. This made both petitions void. Swain, however, made a thorough canvas of the colored voters and was able to secure 20 additional legal signatures before the deadline Tuesday at midnight.

Harlan is located in the Allegheny mountain district in the extreme Southeastern section of the state. According to the 1930 Census there were 570 Negroes in the town out of a total population of 4,327. A great increase in the Negro population occurred during the last decade, there being only 103 Negroes out of a population of 2,636 in 1920.

Elections.

BALTIMORE, MD.
SUN

MAY 8 - 1931

A GOOD COUNCILMAN

It is worth n ing, in connection with the expiring City ouncil, that no member has been more efficient or more earnest in endeavoring to promote public welfare than Warner T. McGuinn, Negro member from the Fourth district, who was defeated for reëlection on Tuesday. Mr. McGuinn was well equipped for the office. He is a lawyer and a graduate of the Yale Law School and had served in the old First Branch Council. He set an example in his recent service of nonpartisanship in consideration of measures before the Council, and when he spoke upon them showed that he had taken pains to inform himself. His record deserves commendation.

NEGROES DEFEATED FOR CITY COUNCIL IN BALTIMORE

5-8-31

Washington Post

First Time in Many Years Race Has Not Been Represented on That Body

BALTIMORE, Md.—With the defeat of Walter S. Emerson and Warner T. McGuinn, of the Fourth District, the new City Council of Baltimore will be the first time in many years without Negro representation.

Emerson and McGuinn were swept out of office in Tuesday's election in a Democratic landslide in which Howard W. Jackson, former mayor, and Democratic candidate overwhelmingly defeated his Republican opponent, William G. Albrecht by a plurality of 63,164.

In the present council Mr. McGuinn is chairman of the important committee on Highways, Traffic and Bridges and a member of the committee on Rules, Markets, Dairy and Claims and Constables.

The Fourth District which is practically all colored, Democratic candidates for the council were Sydney R. Traub who defeated Frank C. Robey, Democrat, 13,018 to 11,698. Meyer Reamer defeated Mr. Emerson by a vote of 12,643 to 8,753 and Daniel Ellison, Republican, defeated Mr. McGuinn by a vote of 12,571 to 8,543.

Mr. Ellison is the only Republican candidate elected to the council. The vote in the new council will be seventeen Democrats to one Republican. Before Negro councilmen invariably carried the balance of power in the council and this will be the first time in years that a Negro has not been a member of this body.

Mr. Emerson and Mr. McGuinn have been on the present council for two terms and occupied important positions. The mayor-elect will take office on May 19. The recent Democratic landslide will be a feather in the cap of Thomas Smith, Negro Democrat who is called the "Black Mayor" of Baltimore. Mr. Smith has been a staunch supporter of the Democratic administration for many years.

Maryland

Elections.

Too "Good"

Baltimore voters who have been wondering why Mr. Warner T. McGuinn and Mr. Walter Emerson were not re-elected to the city council recently may have noted in the Baltimore *Sun* of July 4 the following:

Afro-American

"Through Harry O. Levin [white] third leader of the Weller movement in the city, the Fourth Legislative district was placed behind the former Senator [Weller]."

7-11-31

The statement in effect declares that Mr. Harry O. Levin, a lawyer and as far as we know an estimable gentleman, is the G.O.P. leader of the Fourth District in which the bulk of the 134,000 Negroes of Baltimore live and in which Negro Republicans outnumber white Republicans two to one.

Baltimore, Md

If Mr. Levin is leading the Fourth District, it is clear that the tail is wagging the dog.

It's barely possible that our two councilmen defeated themselves by not taking the leadership of the party in the district for themselves.

With the council divided equally between Democrats and Republicans they could have held up the business of the entire city until they got what they wanted.

Sometime ago the *Sun* editorially had this to say of Mr. McGuinn:

A GOOD COUNCILMAN

It is worth noting, in connection with the expiring City Council, that no member has been more efficient or more earnest in endeavoring to promote public welfare than Warner T. McGuinn, Negro member from the Fourth district, who was defeated for re-election on Tuesday. Mr. McGuinn was well equipped for the office. He is a lawyer and a graduate of the Yale Law School and had served in the old First Branch Council. He set an example in his recent service of nonpartisanship in consideration of measures before the Council, and when he spoke upon them showed that he had taken pains to inform himself. His record deserves commendation.

To this we have three reactions. One is that we regret the *Sun* did not find it possible to say this of Mr. McGuinn while he was running for re-election.

What the *Sun* belatedly said has long been known to Baltimore's colored people who know that in him the city has one of its most efficient citizens. Were he white, he should long ago have been elected mayor or judge on the Supreme Bench.

Our third reaction is what the Fourth District wants is not a good councilman but a councilman who is a good leader of the Fourth District.

"Good councilmen" are defeated for re-election. Good leaders keep themselves and their machine in office.

There are enough Negro votes in the Fourth District to elect three colored councilmen and four colored legislators. And these voters are not concerned with any program that will support white candidates and alien leaders like Mr. Levin.

The candidates who have the foresight to launch a program for colored control of their own bailiwick will meet with a gratifying response.

Elections

Negro Candidate for School Job Defeated

DETROIT. — James A. Webster, prominent funeral director of this city, who was a candidate for public school inspector was defeated in the city election last Tuesday. Webster polled 36,706 votes and was at the bottom of the ticket. His nearest white opponent received 45,871 votes, while the winners, both whites, received 92,581 and 75,930 votes respectively.

Minorities Combine to Elect Councilman

DETROIT. — The consolidating of fifteen minority groups behind the candidacy of Charles A. Diggs, aspirant for the common council, is attracting the attention of politicians here who see the possibility of the young undertaker landing a coveted seat in the nine-man council.

The present colored voting strength is estimated at 45,000. With the addition of the large German and Polih votes, combined with the other 13 groups, Prof. Williams declared Saturday that the organization can muster better than a hundred thousand votes for Diggs. He said 90,000 will win a seat for the aspirant.

Some of the leaders of the Caucasian groups who are lending their support toward the election of Diggs are Phillip Rizzo and Ross Gardinio Italian; J. D. Dill, German; Ernest Pappas, Greek; Mahammed Ali East Indian; John Saby, Roumanian; and James Faddol, Spanish.

Political - 1931

Missouri.

Elections.

NEUN WINS

Argus 3-20-31 Kansas City, Mo.

At the primary election last Tuesday when the presidency of the Board of Aldermen of this city was the chief attraction, the prognostications of the political doopsters was badly upset when J. G. Neun defeated Jules R. Field by over 16,000 votes.

And while the writer had expected Neun to win, we confess that his majority was beyond our expectation. We had called the attention of the voters to the fact that Mr. Neun had rendered the city of St. Louis a valuable service as president of the Board of Aldermen, and that the colored people had been especially benefited by his manly fight for the present location of City Hospital No. Two. In calling the voter's attention to this service, we felt that we were rendering a public service which we owe the people of this community. And the response as was evidenced by the vote has been most gratifying to the editor. In the so-called "delivery wards" where the city machine wielded its strongest influence, Judge Neun polled a surprising large vote. Inasmuch as Mr. Neun had no organization support in these wards, which are largely populated by Negroes, the power and influence of the Argus with these voters is clearly demonstrated.

MISSOURI MAY SEND COLORED CONGRESSMAN

Kansas City Call 10-3-30

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A movement on foot to redistrict the city will make it possible for a colored representative to again oppose L. C. Dyer, white, in the twelfth (St. Louis) district, with greater possibilities of winning a seat in Congress.

In 1928, Joseph McLemore opposed Dyer, running on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. The redistricting plan will strengthen the colored voting power to the exclusion of a great number of whites who helped defeat McLemore.

Missouri has 13 congressmen, the number the last census indicates to be its share. Since that cuts off some, new boundaries for each district had to be created, and the legislature is the body empowered to make the change.

It did pass a redistricting measure, which, according to custom, went to the governor for his signature. But Gov. Caulfield vetoed it, and until now it was assumed that the State's delegation of thirteen would all be elected at large, a prize for which each party fought hard to win.

FILES NAME AS CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR

Chicago Defender 11-15-31

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 13.—Pearl Abernathy, real estate dealer of 4373 Enright Ave., filed a declaration of candidacy last Thursday for the Republican nomination for United States senator in the state primary in August, 1932.

He is the first candidate of any party to file for United States senator.

Abernathy filed with his declaration receipt of Treasurer Samuel McCluny of the Republican state committee for the fee of $100. He is well known in St. Louis, having figured in a sensational kidnaping case last January.

He is the father of Charles Abernathy, now serving 15 years in the penitentiary from March 25, 1931, for robbery and kidnaping. He kidnaped the 13-year-old son of William Orthwein in St. Louis county last New Year's eve. The kidnaped boy is the grandson of August A. Busch, millionaire brewer. The Busch heir was held in captivity 24 hours at Charles Abernathy's home, 513 Bismark Ave. The child was returned to its parents through arrangements made by Pearl Abernathy.

Elections.

RECORD

East Orange N. J.

MAR 22 1933

ELECTION RESULTS

Four New Members of City Council for Coming Year

The County Committee's candidates for freeholders, Harry G. Eaton, John F. Lovell and William H. Rawson, were nominated Tuesday, outstripping the present incumbents, Director Henry C. Hines and Freeholders Reginald T. Blauvelt and Joseph King, by about 16,000 votes. The latter group was backed by County Counsel Arthur T. Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt's candidates carried this city by a slight majority over the Jesse Salmon group.

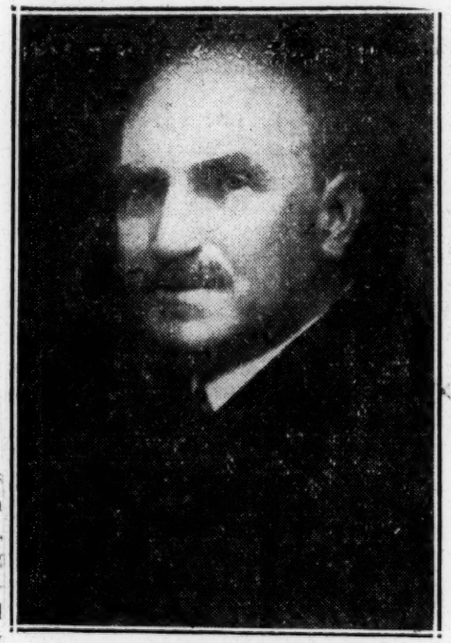
FRANCIS P. MORTON

The councilmanic nomination in the First ward went without opposition to Francis P. Morton, the only Republican candidate.

In the Second ward Councilman W. Frank Bower was renominated, defeating Edward H. Terrell more than two to one.

The four-cornered contest in the Third ward resulted in a sweeping victory for Health Commissioner William S. Levins, who finished more than 500 votes ahead of John Teague. Charles A. Hunter, colored candidate, was third, and Frederick Fehn last with less than 200 votes to his credit.

Nathaniel P. Gardner, dean of the City Council, met defeat in the Fourth



W. FRANK BOWER

WILLIAM S. LEVINS

ward, losing to John F. Brady by a little more than 300 votes. A more liberal Sunday was the issue.

When the Fifth ward tallies were in it showed Archie H. Ormond five votes ahead of Councilman William F. Metz, who sought renomination. Fifteen ballots were rejected.

(Continued on page 7)

CITY COUNCIL VOTE

First Ward

Francis P. Morton—93, 129, 122, 54, 105, 150, 140, 104, 103, 102.

Second Ward

W. Frank Bower—109, 73, 97, 53, 45, 72, 89, 95, 114, 80, 102, 90, 49, 85—Total 1,153.

Edward H. Ferrell—49, 36, 46, 17, 22, 22, 32, 34, 52, 53, 27, 64, 25, 23—Total 512.

Third Ward

William S. Levins—120, 124, 43, 46, 104, 51, 94, 103, 30, 86, 164, 16, 24, 99—Total 1,104.

John Teague—43, 50, 48, 14, 37, 48, 24, 48, 32, 71, 81, 67, 98, 34—Total 695.

Charles A. Hunter—12, 22, 18, 79, 11, 6, 28, 8, 7, 12, 31, 6, 9, 6—Total 255.

Frederick Fehn—2, 4, 1, 1, 11, 112, 3, 4, 5, 4, 4, 6, 31, 9—Total 198.

Fourth Ward

John F. Brady—61, 121, 113, 74, 100, 84, 134, 77, 61, 40, 19, 71, 91, 84—Total 1,130.

JOHN F. BRADY

Nathaniel P. Gardner—51, 65, 32, 59, 88, 54, 73, 59, 42, 102, 43, 31, 72, 37—Total 808.

Fifth Ward

Archie H. Ormond—90, 31, 88, 25, 69, 57, 91, 100, 39, 99, 33, 58, 68—Total 848.

William F. Metz—46, 71, 78, 45, 46, 72, 33, 110, 93, 25, 53, 89, 82—Total 843.

Salmon freeholder vote in city, 3,932.

Vanderbilt freeholder vote in city, 4,338.

COUNTY COMMITTEE CONTESTS

First Ward

First district—Avery D. Smith, 97; William A. Murphy, 65.

Second Ward

Second district—Katharine R. Orsor, 66; Jennie B. Merselis, 39.

Third district—T. Dudley Ennis, 82; Charles Tichenor, 63.

Seventh district—S. H. M. Agens, 73; Daniel P. Foster, 50.

ARCHIE H. ORMOND

Eighth district—Charlotte M. Brothers, 75; Elizabeth C. Hazeltine, 54.

Ninth district—Henry W. Baker 126; Frank E. Best, 31. Elsa P. Brenner, 95; Enretta H. Best, 56.

Tenth district—Thomas J. Kelly, 78; J. Fred Smith, 52.

Twelfth district—Terry Parker, 79; Harry H. Cooley, 73.

Third Ward

First district—James D. Maurer, 120; Frank Gonnella, 71.

Second district—Thomas Sellito, 111; James V. Albanese, 82.

Third district—William C. Pearson, 81; T. W. Thomas, 25.

Fifth district—Louis Samuelson, 104; Russell de Lorme, 55. Lelia B. Packer, 83; Rose N. Sayre, 75.

Sixth district—Thomas M. Geisler, 139; Louis Menge, 63.

Tenth district—Howard B. Lloyd, 104; Clarence R. Barton, 67. Helen G. Streit, 109; Charlotte D. Barton, 65.

Eleventh district—Charles Weining 162; Louis Toma, 123. Martha J. Goss, 158; Marie B. Casey, 118.

Thirteenth district — Ferdinand Coyne, 90; Thomas D. Rucci, 71.

Fourteenth district — Oliver J. Brown Sr., 103; Michael Mauriello, 38. Edna E. Cooper, 55; Sadie M. Underhill, 8.

Fourth Ward

Tenth district—Nathaniel P. Gardner, 93; Arthur M. Karl, 43.

Fifth Ward

Tenth district—Archie H. Ormond, 97; Lloyd W. Reed, 27.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE

First Ward

1, Avery D. Smith, 50 Hilton street; Marie O. McLean, 17 Cottage place.

2, D. Fred Allen, 666 Springdale avenue; Edith A. Teed, 694 Springdale avenue.

3, W. Wallace McLane, 65 Westcott street; Pearl D. Maul, 43 Morse avenue.

4, Harry Sharp, 11 Marcy avenue; Hazel Ackernecht, 35 Dodd street.

5, Charles F. Mapletoft, 79 Burchard avenue; Lydia P. Sims, 641 Springdale avenue.

6, Alfred R. Meyer, 70 Fernwood road; Agnes S. Dailey, 316 Glenwood avenue.

7, Bert N. Lamb, 120 Hamilton street; Mabel D. Eichler, 483 North Clinton street.

8, J. Arthur Balmford, 443 North Walnut street; H. Marguerite Balmford, 443 North Walnut street.

9, Francis B. Lynch, 382 Park avenue; Mary B. Kidder, 500 Park avenue.

10, Andrew J. Whinery, 203 Glenwood avenue; Mary C. Smith, 195 Glenwood avenue.

11, Robert Moore, 48 Kearney street, and Thomas F. Gamble, 177 North Park street, tie; Ruby B. Perfetti, 20 Long street.

Second Ward

1, William A. Jones, Jr., 51 Washington street; Emily M. Cary, 99 Washington street.

2, John W. Fahr, Jr., 35 Morton place; Katherine R. Orsor, 65 Prospect street.

3, J. Dudley Ennis, 507 Park avenue; Alice Riker, 122 Summit street.

4, Jacob E. Smith, 19 Ashland avenue; Ida Harrigan, 19 Ashland avenue.

5, Richard Coyne, Jr., 86 North Walnut street; Gene Snodgrass, 139 North Arlington avenue.

6, Walter Colton, 131 Harrison street; May Williams Hunt, 13 Harrison street.

7, Sylvester H. M. Agens, 94 Harrison street; Mabel S. Bache, 82 Harrison street.

8, Charles R. Burroughs, 151 Amherst street; Charlotte M. Brothers, 14 Amherst street.

9, Henry Warren Baker, 65 Carnegie avenue; Elso P. Brenner, 19 Nassau place.

10, Thomas J. Kelly, 76 Beech street; Nellie E. Nunn, 93 South Burnet street.

11, William R. Dalenz, 43 South Walnut street; Rebe M. Poucher, 40

Lenox avenue.

12, Terry Parker, 43 North Walnut street; Isadora P. Evans, 21 North Walnut street.

13, Frederick Swift, 83 North Walnut street; Gertrude Cook Meyer, 167 North Walnut street.

14, Charles D. Sanderson, 85 Halsted street; Agnes A. Schermerhorn, 82 Evergreen place.

Third Ward

1, James D. Maurer, 21 Kenwood place; Margaret S. Maurer, 21 Kenwood place.

2, Thomas Sellito, 220 Sanford street; Minnie Melchior, 66 Crawford street.

3, William C. Pearson, 52 Clifford street; Agnes H. Phillips, 46 Clifford street.

4, Charles A. Hunter, 284 Amherst street; Beatrice M. Smyth, 240 Amherst street.

5, Louis Samuelson, 19 Eppirt street; Leila B. Packer, 77 Eppirt street.

8, Albert M. Capen, 30 Whittlesey avenue; Ethel E. Mattoon, 41 Watson avenue.

6, Thomas Milton Geisler, 19 Hillcrest terrace; Katherine M. Slockbower, 37 Arsdale terrace.

7, W. E. Powell, 88 Epuirt street; Florence A. Luehs, 31 Freeman avenue.

9, John Crawford, 43 Sanford street; Ella L. D. Crawford, 43 Sanford street.

10, Howard B. Lloyd, 10 Emerson street; Helen G. Streit, 24 Whittier street.

11, Charles Weining, 229 Rhode Island avenue; Martha J. Goss, 379 South Clinton street.

12, J. Ernest Jones, 455 Norwood street; Amy Freiensehner, 480 Norwood street.

13, Ferdinand Coyne, 114 Brookwood street; Lena K. Kane, 524 South Clinton street.

14, Oliver J. Brown, Sr., 148 Freeman avenue; Edna E. Cooper, 10 Grand avenue.

Fourth Ward

1, Samuel Dreskin, 77 South Munn avenue; Florence H. Smith, 74 South Arlington avenue.

2, Reginald T. Bennett, 59 Hollywood avenue; Henrietta Small, 56 Hollywood avenue.

3, Le Roy Rutger, 1 North Sterling street; Hattie C. Jensen, 54 Sussex avenue.

4, Charles Wilbur Fry, 100 Hollywood avenue; Ada Francisco, 135 Steuben street.

5, George W. Grimm, Jr., 59 South Maple avenue; Mary P. Douglass, 215 Main street.

6, Norman P. Vanderhoof, 76 Greenwood avenue; Harriet Ohlson, 35 North Eighteenth street.

7, John F. Mann, 24 New street; Grace M. Mann, 24 New street.

8, Elmer Everiss, 34 Grove place; Florence Rutan Barrett, 80 Main street.

9, John W. Neil, 45 William street; Elizabeth H. Neil, 45 William street.

10, Nathaniel P. Gardner, 47 South Oraton Parkway; Helen A. Clayton, 115 South Oraton Parkway.

11, Clyde E. Winterton, 50 North Munn avenue; Marilena D. Winterton, 50 North Munn avenue.

12, Ernest V. Galloway, 96 South Sixteenth street; Elsa M. Galloway, 96 South Sixteenth street.

13, Harold D. Conaway, 43 Mitchell place; Gladys E. Hogg, 59 Mitchell place.

14, Anselm A. Hill, 18 North Munn avenue; Mary E. Washington, 274 Main street.

Fifth Ward

1, Thomas J. Hall, 109 North Sixteenth street; Marie Meriam, 156 North Fifteenth street.

2, Paul E. Marshall, 183 North Sixteenth street; Inez E. Overbeck, 170 North Seventeenth street.

3, Donald S. White, 165 Park avenue; Ethel N. Wing, 171 Greenwood avenue.

4, Jay M. Cooper, 238 North Munn avenue; Mary A. Beirne, 329 Park avenue.

5, Howard B. Matthews, 73 Newfield street; Elsie C. Matthews, 73 Newfield street.

6, Russell H. Hanford, 286 North Maple avenue; Lena R. Messing, 266 Fourth avenue.

7, Stephen Pollard, 102 North Nineteenth street; Jessie Pollard, 102 North Nineteenth street.

8, Chester C. Pearce, 28 Monroe avenue; Johanna R. Rote, 11 Monroe avenue.

9, Fred A. Freytag, 77 North Twenty-second street; Nora G. Beck, 456 North Grove street.

10, Archie H. Ormond, 64 Warrington place; Ethel H. Butterfield, 198 North Nineteenth street.

11, William R. Van Nortwick, 158 North Maple avenue; Anna B. Clark, 204 North Maple avenue.

12, John Henry Dietz, 33 North Twentieth street; Elizabeth F. Morrow, 136 Fourth avenue.

13, Harold G. Price, 201 Hoffman Boulevard; Emily L. Dallery, 65 Ampere Parkway.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
EVE. UNION

MAY 16 1931

LEADER SEES QUIET PRIMARY IN PL'VILLE

PLEASANTVILLE—A quiet election with an easy victory for the regular republican organization of the city, is the forecast of Freeholder Clark Adams, local republican leader. In commenting on the situation in the First ward, where John R. Van Sant, present president of council is opposed for the republican nomination for council by L. J. Hunt, of Main street and Mulberry avenue. Mr. Adams stated, "I haven't a thing in the world against Hunt, but I am opposed to changing horses in the middle of the stream. I consider it a matter of good business to re-elect Van Sant, because he is an experienced official with a good record.

"All of the members of the present council have established the same fine record. The body has fallen in line with the national trend to economize, and has saved the tax-payers a considerable amount of money. This has been effected particularly by revamping the organization of the street department, and putting it on an honest-to-goodness business basis, and by closing the comfort station during the winter months. Furthermore, taxes would have been reduced this year, if it had not been for the increases necessitated by the increase in state school and county taxes, as the local budget was cut this year."

Hunt is campaigning on a platform which promises action toward the opening of Franklin Avenue boulevard, and immediate expansion of the sewer system here.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the regular republican organization was held in the War Memorial building, Wednesday evening. Edward Stevenson acted as chairman. Delegates from the Italian Republican club and the First Ward Colored Republican club were on hand, and pledged the full support of their groups to the administration.

BATES NAMED A COMMISSIONER

8-22-31

TRENTON, N. J.—George E. Bates, former grand secretary of the I.B.P.O.E.W., was appointed by Gov. Larson last week as migrant welfare commissioner for the State of New Jersey.

Political - 1931

New Jersey

Elections.

NEWS
PASSAIC, N. J.

APR 23 1931

More City Patronage Sought For Negroes By Rev. J. S. Brown At William Baptist Church Rally; Several Candidates Pledge Support If Elected

Passaic Negroes were urged to organize into a solid unit in the City Commission campaign to obtain equal representation on the city payroll, Tuesday night in a stirring address by the Rev. J. S. Brown, pastor of the Bethel A. M. E. Church.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, who spoke at a Negro rally in the Roger Williams Baptist Church, Chestnut Street, based his address partly on remarks by Dr. Joseph F. A. Rubacky. Other candidates to speak were former Commissioner Abram Preiskel, Dr. Thomas M. Glasgow, Lieutenant Harry E. Stevens and Joseph Levitan. Former Postmaster James J. Cowley spoke in behalf of W. Carrington Cabell and two members of the Communist Party, Miss Mary Melville and Theodore Williams, asked support for the three candidates of that party.

60 Years of Experience

"The Negro race," said the Rev. Mr. Brown, "has had almost sixty years of experience at elections with men who have said that they know our needs, but none of them have gone the limit. A few of us they satisfy, but the mass of us are forsaken, because you have not learned to protect your ballot.

"As a race we have not learned the power in organization. Too many of us claim to be leaders. We should have one unit, the leader of which should be approved by all and then acclaimed the leader of all the Negroes in Passaic.

"Right now we can get all of the candidates to our meetings and to our churches because they think that we've got something that they want. We must combine and say that we must have certain things if they are elected. As long as you keep separated you will get nothing when they are elected."

The Rev. Mr. Brown's remarks were interrupted at numerous times with long applause and loud "amens".

Sees Many Openings

"In the first place," he continued, "don't ask for anything that you can not handle. We, as a people possess a lot of imagination. We are not qualified for everything and the candidates know it, so they promise everything. However, we excell in a good many things and we should seek those things that we are qualified for.

"At present there are no Negroes in the public buildings in Passaic. There are no Negro janitors in the public schools and I believe that we should have charge of at least one of these schools. Members of our race should be employed in the Park Department and Le Roy Collins should have some company in the police department.

Citing what he described as an adverse attitude against Negroes in the City Welfare Department, the speaker declared that the race should have a representative there to care for its needs.

"I am a practical man," he said, "and I believe that we can take care of such jobs as these."

"Every race gets more consideration from the white man than the Negro. The Negro is confined to one plane and is living in the midst of three classes of whites.

"One class possesses a hostile attitude toward the Negro and we would be better to count it out. We can never do anything with it.

"Examples of the second class are those who are looking for posts on the City Commission who know they can't get into office without doing something for us, but have no true conception of our citizenship. They cannot be trusted after election and should be thoroughly studied.

"The third class is that thoroughbred created by the hand of God and regards neither race, color or creed. He realizes the rights of all who walk on this earth. This man usually dies for the lack of our support.

"I appeal to the Negro voters of the city to study these three classes in an effort that the race might reach the destiny meant for it by God."

Dr. Rubacky, introduced by Ernest Dickson, chairman of the meeting, as the first speaker on the program, cited his qualifications for office and various charities he has carried on in the city to benefit both races.

"I had a very humble start," he said, "and I know what it means to labor and suffer as well as you do."

"If you send me to the City Hall I will carry out my promise to help the Negro race. I will not only practice equal rights by word and theory, but also by my mode of living."

In speaking for Mr. Cabell Mr. Cowley described him as a judicious and conscientious man, well fitted for the job. He briefly said Mr. Cabell drafted the workmen's compensation act, now in force in New Jersey.

Glasgow Urges Organization

Dr. Glasgow reiterated the Rev Mr. Brown's advice to the Negroes to organize under a strong leader, and, in doing so, to beware of politicians who are working only for their own gain.

Introduced by Mr. Dickson as "another candidate who knows that we are tired of feeding on the husks as want a little corn." Lieutenant Stevens said he realized the need of a recreation center for Negroes in Passaic.

"You know what has gone on in the past and you should govern yourself accordingly," he said. "I am making no idle promises. You can look into my qualifications. Don't let them stuff stuff down your throats, for you have had enough experience."

"Somebody has been giving you wrong impressions regarding me," Mr. Preiskel said. "I believe that a man should be judged by what you know about him and not by what you have heard. I want your respect and I want you to believe that I am sincere. If I am elected you will be entitled to my cooperation in civic matters."

In asking for the support of the Negro voters, Mr. Levitan advised them to organize as a race and to stand on their own feet as a means to improve their social and economic conditions.

The two Communist representatives spoke in behalf of their candidates and announced a rally Friday night at 39 Monroe Street.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
PRESS

APR 19 1931

Unemployed, Negro Becomes Candidate

Unemployed, Richard G. Timpson, Negro, 29, of 908 Second avenue, has filed his petition, containing 27 endorsers, just one more than the number legally required, as a candidate for city commission.

Timpson, formerly a moulder in a steel concern and also a mail clerk, is an independent candidate, he said.

The new candidate's platform includes: Negro representation on the board of education and among the school teachers; allowing the Twin Cities Bus company to stop at the Plaza bus terminal; acquisition and operation by the city of the now privately owned water supply on the west side; and "other vital civic and sanitary improvements that the citizens of Asbury Park may desire."

NEWS
PASSAIC, N. J

APR 18 1931

Colored Voters Of Second Ward Hear Candidates

Whitehead, Johnson, Campbell, Bowker, Wallisch, Martini, Judge Duffy, Rose and Others Speak

Seven candidates for Commissioner delivered addresses at a meeting of the Colored Voters of Second Ward at their headquarters last night. Judge Thomas E. Duffy spoke for Commissioner John H. McGuire.

Race prejudice and interest in the city regardless of color or creed constituted the topics upon which the candidates spoke.

Whitehead and Johnson Heard

Henry C. Whitehead said:

"We want a successful city, a prosperous city. Look for your individual welfare. How can you do that in a town that isn't going forward? Don't switch to a matter of personalities. We are here for the good of the town. This election is for the best interests of the city, for the type of government we would like to have. I am proud to be connected with Mr. Johnson and Mr. Campbell. Commissioner Johnson has made a fine effort in the City Hall to keep down the expenses of the city.

Commissioner John R. Johnson said:

"I have been trying to help you. By that I mean that I have been trying to keep down the cost of government. During the past four years I have voted for only one budget, the reason for that being that the expenditures for service were too great.

"Commissioner McGuire and I have not had the pleasantest services in the City Hall. I call your attention to my colleagues, Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Campbell; and don't forget Commissioner McGuire.

"You will ask why are twenty-four men running for Commissioner? They are busy men but they feel something must be done to make this city a suitable place to live in. If it wasn't for the condition the city finds itself in today, you might as well put the names of the twenty-four candidates in a hat and draw for the Board of Commissioners."

John M. Campbell—"The taxpayers' ticket wants to provide work for people out of work. Mr. Whitehead has located a factory in this immediate vicinity and we will work for the best interests of Passaic."

Other Speakers

Chief Reginald H. Bowker—"While we have had a great deal of taxation, we must remember that for this year taxes will not be reduced. Unless you give $100,000 to improve the fire department of the city, your fire insurance rates will stay up. This is a serious problem in the city."

Nicholas Martini—"I want five men in the City Hall who will discharge their duties well. I don't care who the five may be as long as they do what is right."

Judge Thomas E. Duffy—"Commissioner McGuire's record will be the stand upon which he will seek re-election. There has never been a dishonest election in the city and I don't think that any candidate in this race would do anything phony to win."

Louis Wallisch—"Be careful and watch what you do. You have to pick men who will save you dollars and cents. I've fought for the people for years and my record speaks for itself. I've never made a promise except that if elected I'll try to do what's right."

Charlie M. Rose—"There isn't a person in this city who can point a finger at me. I fed the poor people during the strike and I'll help anybody who needs help. If you want work, vote for Charlie Rose."

Other speakers were: Edward Collins, Sr., E. W. Colter, John Wallen, and Ernest Dickson who was chairman of the meeting.

PASSAIC, N. J.
HERALD

APR 9 1931

Negro Voters of Second Ward to Hear 6 Candidates

Six candidates are scheduled to speak tomorrow night at a rally of Negro voters of the Second Ward at 253 Chestnut street. The meeting will start at 8:30. Candidats invited are Mayor John J. Roegner, Commissioner Benjamin F. Turner, Commissioner Anton L. Pettersen, Dr. Joseph F. A. Rubacky, William A. McCann and Herman F. Schulting, Jr.

PASSAIC, N. J.
HERALD

APR 14 1931

Negro Voters Invite Three Candidates

Mayor John J. Roegner, Police Commissioner Benjamin F. Turner and Herman Schulting, Jr., have received special invitations to speak at a mass meeting at Bethel A. M. E. Church, Myrtle avenue, tonight.

The meeting is open to all Negro voters in Passaic.

PASSAIC, N. J.
HERALD

APR 14 1931

Colored Voters' Ass'n to Hear Candidates

Second Ward Colored Voters Association will meet Friday night, April 17, at 8:30, at 253 Chestnut street, to hear seven commission canddiates. John Wallen will preside.

Candidates invited are Henry C. Whitehead, John M. Campbell, Commissioner John R. Johnson, Nicholas Martini, Louis Wallisch, Fire Chief Reginald H. Bowker and Lieutenant Harry A. Stevens.

PASSAIC, N. J.
HERALD

APR 17 1931

Communists Put Out 3 Candidates

Negro and Woman to Run with Smelkinson for Commission

Representatives of 16 workers' organizations met last night at 33 Monroe street, and voted to place three Communist candidates on the city commission ticket in May.

Those selected to be supported for commissioner by the organizations are:

Simon Smelkenson, a former Communist commission candidate in this city; Miriam Fireman, woman worker; and Alex Bennett, Negro Communist.

The workers also made plans to participate in the May Day celebration, which is celebrated internationally by the workers on May 1.

The resolution passed last night said in part:

"That mobilization take place on Hudson street, between Market and Third streets.

"That a parade be arranged from that point up to City Hall.

"That the conference go on record as endorsing the Communist candidates for commissioner in the city election."

A committee of three was selected to see Police Chief Lambert De Groot about securing a permit for the meeting and parade.

During the conference, David Gordon, of Paterson, spoke of conditions in the Soviet Union (Russia).

In Russia he said there is a shortage of labor, improvement in the standard of living, a seven-hour day and a 50 per cent. increase in wages.

NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS

APR 23 1931

Negro G.O.P. Unit Member Seeks East Orange Office

Charles A. Hunter, a member of the Third Ward Colored Republican Club East Orange, today filed a petition for nomination for councilman in the ward. He named as his campaign manager George E. Bates of East Orange, a representative of the Negro race on the Republican State Committee and also a member of the Third Ward organization.

There are now four candidates for the ward nomination. John Teague was first to file a petition, Health Commissioner William S. Levins and Frederick Fehn also filing last week. Councilman James H. Owen, whose term ends this year, declined to run again. August Harms has had a petition in circulation and will decide today whether he will become a candidate.

Republican leaders in the ward have been divided on a selection. There are four Republican organizations in the ward, but only one, the Sixth District, Third Ward Republican Club, has voted a recommendation, the members supporting Teague.

No. Jersey Courier
Orange, N. J.

APR 25 1931

Colored Candidate Draws First Place

Dame fortune smiled yesterday on Charles A. Hunter, of 284 Amherst street, East Orange, colored candidate for the Republican nomination for the seat to be vacant in the East Orange City Council at the expiration of the term of Councilman James H. Owen, who will not seek re-election. Hunter was fortunate enough to get top position on the ballot in the drawing held by City Clerk Lincoln E. Rowley of East Orange.

The three other candidates in the Third Ward will be listed Teague, Levins and Fehn, below the name of Hunter. In the Second Ward, Councilman Bower won first place. In the Fourth Ward, first place went to Councilman Gardner and in the Fifth Ward by Councilman Metz.

RECORD
E. Orange, N.J.

APR 24 1931

COLORED CANDIDATE

Charles A. Hunter to Run for City Councilman in Third Ward

For the first time in the history of East Orange, a colored man will run for councilman at the coming Primary Election.

Charles A. Hunter of 284 Amherst street, who uses the designation "Republican," will be a candidate.

Mr. Hunter has selected as his campaign manager George E. Bates of 235 Amherst street

Two petitions have been filed, one with twenty-nine and the other with thirty names. Of the signers twenty-seven reside on Amherst street, twenty-five on Princeton street, six on Halsted street and one on Linden avenue.

Other candidates who have filed petitions for councilman in the Third ward are William S. Levins, John Teague and Frederick Fehn. Councilman James H. Owen, whose term expires, will not be a candidate for re-election.

In the First ward the only candidate to file a petition so far as Francis P. Morton. The councilman whose term expires is William B. Dailey.

W. Frank Bower, the Second ward councilman, has filed a petition for renomination. He will be opposed by Edward H. Terrell.

Nathaniel P. Gardner, veteran councilman from the Fourth ward, will be opposed this year by John F. Brady.

William F. Metz will be a candidate for re-election in the Fifth ward. He will be opposed by Archie H. Ormond.

The only Democratic aspirant for the City Council to file a petition thus far is Henry Belden of the Fifth ward.

PASSAIC, N. J.
NEWS

MAY 9 1931

Charge Police Held Negro Leader Until Ben Turner Was Endorsed

Killman Held In Police Headquarters Although No Charges Were Made—He Found "Big Three" Endorsed Upon His Release—Action Rescinded For Taxpayers' Candidates

There was a large meeting of colored voters in Willard Hall, rally headquarters of the Ever Ready Social Club, last night, to listen to four candidates, Henry C. Whitehead, John M. Campbell, Commissioner John R. Johnson and Abram Preiskel.

Spirit Leader Away

The feature of the meeting was the charge made that the police department had been used to spirit away the standard-bearer of the organization so that the Taxpayers' candidates could not be endorsed and so that Commissioner Benjamin F. Turner and his colleagues would be sponsored.

Sigmond Unger, honorary president of the club, and Mortimer Killman, standard-bearer, told the story. They charged that when the meeting was called to endorse candidates, Mr. Killman was taken from the platform by the police and taken to headquarters to be kept there until after midnight.

When he was released, no charges having been made against him, he found that the "Big Three" had been endorsed.

Endorsements Changed

A mass meeting was called last Monday, and the endorsements were changed around, so that the club finally gave its approval to the candidacies of Messrs. Johnson, Whitehead and Campbell, Abram Preiskel and Commissioner John H. McGuire.

Colored speakers, last night, were Mr. Killman, who urged the support for the taxpayers' candidates; Edward Molter, who said that the colored people wanted to keep industry in the city and that lower taxes were necessary to secure that end.

In addition to the candidates, Christian Van Heest, secretary to the Taxpayers' Association, and James Hemion, also asked support for the candidates. They also pointed out that to vote for the taxpayers' candidates, it was necessary to place a cross opposite each candidate's name.

Political-1931 New York

Elections.

NEW YORK SUN

SEP 16 1931

PRIMARY RESULT PUTS CURRY IN DICTATOR'S SEAT

The Tammany Leader Takes Rank Now With Croker and Charles F. Murphy.

HIS SLATE IN A CLEAN SWEEP

Briarly and Torrens, Who Dared to Stand Up and Fight, Go Down in Defeat.

By GEORGE VAN SLYKE.

John F. Curry takes rank today in Tammany Hall with Croker and Murphy as master and dictator of the city democracy, following his impressive victory in the primaries yesterday. He won decisively in three important district contests; named his complete ticket without a scratch down to the last name; and saw his allies solidify their positions in the other boroughs. He will control the New York delegation in the next national convention; name leaders of the minority in the Legislature and continue his control of the city and county governments.

It has taken Curry three years to reach this position of supreme boss attained by Murphy after a decade of desperate struggle. He is stronger today than has been any leader of Tammany since the death of Charles F. Murphy.

Frank L. Briarly stood up alone in the Fifteenth Assembly District against the ponderous weight of the Tammany machine and was crushed. John E. Sheehy, who was Curry's personal choice, won the leadership and is intrusted with the task of making the last Republican stronghold on Manhattan Island a Democratic district.

The veteran John Mara, close ally of Curry, defeated the strong attack of James H. Torrens, insurgent, in the Twenty-third and holds the largest district in the city in line for the organization. It is Mara's eighth victory in eighteen years as leader.

Dowd Is Turned Back.

Andrew B. Keating, organization, turned back the Patrick S. Dowd attack and probably made an end of the insurgent movement in that district. Dowd was beaten for renomination.

Albert J. Marinelli who recently replaced Harry Parry as leader of the Second after a bloodless revolution was confirmed in his new position and his allies are in control in the Christy Sullivan end of the district. Edward J. Ahearn, leader of the Fourth, was nominated for the Senate to succeed the late Bernard Downing, and take a seat once held conspicuously by his father. Ahearn was one district leader to stand for election. Others hold their jobs by appointment.

What was left of opposition to Curry within the Hall lay down in the East side where the remnant of the once powerful Sullivan clan still hangs on. But that was broken yesterday beyond any dispute. Curry demonstrated he can throw out any leader who opposed his election, such as Briarly, Sullivan and Ahearn.

That will not be necessary in all probability. The Briarly episode has settled that. Whatever smouldering hostility there was remaining within the Wigwam to Curry's undisputed claim to the title of Big Chief was stamped out yesterday in the fifteenth district. The anti-Curry faction, never completely subdued, was unmercifully whipped into submission at the pools and that phase of the Curry leadership is ended today.

Samuel Levy, the Curry selection for the strategically important office of Borough President with its great patronage and contracts, was named without attracting even passing attention. That office alone would carry a political organization. The Curry designees for judicial positions and county offices and for representation in Washington and Albany all were approved almost automatically by the organization.

The Results Elsewhere.

Outside New York the primary elections were without special political significance. The drys a little better than held their own in the Assembly contests where the liquor issue was forced as a test. Edward M. Sheldon of Lewis; Walter Abott of Oneida; E. O. Davies of Herkimer and Fred Hollowell of Yates, all drys, were nominated. The Anti-Saloon League forces the issue in those counties and won. O. D. Heck, in Schenectady, and James J. Wadsworth, in Livingston, defeated the league. The debut of young Mrs. Wadsworth, son of the former United States Senator and leading Republican in the State for twenty years, is expected to mark the beginning of another notable career in politics. The young man follows his father as a wet.

Gov. Roosevelt, leading in the race at this time for the Democratic nomination for President, appeared directly in the primaries in the State in only one contest. That was in Erie county, including Buffalo, where his personal selection for leader, Oliver Cabana, won a decisive victory over William H. Fitzpatrick, the former county leader, who was trying to stage a comeback. Fitzpatrick was distinctly unfriendly to the Governor as Presidential aspirant. The result should strengthen Mr. Roosevelt's position if he is the candidate next year by helping him carry Erie, the largest unit outside New York, and so carry the State.

While not appearing on the surface, the outcome does directly and materially bear on the Governor's Presidential candidacy through his relationship with Tammany. Curry and his allies in all probability can control the delegation from this State even against Roosevelt if trouble develops, as has threatened frequently of late.

The upstate allies of Tammany, including the O'Connors in Albany and Kelly in Syracuse, held their organizations intact. There is supposed to be distinct opposition to Roosevelt for President in the McCooey organization in Brooklyn. The Smith-Raskob faction has not shown its hand and Tammany has made no move to reveal its position.

While the supposition is that Tammany will go along with Roosevelt if he is well in the lead for the nomination, that is yet to be decided. The Tammany position of independence to candidates is better than ever and the outcome of the primary may possibly have some weight in influencing the attitude of Albany toward Tammany during the next session of the Legislature.

Martin J. Healy, Tammany leader, defeated John McNeil, Negro insurgent in the Nineteenth district, by a landslide. Returns from twenty-seven out of twenty-nine election districts gave Healy 210 committeemen to McNeil's ten.

Eugene McIntosh, another Negro insurgent, lost his bid to replace Thomas S. Murray, Tammany leader in the Twenty-first district. Results from thirty-three of the thirty-seven districts gave Murray 317 committeemen and McIntosh ten.

The one notable organization upset was the victory of Assemblyman Jerome G. Ambro, Democrat, of the Nineteenth Brooklyn district, who was rejected by John H. McCooey, county leader, because of his activities on behalf of Jack (Legs) Diamond. Victor L. Anfuso, organization candidate supported by Mr. McCooey, received 1,818 votes to Mr. Ambro's 1,850.

Delaney Nominates for Congress.

In the Seventh district, Brooklyn, where the only Congressional contest in the city was waged, John L. Delaney, organization designee, defeated Louis J. Jacobson. He will oppose William L. Padgett, Republican, in the fall elections.

Thomas A. De Bellis, candidate of John J. Knewitz, Republican leader for the Assembly nomination in the Sixth Assembly district in the Bronx, won over Samuel Hirshowitz, insurgent.

In the Seventeenth election district, Joseph N. Schultz, incumbent Republican leader, apparently defeated Henry R. Rosenberg by a wide margin. In that district M. J. Scrulovitz appeared to have defeated S. C. Blutstein for the Republican Assembly nomination, while Irving Levy defeated David Sloate for the Aldermanic choice.

Republican organization men also were victorious in the Nineteenth district, where the leadership was challenged. Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers won easily over John T. Doles, Jr., and Alderman Fred R. Moore had no difficulty in beating E. M. Gilliard. Charles W. Fillmore retained the leadership by defeating Sam C. Brown.

Returns from fifty-two of the fifty-four districts gave Mr. Sheehy 44[illegible] county committeemen, against only thirty-six for Mr. Briarly. T[illegible]mer's committeemen includ[illegible]gan J. O'Brien, Samuel Lev[illegible] W. Gerard, James A. [illegible] Jesse Isidor Straus, Loui[illegible] Frank L. Polk, John [illegible] George Gordon Battle, [illegible] Jacob Riis, Jacob Rup[illegible] Delehanty and other[illegible]zens.

Twenty-five per[illegible] Thomas Kane, ward[illegible] York county jail, w[illegible] charges of illegal re[illegible] who were arraign[illegible] court, including V[illegible] but one, Anthony [illegible] Broadway, were r[illegible]trate Burke becau[illegible] proof. Six of the s[illegible] Brooklyn were hel[illegible] each for hearing [illegible] Most of the others[illegible]

To Oust White Negro Leader in 19th

8-15-31

Mr. Healy Said to Distribute 99% Patronage to 15% Whites

New York

SECTION 85% COLORED

N.Y. 7

Negro Leader Could Open 2000 Places for Race Members

Colored Harlem is now in a mood of self-assertion. It is extremely conscious of its growing numbers and power.

Just as Eugene McIntosh of the Harlem Progressive Democratic Association is out to oust the leadership in the 21st A. D., of Thomas F. Murray, white, and the Tammany-controlled and Tammany-nominated boss, Ferdinand Q. Morton, so also John R. McNeel of the John R. McNeel Association, has started a determined campaign to wrest the leadership from Martin E. Healy, white, who has been the leader in the 19th A. D. for the last ten years.

The 19th A. D. is now more than 85 per cent colored, Mr. McNeel explained. Yet the district is ruled by and in the interest of a 15 per cent minority. The white leadership is maintained through the grace of the colored, for nearly 70 per cent of the enrolled Democrats are colored. And yet all the plums and pudding go to the white followers of the white leaders.

"Take for instance, the question of patronage," continued Mr. McNeel. "There is nearly half a million dollars' worth of patronage at the command of the leader. And Mr. Healy has made it a practice throughout his regime to distribute 99 per cent of this patronage to the whites who constitute only 15 per cent in the district, whereas the 85 per cent of the Negroes get only 1 per cent.

"A leader of a district has a moral obligation to look after the welfare of the people of his district. As everybody knows, the Negro is hard pressed when it comes to get a decent employment. There are nearly 15,000 white business establishments in the 19th Assembly District, and all these business men go to the district leader for some favor or an-

other. If Mr. Healy had the interests of the Negroes at his heart he could have persuaded, if not insisted, that these businessmen, since they are patronized mostly by the colored, employ at least in part colored help. Such a move would have created some two thousand places for the Negroes. In this as in all other things, Mr. Healy has miserably failed."

Another charge against Mr. Healy is that he, holding a very important and powerful position of the Deputy Commissioner of the department of Plant and Structures, has utterly failed to use his great power and influence on behalf of colored constituents. Mr. McNeel pointed out that Mr. Healy could have, if he had had the inclination to do so, created jobs of conductors, motormen, cashiers, etc., for the Negroes on the municipal ferries and buses that are under his control. But the interests of the Negroes do not exist as far as Mr. Healy is concerned.

The concensus of opinion is that Mr. Healy has outlived his usefulness in the 19th A. D. The district has become overwhelmingly colored and its members have become conscious of their growing strength and they want to assert it. If Martin E. Healy does not get out, if the leadership does not go to a genuine, elected Negro leader, Tammany is, it is frankly asserted, in danger of losing its colored votes which are vitally essential for the maintenance of its power.

John R. McNeel is a very important Negro Democrat. He is a prominent realtor. Under the banner of Mr. McNeel Dr. Marshall E. Ross, a leading and influential physician, practicing for the last eight years at 70 West 128th street, has accepted the designation to run for alderman.

It was stated at the offices of Dr. Ross that some Negroes were sent by the offices of Mr. Healy to persuade him to bolt the McNeel ticket, for which treachery to the race they would give him $2,000. Dr. Ross, it was reported, showed the gentlemen the door.

Designation for Assemblyman on the John R. McNeel Association ticket, has been accepted by Theodore W. Daniels, general manager of the firm of Marion Daniels and Sons, undertakers. Mr. Daniels is a graduate of the University of Buffalo and a member of several fraternal organizations.

The "Deadly Parallel" Shown In Two Letters Written By Same Man

The two letters printed below need no comment. They speak for themselves. The man who wrote them operates what he calls a "Health Sanitarium Ltd.—A New Health System"—at 216 West 130th street. Reference in his letter to Mr. Moore about letting bygones be bygones,' refers to a case sometime ago in which his wife was aided by Mr. Moore in an effort to save her from being punished on a charge which had its genesis in the operation of his alleged health sanitarium at other addresses in former days.

BEFORE ELECTION
"Health Sanitarium Ltd.
"A New Health System
"216 West 130th Street
"New York City

"Mr. Fred R. Moore,
"N. Y. Age Publishing Co.
"230 West 135th Stree,
"Ntw York City
"Honorable Sir:

'I think it is time that you and I should get together. We surely are able to let bygones be bygones. I am desirous of lining up with you. I am aware of the service you are rendering, and keenly appreciate what your influence means to the community. I am broadminded enough to understand that your action which affected me was the result of false information, which, if true, would justify any public-spirited individual, and especially a man of your ttnacity, to take steps to protect persons who might be victims to such an outrage.

"I want you, Sir, to visit our Institution; not only that, I crave the honor of giving you a treatment that you may know what it is all about. I am, Sir, Fraternally yours,

(Signed) "D. D. LEWIS, M. D."
September 2, 1931.
(This letter was not replied to).
(From Amsterdam News)

"NO MORE MOORE

"Correspondent Believes the Defeat of Alderman Moore to be a Valuable Victory

"To the Editor of The Amsterdam News:

"Dear Sir:

"I want to congratulate you—and this term is indeed too weak to convey my appreciation—for the splendid service you have rendered the community through your campaign against Alderman Fred R. Moore.

"If you should err for the next five years, the service you have rendered will justify the extistence of your paper for that period and still the scales will lean in your favor for good.

"I want again to congratulate you for championing the cause as you did. It is a cinch, Mr. Moore will never be able to make a comeback.

"Yours very truly,
(Signed) "D. D. LEWIS, D. D
"216 West 130th Street,
"New York City.
"November 5, 1931."

NEWS - AGE FEUD CAUSED DEFEAT OF FRED MOORE

Election Climaxes Most Bitter War of Recent Years.

MOORE IS 74

Entered New York Politics at 63.

By RIENZI B. LEMUS

NEW YORK.—Most colorful of New York City's sixty-five members of the board of aldermen, each of whom gets $5,000 annual salary for a few hours' work a week, was the colored Republican Alderman from the 19th Harlem District, Fred R. Moore.

Mr. Moore is editor-publisher of the New York Age, because of which, he will be "ex-Alderman" Moore after next New Year's Day. He was overwhelmingly beaten on the face of the returns last election day—not by his successful white, Tammany Hall opponent: his rout was encompassed by his foremost rival in the Harlem newspaper field, The Amsterdam News, which began an editorial last week after election results were announced by saying, "O Praise the Lord, for He is Good."

Many powerful factors contributed more nearly directly to Mr. Moore's eclipse—such as, for instance, the infinitely superior Tammany organization with its wherewithal to finance a campaign, including the literature with which the district was literally swamped, stressing the fact that in this time of economic stress Moore's opponent, John J. Martin, white, had already a large number of voters on his payroll and, if they elected him, he would assure them permanency of employment.

Chile of Gawd

The spring whence flowed each and every factor in the Moore defeat, however, was the sustained attack of the Amsterdam News, which, captioning him "Harlem's Menace, No. 1," called him everything but a "chile o' Gawd" for seven or eight weeks in succession, and even though that newspaper took a negative attitude after the primary obviously to avoid the accusation of supporting the white man, Martin, against the black man, Moore, it continued to oppose Moore without advocating Martin.

Moore and Tammany

Mr. Moore and Tammany got along fine. Mayor "Jimmy" Walker made him the "mayor" of Afric Harlem and ever lauded Moore on every occasion of his Harlem appearances, even when Tammany's leader, civil service commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, was on hand, and the Amsterdam News printed these facts in such a way as to force Mayor Walker and Tammany to "stick to their own."

That is how it made Mr. Moore's position untenable "going and coming," so much so, that for the first time ever, of the several dedicatory exercises of municipal institutions in Afric Harlem, the Mayor never mentioned Alderman Moore's name at the ground breaking for the two and a half million dollar additions to Harlem Hospital the week preceding election.

Mr. Moore had claimed credit for this great improvement in Harlem, which the Amsterdam News had ridiculed as absolutely untrue. The Mayor attributed credit for it to the two leading doctors of the institution, one white, the other black—and the latter a good Tammany Hall Democrat. Alderman Moore wasn't even invited to participate in the ground-breaking ceremonies, this role having been assigned to the colored hospital doctor.

The "Grand Old Man" of Harlem, who is rounding out his second two-year term in the aldermanic chamber, which he entered at three score and ten, may be defeated, but he is by no means conquered. He is a hard nut to crack. He was 63 when he came to Harlem and began his political career, and was the first colored man to attain a position of real leadership of the Republicans in New York City.

Fred Moore Defeated in N. Y. Election

By BESSYE J. BEARDEN
(Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Little ol' New York went Democratic Tuesday and in the landslide Fred R. Moore, militant Republican alderman from the 19th district and editor of the New York Age, was swept to defeat by John Martin (white).

The final count gave Martin a total of more than 2,100 votes over Moore.

Moore, the Republican's best bet, was himself stunned when he heard the reports as they came into headquarters. His defeat was a complete surprise inasmuch as the district is made up entirely of members of the Race.

Stephens a Winner

The landslide virtually swept into office all Democratic candidates in Harlem. Outstanding among the winners was James Edward Stephens, assemblyman from the 19th district. Stephens, a member of the Race and former red cap, went into office at the last election during a Democratic landslide. Tuesday Stephens defeated Francis E. Rivers, who served for two years as an assemblyman.

Attorney Lamar Perkins, a Republican and member of the Race, who served two years ago as a member of the assembly, was no match for Attorney David Parris (white), Democrat. Dr. Charles Roberts, also a Republican, fell by the wayside in the race for alderman of the 21st district. Roberts, the first Race alderman of New York, was defeated by Attorney John William Smith.

Tuesday was a great day for Tammany hall, which now controls the assembly upstate.

The controversy over reforestation between Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt and ex-Governor Al Smith, both Democrats, was settled when voters appeared to have agreed with Roosevelt by a 2 to 1 vote.

Roosevelt sponsored an amendment to the constitution, permitting the state to acquire abandoned farms for reforestation purposes. Smith described it as unwise.

It was the first test of the Roosevelt-Smith popularity, and the governor's friends here were jubilant over the outcome. It presaged, to them, his presidential nomination next June.

Race Leadership and Elective Representation Are Given a Set-Back in Harlem by Election

Right of the Majority to Select Candidates of Their Own Liking Is Challenged---Both Democrats and Republicans Affected

By X. RAY

On Tuesday, November 3, Harlem took a backward step. This fact cannot be denied—partisan considerations, personal likes or dislikes, alibis and reasons why, notwithstanding.

In the eyes of the world-at-large, Negroes of Harlem are pictured in the incongruous attitude of preferring white elective leadership to colored elective leadership. To those with deep-rooted convictions about "pride of race" and "a consciousness of kind," the election results, particularly in the 19th A. D., are beyond understanding

Such a tragedy of errors never would have happened on Chicago's South Side or in any other predominantly Negro community in this country where the Negro enjoys the right of franchise. Not even by the widest stretch of imagination can one envision the Irish, Jews or Italians of New York electing other than their own to represent them in the legislative branches of government when overwhelmingly in the majority .

Unfavorable Reaction

The unfavorable reaction to this political paradox has already set in; that is if the Negro press, pulpit, public speakers and hundreds of letters of regret, accurately reflect the state of mind of the masses. Expressions of surprise, mortification and misgiving ar voiced in and out of Harlem.

There are Negroes who are jubilant over the outcome. This is to be expected. In this category are those expecting a political job as reward for their activities; those who nurse personal grudges, either real or fancied; those eaten up with envy and malice, and those who have been gullible enough to take stock in preelection promises made in prodigal profusion.

It can be said without fear of contradiction, that the Hon. Fred R. Moore, chief target of the gutter-snipers during the campaign, emerged a bigger and more important figure. Like Al Smith, defeat has endeared him more to the people he has for forty-five years unselfishly sought to serve in Greater New York, whether in or out of political office.

A Raw Steal

It is common talk that the election was stolen. There can be no denying that it was one of the rawest steals on record. But the white men who engineered this disgraceful rape of the ballot could not have doen so but for the connivance and help of colored floaters and election officials. All of the colored election officials were not Democrats, either.

Illegal voters flooded the 19th Aldermanic District, but it was at the three polling places in Public School No. 119 at 133rd street, near Eighth avenue, where, in the name of the law, highway robbery and grand larceny were committed with a ruthlessness that would make a Jesse James look like a novice.

Jewish lawyers, representing themselves to be from the State Attorney General's office took full charge, intimidated men and women of long residence in the community, gave protection to floaters, who were permitted to get in line ahead of those standing for nearly an hour, and challenged the right of well known people to vote. The police appeared powerless to act. All protests against such high-handed methods were ignored. In any other section of the city serious disorders would have flared up. But the Negro is known to be law-abiding.

Significance of "Defeat"

The significance of the "defeat" of Fred R. Moore for reelection to the Board of Aldermen is fully appreciated by all thinking Negroes, regardless of their political affiliations. It is construed as a challenge of the right of the race to choose its own representatives even when it is the stronger numerically. Not only has Negro leadership in Harlem received a temporary setback in the Republican Party, but those who oppose the demands of Negro Democrats for a larger share of recognition will be emboldened to say nay rather than yea.

Political leaders are not motivated by sentiment but by expediency. In the game of politics you get what you are big enough to take. Moreover, little aid comes from without. There have been instances in which white voters supported colored candidates in preference to their white opponents, but as a rule the race question inevitably projects itself. The first time Oscar DePriest ran for Congress he lost every white ward in his Congressional District.

The usual selection of members of the same group as rival nominees of the two major parties at State and Municipal elections is proof positive that party bosses recognize the nautral inclination of voters to be influenced by pride of race.

Until Fred R. Moore was elected Alderman in the 19th District, the colored nominee for Alderman on the Republican ticket and the colored nominee for the Assembly on the Democratic ticket invariably lost. The white nominee for Alderman on the Democratic ticket and the white nominee for the Assembly on the Republican ticket invariably won. Despite this curious, yet perfectly obvious method of elimination, now that the population is very largely colored, the charge of "injecting the race issue" is raised when Negro elective representation is strongly advocated.

Event in Political History

In 1929 when Col. Charles W. Fillmore was elected Republican leader of the 19th A. D., Francis E. Rivers was sent to the Assembly and Fred R. Moore to the Board of Aldermen, it was an event in political history. There always has been a question as to just how pleased were G. O. P. leaders with so epochal an upheaval. If judged by the amount of political recognition Col. Fillmore and his followers have received, the capture of the organization by Negroes occasioned no enthusiasm. Evidently it was a bitter pill.

Two years ago, the 19th A. D. was the banner Republican District in all of Greater New York. But the political loaves and fishes distributed among the faithful of the district by either Federal, State or county Republican leaders have been few and far between. Had Col. Fillmore been a white man, an outstanding appointment would have been his long ago. The white men who turned on Fillmore and Moore did so because of the inability of the Colonel and Alderman to live up to demands imposed. There was no breach of good faith on their part. They spent time and money going to Washington in the interest of these former white co-workers but neither in Washington nor in New York was any genuine disposition shown to encourage Negro leadership.

Patronage is the necessary lubricant to run a political machine smoothly and effectively. A strong and compact party organization cannot be brought into being without jobs and money. In the 19th, colored Republicans have not been provided to any extent with either.

Put Two Negroes on Bench

In enumerating its accomplishments against great odds, Negro leadership in the 19th can lay claim to having contributed in no small measure to the presence of two Negroes on the Municipal Court bench. Because Rivers and Hawkins were nominated by Republicans Ferdinand Q. Morton was able to make a convincing argument to Tammany Hall as to why Watson and Toney should be chosen to oppose them on the Democratic ticket It should not be forgotten that Rivers had much to do with the passage of the bill providing for additional Municipal Court Justices, and the subsequently fought to have the bill declared constitutional.

In the scheme to give a black eye to Negro leadership, white Republicans conspired and openly worked with white Democrats. They jointly made the balls and gave them to colored folk to throw. Realizing that 80 per cent of the voters in the 19th Assembly and Aldermanic districts were colored they colonized white illegal registrants in the few remaining white election districts and resorted to wholesale fraud in the upper end, lavishly spending money among Negroes to accomplish their purpose.

The defeat of Rivers was greatly desired by Democrats waging a desperate struggle to win the Assembly. The return of Fred R. Moore to the Board of Aldermen, or a dozen Republicans, would not have materially mattered, so secure are the Democrats in control. But the word was sent out "to give Moore the works." Because it was he who led the successful fight in 1929 for Negro leadership, and had gained the reputation as Harlem's best vote-getter; because he was becoming too powerful politically among his own people, and because a Democratic victory would prove to Tammany Hall that even if 80 per cent of the residents of the 19th A. D. are colored, it is possible to elect white aspirants to office.

Inspired by the ascendancy of colored Republicans in the 19th and 21st, colored Democrats in the recent primaries, for the first time in history, unsuccessfully sought to wrest leadership from the present incumbents of the two districts. In all probability white Tammany district leaders had this revolt in mind when they bent every effort to discredit colored elective representation.

The 19th and 21st Assembly Districts are among the very few in the city in which there are no Democratic co-leaders. With the colored Democratic vote assuming its present impressive proportions maybe the time is not far distant when members of the group will be sitting on the executive committee of Tammany Hall.

Assuming that a race can be best led and represented by its own sooner or later the Republican and the Democratic parties will find it expedient to adopt a policy of nominating Negroes for the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen in the 19th and 21st districts and then let them fight it out among themselves. Then the voice of the people will be speaking.

A Campaign of Slander

New York

St. Matthew's Church
St. Antoine and Elizabeth Sts.
Detroit, Michigan

Feb 28-31

My dear Mr. Moore:

I have just read of the calamity which has befallen our group everywhere in your recent defeat for re-election to the Aldermanic Chamber of the City of New York.

New York

I had followed, with a great deal of anger, the unfair attacks made upon you in the Amsterdam News. It seemed strange that none of the old-timers in the city raised their voice in your behalf. You have done much, not merely for colored people, but for the city of New York generally. It was with a great deal of pride that I saw in the publication of the Citizens Union that you were not only indorsed, but marked "preferred," and that the New York Herald-Tribune, in a very convincing editorial, urged your re-election.

It is passing strange that with all the advantages some of us have had, that we do not pass out of the sphere of personal dislike and recognize merit.

I can assure you that had I been living in New York, I would have been with you in the midst of your fight.

One thing is certain. Ed Warren, in spite of all that he was and stood for, would not have indorsed such a campaign of slander as the Amsterdam News waged.

A temporary defeat, however, does not mean much.

With all best wishes, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

EVERARD W. DANIEL.

Political - 1931
Elections.

BROOKLYN TIMES

MAR 15 1931

HIGGINS IS BORO'S HOPE TO GET JOB UNDER BENNETT

Colored Lawyer Enters Contest for Deputy Attorney General.

By GEORGE L. CASSIDY

Brooklyn's colored Democratic organization has put on the gloves with the Harlem machine in a scrap for which the prize probably will be a $4,500-a-year job as Deputy Attorney General, it was learned last night.

The place now is held by Miles A. Paige, a Manhattan Democrat, but it is understood that his resignation will be accepted before long.

Wesley L. Young, generally recognized as the spokesman for the colored Democracy of Brooklyn, has presented the name of Thomas L. Higgins, grand exalted ruler of Brooklyn Lodge, 32, I. B. P. O. E., to Democratic County Leader John H. McCooey.

Tammany Leader John F. Curry has before him the name of Harry Bragg, of Harlem, now employed in the Transfer Tax Appraiser's office. He is backed by Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, boss of the colored Democratic organization there.

Backers of Mr. Higgins believe Brooklyn is entitled to the place, for Brooklyn colored lawyers have served as deputies under two previous Democratic Attorney Generals, and the colored vote of Brooklyn has grown rapidly in the last few years. It is estimated at about 40,000. They also insist that Brooklyn should be recognized because Attorney General John J. Bennett, jr., himself comes from Bay Ridge.

Mr. Higgins resides at the 18th A. D., Mr. McCooey's home district, at 1311 St. John's pl., and practises law at 379 Bridge st.

He was graduated in 1902 from Tuskeegee Institute, later receiving his A. B. degree from Eckstein-Norton University and his law degree from Howard University in Washington, D. C. He practised until the World War in Clarksburg, W. Va., and served at Camp Mead. Later he was transferred with the rank of sergeant to the Department of Justice, where he did legal work of a confidential character. In 1922 he came to Brooklyn and immediately became active in Democratic affairs. He is a member of George P. Davis Post, A. L.

New York

Bragg is Candidate for $4,500 Plum

3-28-31

NEW YORK—Harry Bragg, son of the Rev. George F. Bragg, Jr., of Baltimore, and himself a former resident of that city, now employed in the transfer tax appraiser's office, is being backed by Ferdinand Q. Morton, Democratic boss, for the position of deputy attorney general at a salary of $4,500 a year.

Brooklyn

Stephens to Run Again for Post

Legislature

As Assemblyman; Wants to Fight for "Job Bill"; Support Sure

5-2-31

Assemblyman James E. Stephens whose first term expired when the 154th session of the New York Assembly closed recently, will stand again for election next fall, he announced Saturday. Mr. Stephens said he has the endorsement and support of the Democratic leaders of Harlem, including Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, leader of the United Colored Democracy; Martin J. Healy, leader of the 19th Assembly District, and William Banks, executive member of the Golden Democratic Club, 107 West 132nd street, where Stephens is chairman of the executive committee.

Mr. Stephens said his speech on Lincoln Day in the Assembly, his speech in support of the resolution condemning lynching, and his introduction of his "Job Bill" caused his constituents to take pride in his record, and to get behind him for a second term. He will seek to return on the issue of his "Job Bill," which lost by only one vote, and which he believes he can get adopted at the next legislature.

While in the Assembly Mr. Stephens said he was shown every courtesy by the members. He was the only Negro there. He dined with the Governor, went over into the Senate and had frequent conferences with the presiding officer, Lieutenant Governor Lehman, and was frequently called into conference by the members of his own party, who sought his advice on different questions. He is making his headquarters in the office of Stephens Insurance Agency, 2297 Seventh avenue, at 135th Street, where he is associated with his brother in the insurance business.

Primary Fight Looms in 21st A. D. As Lamar Perkins and Dr. Chas. H. Roberts Are Named by Republicans

New York Age

New York, N. Y.

7-18-31

Present Aldermen John C. Hawkins to Make Fight in the Primaries, and the Harlem Registration League Will Run Watts

.. (Pictures on page 2)

A possible primary fight for the nomination for both the Assembly and Board of Alderman from the 21st Assembly District, is probable as a result of the designation by the regular Republican organization of the district of Lamar Perkins and Dr. Charles H. Roberts as the choices of the leaders for the Assembly and the Board of Alderman, respectively. The designations were made at the Manhattan Republican Club on Friday night, July 10.

Friends of the present Alderman, John Clifford Hawkins, put up strenuous opposition to his sidetracking and say that he will contest the designation in the primaries on September 15.

To Oppose Perkins

While Mr. Perkins was the only candidate placed in nomination for the Assembly designation, the candidate of the Harlem Registration League, under Samuel F. Holman, president, will contest Mr. Perkins' designation in the primaries. This organization's candidate is Edward A. Watts.

Mr. Perkins, former Assemblyman, and one of Harlem's leading young lawyers, was placed in nomination by James C. Andrews, deputy U. S. Marshal and well-known Harlem business man.

Dr. Roberts was nominated by Aaron Smith, deputy U. S. Internal Revenue Collector, and the nomination was seconded by Jacob Weisbaum, leader of the Western end of the district.

Mr. Hawkins was nominated by Theodore Smith, and the nomination was seconded by Conrad A. Johnson.

Roberts Beats Hawkins

When Lincoln Davis, secretary of the meeting, called the roll of the county committeemen, it was found that Dr. Roberts was the choice by a vote of 63 to 13.

Former Assemblyman John R. mer presided.

Dr. Roberts is one of the outstanding dentists of Harlem, and was the first Negro elected to the Board of Alderman, having been elected from the 19th A. D. in 1919. He was also the first Negro to receive the designation for Congress from the 21st district, making a strenuous campaign in 1924. While in the Board of Aldermen, he sponsored the legisaltion for the 369th Infantry armory and the municipal bath house in West 134th street. H is a graduate of Lincoln University, and is active in many fraternal organizations in the city.

Will Make Strong Team

Mr. Perkins is a graduate of Lincoln University, and the Harvard Law School, and after completing one term in the Assembly, he refused renomination to run for Justice of the new 10th District Municipal Court, which he aided Assemblyman Rivers to create. He has the support of the majority of the members of Abyssinian Baptist Church and many independent voters.

Many of the county committeemen expressed the opinion that Dr. Roberts and Mr. Perkins will make as strong a team as the Republicans of the district could have selected.

E. A. Watts to Be In Race For Assembly, 21st A. D.

Age 7-25-31
New York N.Y.

In an interview with Samuel F. Holman, president of the Harlem Registration League, Counsellor Edward A. Watts told him that he will be a candidate for member of the Assembly from the 21st A. D.

According to Mr. Watts' statement, he was promised the designation by Charles W. B. Mitchell, leader of the Eastern end of the district. He said that Leader Mitchell asked him to step aside last fall for E. O. Austin, but would see to it that he will get the organization designation this fall, and he is going to hold him to his promise, of course.

Indications are that the Republicans will have smooth sailing this fall for their ticket, as the Harlem Registration League will put a full ticket in the field for County Committeemen.

The thing that the League is most interested in is full leadership by the majority in the district, and will fight to the bitter end for this cause.

Alderman and Foe

Amsterdam News

New York, N.Y.

JOHN CLIFFORD HAWKINS (upper left), alderman for the Twenty-first district, long an organization man, was sidetracked by the G. O. P.'s recognized forces Friday night, and Dr. Charles H. Roberts (upper right) was selected to be the organization candidate. At the lower right is Lamar Perkins, former assemblyman, who was named to run for that office again. Davis Paris, white Democrat, is the assemblyman in the Twenty-first now.

Eastern Features Photo.

MORTON IS BOSS; MOORE WINS

Afro-American

9-19-31

Fred R. Moore, editor of the Age won his third successive nomination for Republican aldermanic candidate from the Harlem 19th District in Tuesday's primaries, decisively defeating the Rev. E. M. Gilliard.

Ordinarily, Fred Moore, Harlem's best Republican vote-getter, would be expected to win, but this time, however, he was bitterly opposed by his foremost contemporary, the Amsterdam News, which had vigorously attacked him as "Harlem's Menace No. 1."

Baltimore

Md.

In the Democratic primary the insurgent aldermanic candidate, Dr. Marshall Ross, a successful physician was beaten by a white man who will oppose Alderman Moore for re-election.

The community is waiting anxiiously to see whom the Amsterdam News will support.

The primary also smashed the hopes of those Democrats who went into it on a "colored leadership" platform. Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Morton is still leader of the Harlem Democrats by designation of the leader of the party, Chief John F. Curry, white, of Tammany Hall.

John Clifford Hawkins, who failed of the aldermanic designation from the 21st district, after serving two terms, and turned insurgent, was beaten by Dr. C. H. Roberts.

ALDERMAN FRED R. MOORE VINDICATED BY BIG MAJORITY

New York Age

New York, N.Y.

According to returns available at 11:45 p. m. Tuesday night, there is no doubt that the regular party organizations in both the 19th and 21st Assembly and Aldermanic Districts have overwhelmed their insurgent opponents.

9-19-31

Notwithstanding the vigorous campaign conducted by insurgent groups in both districts, there has been an overwhelming response on part of the voters to the support of the designees put forward by the regular organization.

Incomplete returns from the election districts that were compiled up to this hour showed that both Republican and Democratic candidates were leading their opponents by substantial majorities.

In actual figures, the returns showed that in 19 districts in the 19th Aldermanic District Alderman Fred R. Moore had received 1,561 votes, while his insurgent opponent, the Rev. Edward M. Gailliard had received only 268 with only 5 districts to be heard from.

CAMPAIGN OF CALUMNY FAILED

This indicated that the campaign of villification and calumny carried on for the past six weeks by The Amsterdam News, influenced and guided by Harold Forstenzer, has only caused the people to rally to Mr. Moore to the end that his opponents have been utterly and entirely repudiated.

In the race for the Assembly nomination, with 25 out of 29 election districts reporting, Francis E. Rivers received 1,350 votes, with John T. Doles getting 231.

The same condition prevailed in the 21st A. D., where Dr. Charles H. Roberts, regular organization designee, was credited with 530 votes to 198 for Alderman John Clifford Hawkins, present incumbent, who was denied the designation. These figures were from 24 out of 37 election districts.

Col. Fillmore's Leadership Assured.

For county committeemen, in the 19th A. D., the Col. Charles W. Fillmore ticket seemed to have carried every district save one, thus insuring Col. Fillmore's continuance as leader over the opposition of Samuel Brown, the insurgent's candidate.

In the 21st A. D., it was conceded at 11:45 that Hawkins had lost all his county committeemen. There was no contest over the nomination of Lamar Perkins for the Assembly.

Figures from the Democratic vote showed that in the 19th A. D., Martin Healey's reign as leader continues. James E. Stephens, the present Assmblyman, was renominated by an approximate vote of 1,417 to 279 for Theodore Daniels, who was named by the insurgent element led by John R. McNeel, who was contesting Healey's leadership. The Aldermanic designee, James Martin, a white man, led Dr. Marshall Ross by a vote of 1,354 to 229.

Only Among Negroes

Age 11-28-31

New York

Dear Mr. Moore:

I read, with much regret of your defeat for re-election to the City Council of the City of New York, and the election of a white man instead of yourself, by colored voters.

Such a thing could only happen among Negroes in the United States. I do not believe it would happen among any other race of people, anywhere else on the face of the earth, to elect a member of another race to represent them instead of one of their own, who is well qualified and had heretofore represented them, except among the Negroes in the United States of America.

I hope they may live long enough to repent their action.

S. W. GREEN,
Supreme Chancellor, K. of P. N. A., S. A., E., A., A. and A.
New Orleans, La.

Three Cornered Fight in 21st A. D.

It was a three-cornered fight in the 21st A. D., on the Democratic ticket, with two groups antagonizing the regular Democratic organization with Thomas Murray as leader. One was led by Ray Waller and the other by Eugene McIntosh.

But neither developed enough power to put over their fight successfully; Murray retained the county committee by a vote of 315, with 20 for the McIntosh ticket, and 8 for Waller supporters.

For the Assembly, David Paris, incumbent, party designee, received 1,394 votes; Albert H. Taylor, Waller's candidate, got 232, while the McIntosh candidate, S. E. Grain, tailed along with 203.

For the Board of Aldermen, John William Smith, the regular designee, led by 1,327 votes to 283 for Dr. Oma H. Price, who was put forward by the McIntosh forces.

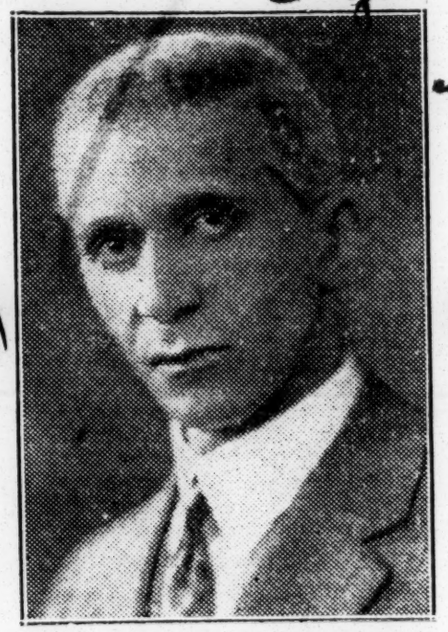
These figures were from 22 of 29 districts.

Elections.

PRIMARY DAY IS TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15

Urge Your Friends to Vote for

CHARLES H. ROBERTS



FOR ALDERMAN

Of the 21st Aldermanic District

The Regular Republican Organization Candidate

Find his name on the ballot, put a CROSS (X) IN SQUARE to assure his election.

X	CHARLES H. ROBERTS

Urge Your Friends to Vote for

LAMAR PERKINS

FOR ASSEMBLYMAN

From the 21st Assembly District

The Regular Republican Organization Candidate

Find his name on the ballot, put a CROSS (X) IN SQUARE to assure his election.

X	LAMAR PERKINS

POLLS OPEN FROM 3 TO 9 P. M.

9-12-31

New York, N.Y.

N. Y. EVENING POST

SEP 14 1931

BRIARLY BATTLE LEADS PRIMARIES

15th District Fight to Test Curry Power—13th Also in Contest

DIAMOND BROOKLYN ISSUE

By RICHARD F. WARNER

Tomorrow is Primary Day and the customary local organization fights will be fought out at the polls, notably the contest for control of the Fifteenth Assembly District, between Frank L. Briarly, present Tammany leader, and John E. Sheehy, who has the backing of John F. Curry. Sheehy will probably win.

In the Thirteenth Assembly District Alderman Patrick S. Dowd and Andrew B. Keating, the latter the present leader, are staging their customary contest and both sides are making charges of illegal voters. This fight will be very close.

In the Twenty-third Assembly District James H. Torrens and John J. Donnelly are both contesting the Tammany leadership of John Mara. Mara is expected to retain control.

In the Nineteenth Assembly District John R. McNeil, a Negro, is opposing the leadership of Martin J. Healy, and in the Twenty-first Assembly District, also in Harlem, Eugene McIntosh, another Negro, is contesting Thomas S. Murray. Both Healy and Murray are expected to win.

Fight in Brooklyn

Over in Brooklyn there is a contest which has for its background none other than Jack "Legs" Diamond. John H. McCooey, Democratic leader, refused redesignation to Assemblyman Jerome G. Ambro because of his alleged friendship with the racketeer. McCooey chose Victor L. Anfuso to run against Ambro.

In Richmond County, S. I., Alfred Breor, Republican county leader, is facing opposition, some of his party members believing that he should not have accepted a clerkship appointment from County Judge Thomas F. Cosgrove. Charles W. Heweker has entered opposition candidates for the county committee.

In the New York County Democratic contests for Assembly nominations are Joseph Broderick against Assemblyman W. J. Sheldrick in the Thirteenth; Daniel Eberstein against Jack Maltz in the Fifteenth; T. W. Daniells against Assemblyman J. E. Stephens in the Nineteenth, and Arthur H. Taylor against Assemblyman David Paris in the Twenty-first.

Republican Assembly nomination contests are M. J. Scrulvoitz against S. C. Blutstein in the Seventeenth, and John T. Doles Jr. against Assemblyman Francis Rivers in the Nineteenth.

Democratic Aldermanic contests in Manhattan are Anthony d'Iorio against Albert Marinelli in the Second; Frank Donnelly against Alderman Walter F. Hagan in the Seventh; James P. Nugent against Alderman Dowd in the Thirteenth; Justin F. Carey against Timothy Healy in the Fifteenth; Marshall Ross against John J. Martin in the Nineteenth, and Oma H. Price against John W. Smith in the Twenty-first.

Republican Aldermanic contests in Manhattan are Irving Levy against Irving Sloate in the Seventeenth and E. M. Gilliard against Alderman Fred R. Moore in the Nineteenth.

De Bellis Opposed

In The Bronx S. A. Hirshowitz is running against T. A. De Bellis for the Republican Assembly nomination in the Sixth District.

In Brooklyn Democratic Assembly contests are Matthew Pearlstein against Assemblyman M. E. Theodore in the Second, Hyman Goldstein against Assemblyman J. P. Nathanson in the Fourteenth, and the Ambro-Anfuso fight in the Nineteenth. Frederick Hood is opposing P. McGuinness for the Republican Assembly nomination in the Third District.

Democratic co[illegible] for Aldermanic nominations in Brooklyn are P. H. Larney against Alderman P. J. McCann in the Thirty-third; Anthony Lukowski against Alderman Frank A. Cunningham in the Thirty-fifth; J. S. Huntington against Alderman Thomas G. Ryan in the Thirty-ninth, and J. P. Goodman against Alderman Walter H. Farrar in the Fifty-second. Harry F. O'Neill and B. A. Johnston are contesting for the Republican Aldermanic nomination in the Fifty-eighth District.

John J. Delaney and Louis J. Jacobson are fighting for the Democratic nomination for the vacancy in the Sev-

enth Congressional District in Brooklyn.

There are no Assembly contests in Queens, but there are several Aldermanic fights. Among the Democrats the contests are H. J. Haarmeyer against Alderman J. T. O'Connell in the 58th; George V. Lambert against Alderman C. W. Posthauer in the 60th, and Joseph A. Horah against Alderman Carl Deutschman in the 62d. Otto Schuler and George P. Ehrman are fighting for the Republican nomination in the 58th Aldermanic District.

Official Figures from Board of Elections Showing Vote in Each Election District of the 19th and 21st Assembly and Aldermanic Districts for Both Parties

Subjoined hereto are the detailed figures from each election district, of the vote cast in the Primary election September 15 in the 19th and 21st Assembly and Aldermanic Districts.

Contrary to misleading and false reports as to the results, particularly in the 19th A. D., the figures show that while both regular Republican party designees won over the insurgents by large majorities, Alderman Fred R. Moore led the regular ticket by a vote of 1698 as against 1460 cast for former Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers, his running mate.

These figures disclose further that neither Gilliard nor Doles was able to carry his home election district, in the 19th A. D., while both Moore and Rivers led in theirs by substantial figures. In Gilliard's election district, the 18th, he received only 44 votes, while Moore received 71. But in Moore's home district, the 21st of the 13th A. D., he received 112 as against 11 for Gilliard.

In the 18th E. D., Doles' home district, the vote was Rivers, 78; Doles, 24. But in Rivers' district, the 6th, the vote was Rivers, 84; Doles, 15.

The figures given here are the official figures, given out by the Board of Elections on Monday, September 21. They show that Mr. Moore's vote gave him a majority of 1,369 over Edward M. Gilliard, his opponent, who received 329. Mr. Rivers' majority over John T. Doles was 1,152, Doles receiving 308 votes. Mr. Moore carried every election district but one, the 2nd, while Mr. Rivers lost three, the 2nd, 14th and 29th.

The aldermanic ticket was not voted for in two of the election districts of the 19th Assembly District, but was voted for in seven districts of the 13th Assembly District.

In the 21st A. D., former Assemblyman Lamar Perkins had no opposition for the Assembly nomination. He received 1,345 votes.

Dr. Charles H. Roberts, regular designee by the Republican organization for the Board of Aldermen, received 1,117 votes, while Alderman John C. Hawkins, present incumbent, who ran as an independent, received 379, giving Roberts a majority of 738.

In both Assembly Districts, the designees of the regular Democratic organization swamped their insurgent opponents.

Negro Physician Alleged to Claim Democratic Candidate for Alderman Helped Remove Elk's Injunction

Report is That Dr. H. J. Oliver, P. E. R., Monarch Lodge, Told Daughter Elks Martin Was Responsible for Court Action

Efforts to prove that the Negro Elks of New York owe a debt of gratitude to James Martin, white Democratic candidate for Alderman in the 19th A. D., and that he should receive the support of the Elk voters of his district are being made by a group of hired workers headed by Dr. Hudson J. Oliver, Negro physician, and former exalted ruler of Monarch Lodge, No. 45, I. B. P. O. E. of W., according to information from reliable sources.

It is reported that in a conference at the home of Mrs. Rosa L. Blocker, grand assistant daughter ruler of the Grand Temple, I. B. P. O. E. of W., on September 24, Dr. Oliver sought to enlist the support of Mrs. Blocker and several other prominent Daughter Elks to work for the election of Mr. Martin, who is said to be a former ruler of New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, white.

Claimed Credit for Martin

Dr. Oliver is said to have told the ladies that it was Martin who was responsible for the lifting of the injunction against Negro Elks prior to the Grand Lodge Convention in 1927. Mrs. Blocker states that he asked her to get him a roster of members of all the Daughter Elks in the district so that they might be enlisted in the fight for Martin. He is also alleged to have offered Mrs. Blocker $50 per week to open a non-partisan Martin headquarters in the district.

After listening to his arguments, Mrs. Blocker says she told the physician that she was a Republican, and working for Alderman Moore.

Many of the women expressed surprise that Martin would claim the credit for securing the lifting of the injunction, as they had been led to believe that it was Murray Hulbert, former president of the Board of Aldermen, and W. P. Phillips, grand secretary of the white Elks, who had most to do with lifting of the injunction. Moreover, it cost the Negro Elks $30,000 in legal fees, and those who heard Dr. Oliver's plea were surprised that he would say that the Elks owed anyone a debt in this matter, as all seemed to have been fully paid.

Martin Not in Court

The New York Age had a reporter in White Plains on July 22, 1927, when Justice George Taylor in the Westchester County Supreme Court signed an order vacating the injunction against the Negro Elks, and repealing the infamous Grattan Law which made it a misdemeanor for colored Elks to wear the insignia of their order in the Empire State. The only member of the white Elks in court on that day was W. P. Phillips, grand secretary, and the name of James Martin was never mentioned in connection with the plea to Judge Taylor.

Mr. Phillips quoted Murray Hulbert, who was then the Grand Exalted Ruler of the white Elks, as not opposing the efforts of the Negro Elks to have the injunction removed. He also referred to an address of former Grand Exalted Ruler Harper of Lynchburg, Va., in which a plea was made for harmony between the white and colored Elks at the convention of 1918.

A short time after the injunction had been lifted, Mr. Phillips was given a valuable piece of jewelry by Casper Holstein in appreciation for his services in behalf of the Negro Elks.

Had Large Legal Staff

There was also a large legal staff retained by the Negro Elks in connection with the case, and they were amply paid for their services. Arthur G. Froe and Perry Howard represented the Grand Lodge, while Attorneys Pope B. Billups and Francis E. Rivers represented the local Elks at the hearing. Grand Exalted Ruler J. Finley Wilson was also present in White Plains, and made a plea for the lifting of the injunction.

Others present in court that day included Casper Holstein, Blondy Brown, Jerome P. Ottley, the late Samuel Bright and Charles M. Hanson. Those of this group still alive will bear witness that Mr. Martin had nothing to do with the lifting of the injunction.

Dr. Oliver was the exalted ruler of Monarch Lodge at the time, and should know the facts in this case. His friends are wondering why his memory is so poor on the record, and why he would lend himself to work in behalf of a white candidate in a Negro district on such a false issue.

Alderman Moore is also a member of Monarch Lodge of Elks, and is more entitled to the support of the Elks of the district than the Democratic candidate.

Political - 1931

North Carolina

Elections.

Communists Present First Negro for Office in N.C.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—The first Negro to file for an elective office since the days of reconstruction was presented this week when Timothy Williams qualified as a candidate for the City Council on the Communist ticket.

Negro Communist Eligible To Compete In Council Primary

Timothy Williams Has Right to Make Race, Elections Secretary Says; Booster Meeting Starts This Week.

Any effort to have Timothy Williams, illiterate negro communist, ruled ineligible to compete in the April 27 city council primary will be unsuccessful, James L. DeLaney, secretary of the Mecklenburg county board of elections, said yesterday. The same view is held by W. C. Davis, board chairman.

The board has no right to rule Williams off, said Mr. DeLaney, since any "citizen of Charlotte," regardless of whether he is a qualified voter or elector, has a right to run for the council. The law governing the election of councilmen, said he, merely stipulates that a candidate must be a "citizen of Charlotte."

Williams would hardly be able to qualify as an elector, or voter, said Mr. DeLaney. It was with difficulty that he signed the notice of his candidacy, Mr. Davis added, but it is not necessary that a person be able to read and write and pass any sort of literacy test before being allowed to enter his candidacy.

The very fact that Williams was not "persecuted" in any way by the board, as the communist group had expected and hoped, said the board members, will rob the communist group of a strong "talking point" and the voters may be depended upon to "look after" Williams and his communist white colleague, W. G. Binkley.

ALBEA MEETING.

Little political activity over the week-end was expected yesterday. The various camps, however, were preparing for a strenuous week in anticipation of the primary a week from tomorrow.

A meeting of supporters of Claude L. Albea tomorrow night at 8 o'clock will start the campaign fireworks and other meetings will probably be scheduled for each night of the week. The Albea meeting will be held at the Central Labor union hall over the Tryon drug store and several prominent speakers, including one or two women political leaders, are scheduled for speeches.

Last night Watson O. Powell, who was named campaign manager of the Good Government league forces, Friday night said his group had made no definite plans for the campaign and had done nothing to complete the organization. Early in the week, however, the campaign will get under way with leaguers determined to leave nothing undone that will secure the re-election of Councilmen Jones, Guthery and Doggett and Candidates John L. Wilkinson and W. E. Colton, together with the league's school board ticket.

31 IN PRIMARY.

Ed Mason, former Charlotte citizen whose home is now at Greenville, S. C., has been in Charlotte for the last several days and will be one of the principal leaders in the campaign to put over the Good Government league tickets, it was indicated yesterday.

In the primary the 17 men now in the race for council will be cut down to 10 and two of the 14 candidates for the school board will be eliminated, leaving 12 in the race. This will provide two candidates for each position. Winners will be selected May 5.

one of them a negro, will offer for places on the board of commissioners. Belated efforts to have the pair, particularly the negro, ruled ineligible, have failed, the city board of elections holding that the sole qualification for holding office in the city is that the aspirant be a citizen of Charlotte.

Doubtless there is more disappointment in Communist circles over that ruling than elsewhere. What the reds hoped was that Charlotte would wield the capitalistic big stick and declare their candidates out of order, thus saving them from the humiliation of betraying their weakness at the polls, and give them the opportunity to harp over again the only real tune the Communist knows—martyrdom.

Red logic is ever an intriguing subject. It is elementary always, and fundamental, still it is sufficiently abtruse to cause numerous so-called men of intelligence to fall for its silly shambles. In Charlotte, the reds were careful in selecting their candidates for the municipal election. They chose first a negro, and to make certain objections would be raised, they selected the most illiterate negro they could find within their ranks, one who experienced considerable difficulty in signing his name to his notice of candidacy. Surely, if this chap did not draw the fire of opposition, no one would.

Charlotte, however, has seemingly profited by its previous experiences with Communists, and knows the workings of the red mind. Instead of kicking the Communist candidate out of the primary, Charlotte is permitting him to have his way and to draw such votes as may accrue to him when the ballots are counted.

It is the proper spirit. Nothing will reveal more clearly the weakness of the Communist position than the ballot box.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
STAR

APR 20 1931

COMMUNISM IN TAR HEEL POLITICS

THE approaching municipal election in Charlotte offers an interesting diversion to the State at large in that two Communists,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER

APR 19 1931

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER

APR 18 1931

THE CITY ELECTION.

THE time for making entry for the municipal race in Charlotte has expired and the two groups—one for seats in the city council, and one for places on the school board—are lined up for inspection by the voters. It is a matter for public gratification that the old-time political methods of stirring up prejudices against this candidate or that have not so far developed and the hope might be entertained that throughout the brief campaign—for the primary voting is but a week off and the election but 15 week days—there will be no injection of the kind, and that the manifested determination on part of all factions to support men and women accredited with the larger qualifications for discharge of duty will hold fast, the hand of the ward politician remaining inactive.

Particularly does The Observer commend that attitude of one of the late-appearing candidates for councilman who gives all hands credit for a desire to bring about election of the "five men best qualified," and who is frank enough to express admiration for the efforts of those who have given of their time to persuade qualified men to offer for office. Pronouncement of that kind will go far toward allaying the prejudices that are usually aroused in municipal elections and will aid in holding the mind of Charlotte voters to the steadfast purpose of relegating personal dislikes, to the one chief aim of securing the best talent for management of city affairs. A campaign conducted along that line cannot fail to result in continuation of efficient management at the city hall. And there is a goodly list of candidates from which the voters may make choice—31 in all—17 seeking places at the council table and 14 desiring to take a hand in management of the public schools. Out of the councilmen group, five are to be selected. One member of the school board holds over, so that six of the 14 candidates for position on the board must be elected.

It might be stated at the beginning that Charlotte majority sentiment is strongly in favor of continuation of the business government that has been established at the city hall. Its smoothly-running machinery, its production in efficiency and economy being so strikingly in contrast to the bickerings and quarrelings that marked the political administrations that formerly dominated. Moreover, Charlotte's two years' experience with operation of the council-manager plan has been of a kind so wholesome and satisfactory as to have brought the people into better appreciation of its merits and the possibilities for increasing good to the community through its continuing administration.

Inspection of the list of announced candidates for city council reveals much of admitted talent and business acumen incorporated in the personnel, from which officials commanding popular confidence might be selected, but the friends of good government would run the risk of electing factors opposed to continuance of the existing plan of government by indiscriminate selection. This examination also reveals circumstance the Charlotte public is not to overlook. Among the number offering for places on the city council are two Communists. One is a white man named Binkley, who is said to be the Communist organizer in this community. The negro is named Williams, and is supposed to have been put into the running through Communistic ukase. These two, of course, are not entering into the calculation of Charlotte voters, but they may be expected to reveal the strength of the Communist "party" in this city by reason of the size of the vote cast for them. With that, the Communist candidates might be dismissed.

Prominent in the list are three candidates whose record in city service is known to the people of the city. Guthery, Jones and Doggett are the three original members of Charlotte's first board of councilmen. They have served through two terms and they are up for re-election mainly because of public pressure for their reinstatement. A fourth candidate on the ticket supporting the existing government is W. E. Colton, man whose business qualifications have the endorsement of the best business men in Charlotte. A fifth candidate is John L. Wilkinson, successful manager of a large business corporation and a man whose standing in the community is evidenced in his perpetual ownership of a silver loving cup voted him as "the best citizen." The cup became his own property because it was won by him three times out of five in a contest staged by the Civitan Club, the "best citizenship" having been established on the several scores of business capacity, of public and private work in community benefit and betterment, and for equipment as a social asset. Upon what ground could a man like that or men like his associates be rejected by the people of Charlotte?

That Charlotte is headed for a continuance of good government is indicated in the popular approval being given the work of the organization that practically drafted a business ticket for the benefit of the people, for the statement of one candidate not included in the administration ticket that the successful efforts in persuading these men to offer their services to the city, is in fact, being "praised."

Political- 1931

Elections.

Ohio.

Refuses to Appoint Judge on Cleveland Municipal Bench

Defender 1-3-31

Chicago, Illinois

CLEVELAND, Jan. 2.—Race voters of Cleveland, and Ohio generally, are greatly incensed over the failure of Governor Myers Y. Cooper, Republican, to keep faith with them by appointing a member of our group to one of several vacancies in the municipal bench of this city.

For some time they had been led to believe, and many claim, actually promised by Governor Cooper that he would appoint a Race member to the municipal bench here should a vacancy occur during his incumbency.

In fact, it is said, the local Republican leader, Maurice Maschke, stated on several occasions that Governor Cooper made such a promise to him direct.

So confident was the Race citizenry that the appointment was forthcoming that, notwithstanding publication in local dailies that all Race candidates had been eliminated, a group of prominent citizens, including J. Walter Sills Sr., Rev. D. Ormonde Walker, Atty. Norman L. McGhee, Rev. M. F. Washington, Rev. James P. Foote, Rev. R. M. Caver and Rev. Alexander L. Boone telegraphed Governor Cooper expressing confidence that he would not fail to accord a judgeship to one of our group.

The telegram read as follows: "The Colored citizenry of Cuyahoga county specifically and throughout the state of Ohio look confidently to you for the realization of their just aspiration for judicial representation now possible by appointment at your hand. Notwithstanding press announcements, these people have an abiding faith that your fair attitude toward them will sustain you in your determination to accord such recognition to one of their number."

Up to as late as noon on the day Governor Cooper made his final appointments, Alexander H. Martin, one of the prominently mentioned candidates for appointment, is said to have been advised that he was certain to be named. However, within less than 24 hours of the receipt of the telegram, and hardly more than three hours after Martin had been assured of being named, Governor Cooper announced his appointees, which did not include a Race representative.

Since this announcement, rumors are current that a proposed pardon of former Councilman Thomas W. Fleming, now in Ohio state prison, was tied up with the failure of the governor to make a judicial appointment.

MASCHKE PRAISES NEGRO COUNCILMEN

Discusses County Election with Reference to City Charter

Cleveland Post

1-25-31

Cleveland, Ohio

Maurice Maschke, Republican leader of Cuyahoga County declared last night at a meeting of the 17th Ward Republican Club that if the City Manager plan is knocked out by the Danaceau party amendment City Manager Daniel E. Morgan will be candidate for Mayor.

He also put his stamp of approval on Councilmen LeRoy N. Bundy, Lawrence O. Payne and Claybourne George, declaring that they had sincerely, fearlessly and honestly represented the colored people of Cleveland.

If the amendment is put on the ballot by the grace of a favorable supreme court decision, Maschke, county Republican leader, will remain absolutely neutral and will not lift a finger to save the manager plan and the present administration, despite the fact that he created the Morgan regime.

He will seek to retain control of city hall by backing Morgan in a mayoralty campaign, if one is held.

All that was clear today as political observers interpreted highly significant statements made by Maschke last night at a meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Republican club, E. 55th St. and Quincy Avenue.

Maschke Discusses Election

Discussing the possibility of an election on the city charter this fall, Maschke said;

"All people interested in the success of the city government will hope that the man who now heads the government will continue in office whether as mayor or manager."

That was, in effect, an announcement that the G. O. P. would sponsor Morgan for mayor.

All through his brief discussion of the impending charter election, Maschke did not once say taht he would be for or against it. And it was learned authorally today that Maschke would continue to be neutral. His inclination would impel him to support the manager plan because that would assure continuation of Morgan in office. But Maschke is academically opposed to the manager plan, and, in order to be consistent, he will take no side in the question.

Awaits Court Ruling

Whether Cleveland is to have an election on the charter is contingent on the state supreme court's decision, which is expected soon. City council has refused to honor the Danaceau charter amendment petitions, and Attorney Saut S. Danaceaus has asked for a writ of mandamus, to compel the holding of a special election.

Maschke's speech last night was his first public utterance in several months on the political situation.

His intimation that he will stand on the sidelines during the manager plan fight is highly important.

SHOULD WE REELECT OUR THREE COUNCILMEN?

There is a common belief among Negroes that a person picked from the group can best represent the group. Laboring under that belief, Negroes of Cleveland elected three members of their group to the City Council. Contrary to the expectations of Negroes, these three councilmen have, in a few cases, neglected their duty to those who so eagerly supported them. Let us point out one outstanding example that will justify that statement.

Editorial

For many years Negroes have complained about inferior street car service on the Cedar, Central and Quincy lines, but their complaints were of no avail. Along came a few Negro candidates who saw the need for a champion and pleaded for support, under the pretense that they would bend every effort to eliminate existing evils. They were elected, but the street car evil still remains.

3-28-31

An argument is sometimes advanced that the Central avenue car line is not paying and persons who ride these cars are fortunate in having any service. Yet certain councilmen are able to maintain bus service on Carnegie in the face of an annual deficit of $125,000. And we have not forgotten that when the 5c fare trial was first inaugurated none of these lines were included. We are of the opinion that our three present councilmen are to blame for these conditions.

Cleveland, Ohio

Negroes believe that because a man's face is dark he will always champion our cause. There are some Negroes who may bear that label, but not all. A Negro, it is true, will best represent the interests of a Negro, but he must be picked.

The time is approaching rapidly when we must vote again for councilmen. If these men are not able to defend and guarantee the rights of colored citizens there are other Negroes who are, and will. The opportunity for service from these councilmen is at hand, and if they fail to make good, there will come a reckoning day, soon. WE WANT SERVICE OR NEW MEN!

Toledoan In Race For Council Seat

Council 2-5-31

TOLEDO, April 23.—Petitions are now being circulated to qualify William H. Culpher, 437 Avondale avenue, for councilman of the eighth ward in the primary election to be held August 11th. Mr. Culpher is a native of Pauline County, Ohio. After finishing school in the rural district he acme to Toledo, where he took up his high school work in the night classes in the University of the City of Toledo. For the last thirty years he has been an active member in the religious and fraternal organizations of the city. C. D. Sutfield, who has been selected as his campaign manager, is putting forth every effort to have every one in the ward who is of voting age to qualify for the coming election.

AKRON, O.
BEACON JOURNAL

JUN 4 1931

MAY HIT WEAVER CANDIDACY RIGHT

Judge Aspirant Hopes To Settle Question Based On Perjury Sentence

UP TO ELECTION BOARD

The question of eligibility of Attorney Howard Weaver, candidate for municipal judge, to run for office, may be raised after the final filing date, when the board of elections canvasses the list of candidates prior to certifying the names and preparing the ballots.

When Weaver was convicted on a

perjury charge two years ago imposition of sentence was suspended for four years. The question the election board will have to answer is whether or not this delay in imposition of sentence disfranchises Weaver and makes him ineligible to run for office. The state law bars any persons convicted of a felony from holding office.

Weaver said today he hopes his candidacy is challenged, as he will take the case immediately to the supreme court on a mandamus action and is confident of victory. Previous decisions, especially the Toledo case last year, indicate clearly, Weaver said, that delay in imposition of sentence does not constitute grounds for barring a candidate from an election contest.

ENDORSEMENT VOTE PLANS TO BE MADE

Summit Veterans association will meet Friday night in the courthouse jury room to complete plans for the endorsement of candidates, which will be held Sunday between 9 a. m and 7 p. m. at the jury room. The executive committee and officers of the association will meet at the courthouse at 7 p. m. Friday, an hour before the general session.

James Watkins, endorsed by the Sixth ward division of the veterans association, filed his petition for Sixth ward councilman Thursday. Fifth ward division of the association will meet Thursday night at the county detention home for regular session.

The women's auxiliary of the Sixth ward veterans group organized at the home of Mrs. Irene Wilhite, 978 Clark st., Wednesday night. Mrs. Wilhite was named president, Mrs. Anna Durnan, vice president; Mrs. Margaret Smith, secretary; Mrs. Elsie Lehr, treasurer and Mrs. Anna Watkins, chaplain. Next meeting will be June 18 at the home of Mrs. Watkins, 266 Lindell av.

COLORED REPUBLICAN WOMEN TO ORGANIZE

Formation of a branch of the Ohio Women's Republican club among colored republican women of the city will be undertaken Thursday night at Second Baptist church. Mrs. Greta Footman, president of the Summit county branch of the state organization and other officers will attend.

Next meeting of the Akron Council of Republican Women will be held July 13 at the M. O'Neil Co. assembly room, it was announced Thursday. The regular June meeting has been postponed. Municipal primary candidates will be invited to the July session.

PRELIMINARY REPORTS ON G. O. P. PICNIC MADE

Chairmen of committees working on the big republican rally and picnic at Summit Beach park July 22, gave preliminary reports on arrangements at a meeting in the courthouse, Wednesday night. A program of athletic events and stunts, with prizes, speeches and music is being prepared. The chairman will meet again next Wednesday night, and in two weeks the entire general committee will have a session. Chris Weaver, county commissioner, is chairman of the picnic committee.

NINE NEGROES SELECTED FOR COUNCIL RACE

Cleveland, Ohio.—(CNS)—Of the fourteen Negro candidates in Cleveland's councilmanic race, who filed papers with the Board of Elections here, following a hotly contested race for the requisite number of signers, nine were successful in the attempt. Five colored candidates were rejected by the Board of Elections together with 26 white candidates for the same post.

The nine persons who were successful were: Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, Lawrence O. Payne, J. B. Ribbons, Mrs. L. L. Rodgers, Walter Brown, G. C. Lacey and G. A. Morgan in the Third Councilmanic District; and Clayborne George and Mrs. Louise Pridgeon in the Fourth Councilmanic District.

In the Third District seven Negro candidates will meet in November elections together with 23 white candidates. In the Fourt District 47 white candidates will oppose Mrs. Pridgeon and Clayborne George for office.

It is pointed out that the large number of candidates in the field made it even more likely that a Negro would be elected from both districts.

RE-ELECTED — Attorney Lawrence O. Payne, former assistant city prosecutor of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been re-elected to serve a third term as councilman in that city. Leroy N. Bundy and Clayborne George, running mates of Mr. Payne, were also re-elected. He is a member of several important committees in the council.

WINS AGAIN—William S. Vaughn, real estate broker of Youngstown, Ohio, who was re-elected to the city council for a third term. Mr. Vaughn, who has a splendid record in the Youngstown council, was elected over three white men and is the only member of that body serving a third consecutive term.

OHIO NEGRO IS ELECTED TO CITY COUNCIL

Frank A. B. Hall Of Cincinnati, Wins By Overwhelming Number Of First Choice Votes

By THELMA L. RICHARDSON

(For The Associated Negro Press

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 13.—Following a sensational campaign in which Negroes evidenced determination to secure representation in the city government, Frank A. B. Hall was today elected to the city council by an overwhelming number of first choice votes.

Mr. Hall, endorsed by the Republican organization, led the Republican ticket in number of first choice votes, running second only to the Honorable Russell Wilson white, present mayor, who is a Charterite.

Councilman-elect Frank A. B Hall has been a resident of Cincinnati for over thirty years. He was a city patrolman for a number of years, and later was promoted to the office of city detective, which position he held until his retirement a few years ago. He has always evidenced a great interest in civic, religious and fraternal work. In 1929 Mr. Hall, running as an independent, waged a strenuous fight for election to city council, but was defeated. His excellent showing at that time was, however, directly responsible for his endorsement by the Republican party in the present election.

Mr. Hall's candidacy was supported by the Wednesday Men's club, the local branch of the National Negro Business league, the Firemen's Protective association, the Policemen's Protective association, and many other organizations.

Prominent workers in his behalf were headed by A. D. Smith, editor of the Cincinnati Bulletin; Mr. Hall's campaign manager, Mrs. Cordelia Wise, proprietress of the Cordelia hotel, and C. E. X. Boisseau.

Councilman-elect Frank A. B. Hall resides on Alms place with his wife and son, Alfred Hall, peuty sheriff of Hamilton county. Miss Mabel Hall, daughter of the councilman-elect, is a teacher at Wilberforce university.

Cleveland and Cincinnati Elect Four to Councils

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (ANP).—The off-year congressional and miscellaneous elections held last Tuesday and which Republicans and Democrats alike watched for slants showing the trends of the voters' minds in national politics, developed little of nothing from a Negro standpoint insofar as national aspects were concerned.

Cleveland held one of the most hotly fought elections in years and defeated the city manager plan. Dr. Leroy Bundy, Atty. Lawrence O. Payne and Clayborne George were re-elected to the City Council.

Atty. Alexander H. Martin ran an excellent race for municipal judge. The third candidate, the last to win, had 40,541 votes. Mr. Martin had 39,924. There may be a recount.

In Cincinnati, Frank B. Hall was elected a member of the City Council.

Elections.

COUNCILMEN GEORGE, BUNDY AND PAYNE RE-ELECTED IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 13.—By the re-election of Councilman Clayborne George, Leroy N. Bundy and Lawrence O. Payne to the Cleveland city council, the most spectacular campaign ever launched among our group in the city came to a close. Notwithstanding the mud-slinging campaign conducted by their opponents, all three of the councilmen went over the top stronger than ever before.

Councilman George received the second largest number of first choice votes in the Fourth district, Councilman De Majoribus (white) leading him by only 64 first choice votes.

The five other councilmen-elect in the district are members of the other group. One of the most ardent workers for George was George Skinkle, deputy county treasurer, former leader in the 18th ward. Much credit is due him. Praise is due Councilmen Bundy and Payne and their managers, Hazel Mountain Walker and Harvey Atkins, respectively, for the clean manner in which their campaigns were conducted.

Leroy N. Bundy

Mud-slinging and unfair propaganda featured the campaign of George's opponent, Attorney Louise Pridgeon, in her desire to defeat George. But the efforts of her campaign managers and herself to divert public sentiment from the support of George proved in vain, for the fact that Mrs. Pridgeon received only 804 first choice votes to George's 4,402. The Democrats indorsing her at their meeting at Temple Baptist church is thought to have been her "Waterloo," and then she had the indorsement of the Independent Voters league, which is semi-Democratic.

Councilman George had the indorsement of Cleveland's three white dailies as well as the Citizens league, which is composed of 5,000 of Cleveland's best white citizens. Being a prominent member of the finance committee, chairman of the public safety commission and a member of the welfare committee of the city council, Councilman George had won the admiration of Cleveland's leading citizens of all races. The same may be said of Councilmen Bundy and Payne, who are also members of several important committees, Dr. Bundy being recently made chairman of the public utilities committee.

The showing made by Councilmen Payne and Bundy was one of the outstanding features of the campaign's close. Councilman Herman Finkle (write), Republican floor leader, led the Third district with 5,004 first choice votes, Bundy came second with 4,794, and Payne third with 4,588. This result was phenomenal because of the candidacies of Garrett A. Morgan, independent Republican, and the Race Democratic candidates, Walter L. Brown, G. Corinth Lacy, Rev. J. W. Ribbons and Mrs. Arneita Rodgers, wife of Dr. L. L. Rodgers, who were in the race to split the vote, their votes being almost negligible.

Cincinnati Puts Hall in Council Seat

By THELMA RICHARDSON

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 13.—Following a sensational campaign in which our Race evidenced determination to secure representation in the city government, Frank A. B. Hall was elected to the city council by an overwhelming number of first choice votes.

Mr. Hall, indorsed by the Republican organization, led the Republican ticket in number of first-choice votes, running second only to Hon. Russell Wilson (white), present mayor, who is a charterite.

Councilman-elect Frank A. B. Hall has been a resident of Cincinnati for over 30 years. He was a city patrolman for a number of years and later was promoted to the office of city detective, which position he held until his retirement a few years ago. In 1929 Mr. Hall, running as an independent, waged a strenuous fight for election to city council, but was defeated. His excellent showing at that time was, however, directly responsible for his indorsement by the Republican party in the present election.

Mr. Hall's candidacy was supported by the Wednesday Men's club, the local branch of the National Negro Business league, the Firemen's Protective association, the Policemen's Protective association and many other organizations.

Prominent workers in his behalf were headed by A. D. Smith, editor of the Cincinnati Bulletin; Mr. Hall's campaign manager, Mrs. Cordelia Wise, proprietor of the Cordelia hotel, and C. E. X. Boisseau.

Councilman-elect Hall resides on Alms Pl. with his wife and son, Alfred Hall, deputy sheriff of Hamilton county. Miss Mabel Hall, daughter of the councilman-elect, is a teacher at Wilberforce university.

CINCINNATI, O.
TIMES-STAR
NOV 12 1931

The New Council

With one change, Cincinnati has re-elected the Council of nine members which for two years has served it well. The change is that Frank A. B. Hall, Negro Republican, replaces Arthur Espy, Charterite. This makes the line-up five Charter members and four Republicans, instead of six to three. The Charter party retains control, losing it only in those rare instances where a two-thirds vote is required. Its victory in the face of hard times and dissatisfaction with increased county appraisements of real estate is significant.

The election of a Negro member of Council is a novelty in Cincinnati political history, although Negroes have served this county in the Legislature. It was made possible by proportional representation, the theory of which is that every group of sufficient political strength that wishes to vote as such is entitled to a voice in the government of the city. With the quota of votes necessary to elect a member reduced by a comparatively light election, the colored population of Cincinnati had just enough votes to win this voice. The new councilman has a good name, and it may well prove that his share in the city's government will enhance the civic spirit of his race.

Cincinnati Elects First Negro Alderman by Huge Majority

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Following a sensational campaign in which Negroes evidenced determination to secure representation in the city government, Frank A. B. Hall was last week elected to the city council by an overwhelming number of first choice votes.

Mr. Hall, endorsed by the Republican organization, led the Republican ticket in number of first choice votes, running second only to the Hon. Russell Wilson, white, present Mayor who is a Charterite.

Councilman-elect Hall has been a resident of Cincinnati for over 30 years. He was a city policeman for a number of years, and later was promoted to the office of city detective, which position he held until his retirement a few years ago. He has always evidenced a great interest in civic, religious and fraternal work. In 1929 Mr. Hall, running as an independent, waged a strenuous fight for election to the city council, but was defeated. His excellent showing at that time was, however, directly responsible for his endorsement by the Republican party in the present election.

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CINCINNATI, O.
TIMES-STAR

OCT 31 1931

POLITICAL FIGHT IN CINCINNATI NEAR END

Fight for Control of Council Overshadows All Else.

CLAIMERS ARE BUSY

Vote for the Labor Ticket Is an Undetermined Factor.

The curtain will descend, Saturday night, on Cincinnati's latest political drama or comedy, as you choose. With the exception of one mass meeting at Music Hall, arranged by the Campaign Committee of Frank Hall, Negro candidate for Council on the Republican ticket, the speechmaking virtually ends with the week. The bustle and hustle is over, and for Monday all that remains, except a few minor meetings, is final instructions to the men and women who are expected to get out the vote.

The contest for control of City Council has overshadowed in public interest the other tickets, despite the vitally important congressional race and the unusual situation regarding the judicial ticket.

In Cincinnati there is a total ne registration of approximately 180,000 Students of local politics say the tota vote on the Council ticket will not exceed 140,000, and may be considerably below that figure if weather conditions next Tuesday are unfavorable ter leaders are claiming a majority of the nine councilman to be elected: but there is this distinction: Charterites claim the usual six of nine, but the regular Republicans do not claim more than five of nine.

The so-called barometer, those who bet on elections, indicates that the Charterites have the better chance to control the new Council. Offers of 6 to 5 that there will be five Charterites elected have not been taken. The bulk of the betting has been regarding Frank A. B. Hall. Even money that he will be elected has been plentiful, and most of it has been taken, but, Saturday, the Hall money still was available.

(Continued from Page 1.)

In fact, the Hall candidacy has been the most widely discussed. There has been a tremendous effort to line up the Negro vote solidly for Hall, and his adherents and Republican politicians generally say it has succeeded. Charterites say it has not been successful. The Hall workers have organized scores of clubs, held innumerable meetings, and will climax the most vigorous campaign for Hall in this, his third try for Council, with a mass meeting at Music Hall Sunday afternoon. As two years ago at this meeting the principa address will be by Congressman Oscar De Priest of Chicago, the only Negro congressman. Two years ago De Priest urged the Negroes to vote for Hall and Conrad, the two Negro candidates who were running independent, and then stop. A drive to have them vote for Hall only this time was checked quickly, the Republican politicians pointing out that Hall this time is on their ticket.

Republican politicians are making claims that Hall will receive not less than 10,000 first choice votes, and that the figure may go as high as 12,000. Charterites smile when told that, and point out that if none of their candidates received any first choice votes, there still remain some Republican candidates, and especially Dr. DeCourcy, who will be given some No. 1 votes by Negro voters. They also say Mayor Wilson is certain to get a considerable number of first choice votes from them. And they point to the fact that members of the Cincinnati division of the Universal Negro Improvement Association are for the Charter ticket.

"OFF-YEAR" ELECTION

The election this year is what is termed an off-year election—usually conveying the idea that it is not especially important. So it may be a surprising fact to the average reader, but a fact just the same, that on Tuesday Hamilton County will have more than one hundred distinct elections. There are half a dozen lively contests in Cincinnati's sister cities in the county, and scores of other issues or proposals for the people to decide. As one member of the Board of Elections remarked: "Some off year."

Total Valid Vote About 140,000

The total number of persons registered in Cincinnati under the permanent registration law up to October, 1930, was 169,845.

New registrations since then up to October 13, 1931, the last registration day for this election, were 22,647, making a grand total of 192,492. However, the new registrations included approximately 3,000 who had already registered last year and which were deducted, leaving 189,492. From this number must also be deducted approximately 2,200 who died, 600 women who married, changing their names and automatically canceling their registration, 350 committed to hospitals for mental ailments and 27 convicted of felonies. This would leave a grand total of 186,315. It is estimated that a number of these removed from the city without making any report or removed to new homes in the city without registering. Estimating such removals at 6,000, this leaves approximately 180,000 registered voters.

Leaders of the Republicans and of the Charterites figure the total valid ballots will not exceed 140,000, and may even be several thousand less than that. Board of Elections officials place the total above 140,000.

The total vote cast in 1929 was 145,464. Of that number 6,701 were declared invalid. That left 138,763 valid votes, making the quotient necessary to elect 13,877.

A possibly more puzzling factor is the Labor ticket for Council. It seems to be accepted by the politicians that the Charterites will lose more than the Republicans will through votes cast for the Laborites. And the principal speakers for the Labor ticket have directed their criticisms chiefly at the present Council. Estimates of the total vote for the Labor ticket vary so widely that it is apparent all the estimates are guesses—frankly so. But no veteran political observers believe that any of the Labor candidates will win.

With the necessary quota for election about the same as, or slightly higher than it was two years ago, the Republicans are not openly claiming that anyone on their ticket will be elected by first choice votes. The Charterites say they will elect at least two by first-choice votes, of whom one will be Mayor Russell Wilson.

The quota required to elect in the Council race is one-tenth of the total valid vote and one more vote, as thus: If the total valid vote is 140,000, 14,001 valid votes will be required to elect.

There are twenty-eight candidates for Council—nine each on the regular Republican ticket and the City Charter ticket, eight on the Labor ticket and two who are running independent.

The campaign began rather tamely, but warmed up gradually and in the last two weeks took an unexpected turn. The new quotas of tax valuation property became suddenly one of the prominent issues and was discussed heatedly.

It was linked with the charge that the City Charter administration has spent millions more than was spent by the former city administrations. As a result, individual candidates seemed almost lost sight of, although it is predicted that they will come into the voter's mind when in the election booth the ballot is unfolded. Both Republican and City Char-

Political - 1931 Pennsylvania

Elections.

W. J. CARTER LOSES IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

Afro American

HARRISBURG, Pa.—W. Justin Carter, attorney, and the first colored man to run in a Democratic primary in Berk County, was defeated by his white opponent there this week by more than 500 colored voters registered in the Democratic primary in order to support Carter. It is estimated that he received between 1200 and 1500 votes. His opponent received 4000.

W. Justin Carter

NEGRO ALDERMAN AND CONSTABLE WIN BY WIDE MARGINS

Courier

FIFTH WARD RETURNS

ALDERMAN		CONSTABLE	
Robert H. Logan	3,102	Earl R. Sams	3,595
Martin J. Griffin	2,605	Harry E. Lewis	2,190

A casual survey of what happened at the polls on las Tuesday reveals some strange and new alliances.

Judging from what happened at the general election, the voters of Allegheny County almost forgot what they did a the primaries. A new kind of politics for this county has shown itself.

In the primaries certain men were nominated for office on the Republican ticket by people who claim to be Republicans and yet if you look at the returns from the General Election, instead you will find that some Democrats were elected, and candidates who were "snowed under" at the Primary came forth to be winners at the general election. The old slogan of "party regularity" has been placed in the discard.

The Republican organization, with the exception of the Judiciary ticket which went through as nominated, turned its back on some of the party nominees and picked up other men and put them in office at the General Election. The people must have wanted a change and wanted it badly. From the way they played hop-skip and jump from Republican to Democrat to Square Deal to Liberty party candidates.

The old story about a difficult ballot was also shot to pieces. Our ballot for the General Election was one for the ordinary layman, but somehow or other the voetrs knew how to pick out the names of the men they wanted to vote for, and over 00.000 succeeded in doing this. There were many pleasant surprises and then there were some satisfactory disappointments.

The Negro faced the usual color prejudice in politics.

In the Fifth Ward, a white man opposed a Negro in the primaries and got licked. Both were Republicans in the primaries. But when it came to the General Election, the white man ran as a Democrat and there were whites and Negroes who voted for him as a Democrat after they had voted for him in the Primaries as a Republican. The Negro won out, however, in the General Election, but it is easy to see how he could have lost under different circumstances. The same thing can be said about many white candidates in the various wards and districts.

People were just ready to have a change; they were worked up, in short they were aroused to the necessity of some kind of change—and change they got.

There is no use trying to decipher who was backing who and who was against who. It was a question of

ıltical succotash. Everybody v
ır anybody and anybody v
for everybody. Factions, individ
friendships, organization alliane
family ties and all such ordina
human relations were cast to t
four winds.

The Organization won the Orga
ization lost, both at the same tin
The Independents won and in sor
places the Independents lost. T
Pinchot forces won and in son
places the Pinchot forces lost. N
body can raise the flag of victo
with any particular name of a
faction on the flag.

Now that the fighting and scramb
for office is over, perhaps we ca
settle down to selling apples, lea
pencils and such other ommoditi
as will help the poor during the wi
ter months.

Political-1931
Elections.

N. Y. EVENING POST

MAR 18 1931

Loses Bench Job, Faces Opponent

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 18 (AP).—Mack Coad, Negro Communist, candidate for City Judge, who received slightly over 100 votes in yesterday's election, faced his successful opponent today on a charge of vagrancy.

Danville, Va. Bee
Wednesday, March 18, 1931

Negro Candidate Defeated, Arrested

—o—

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 18. —(AP)—Mack Coad, negro communist candidate for for city judge who received slightly over 100 votes in yesterday's election, faced his successful opponent today on a charge of vagrancy.

Coad was arrested on the eve of the election. Police last night quoted him as saying that if City Judge Martin Fleming did not send him to the workout he would forsake the "red" cause.

Tennessee

THIRD WARD VOTERS TO MAKE AN AFFIDAVIT

Nashville Globe
5-15-31

Those who vote for Henry Allen Boyd as a member of the City Council, in the election Thursday, are requested to make an affidavit that they have so voted, as soon as they leave the voting place. "This," says Mr. D. Wesley Crutcher, the campaign manager, "is to serve as a check and double check. He is anxious to know as soon as the last vote is cast and the polls are closed, just how the Third Ward candidate has fared in the battle of ballots. "This is not compulsory on the part of the voters; it is merely a suggestion, a request, an innovation in the interest of our voters, and has been agreed upon by the members of the Third Ward and North Nashville Civic Club, that has for its objective, civic, political and community improvement," continued Mr. Crutcher. Nashville, Tenn.
Regular affidavit blanks have been printed up, and Notar Publics have been secured to serve the voters, those who desire to make such an affidavit. Mr. Crutcher's last statement was "VOTE FOR HENRY ALLEN BOYD, COUNCILMAN FOR THIRD WARD. Place a —|— behind his name on the ballot. Remember the number of your ballot, and then execute an affidavit that you have cast your vote, mark your ballot and register your Approval of Henry Allen Boyd to serve for the next four years as a member of the City Council for the Third Ward.

Henry Allen Boyd, Candidate for Councilman in the Third Ward. If he is your choice, put a —|— behind his name on your ballot when you vote Thursday. Be sure to vote for but one Councilman in the Third Ward. Let that Councilman be

HENRY ALLEN BOYD —|—

Globe
5-15-31
Nashville, Tenn.

WILL THE THIRD WARD VOTERS SELECT THEIR OWN COUNCILMAN WITH THEIR VOTE

Nashville Globe
5-15-31

Two Candidates in the Race for Mayor—Howse and Wilson Oppose Each Other

Nashville, Tenn.

TWENTY-EIGHT WARDS TO CHOOSE COUNCILMEN FOR FOUR YEAR TERM

Voters from twenty-eight Wards in the city of Nashville will go to the polls Thursday, May 14th to select their choice out of the various candidates to fill the positions, from Mayor down to Councilman. There are two candidates for Mayor, Mr. Hiliary E. Howse, the present encumbent, and Mr. Felix Z. Wilson, former Mayor. There are candidates for the Board of Public Works, City Judge and other minor positions. It is reported that the largest registration in the history of the city for a number of years is now upon the books as qualified voters, all having paid their poll tax and registered. While there is some controversy as to the legality of certain registrations and poll tax receipts, the interest in the election is high in spite of this.

There can be only one Councilman for each Ward, however, in many of the Wards there are as high as six or seven candiates, but the voice of the people will be uttered in no uncertain tones during the day Thursday, and when the polls close Thursday night the counts will at once begin, and on Friday morning, the 15th of May, Nashville will know or have some idea as to the choice of the people.

There is a strenuous demand being made, according to the best informed, that an honest election be pulled off, and that the franchise be exercised by each person who has reached their majority. The early lethargy that was apparent among the voters has passed away. Enthusiasm and interest are being shown. A demand is being made for a business administration, and that this business administration exercise economy.

Another pressing need which has been stressed by many of the candidates in their several speeches, public addresses, articles and personal letters to the voters, is that Nashville move up front as a cosmopolitan community, and that it maintain its reputation as a place, town and city for law and order. Many reforms have been advocated by the various aspirants for office, especially by the two candidates for Mayor.

The polls are to open at nine o'clock Thursday morning, and will remain open until six o'clock Thursday afternoon. The polling places are perhaps to be in the same place or in close proximity to the registration places, but up to Tuesday morning no definite statement had been made as to where they would be. Every effort is being put forth by the scores of candidates to bring out a one hundred per cent voting strength. Claims and counter-claims are being made by the campaign managers of the opposing candidates. This will not be changed; none of them will retract their statement, hence, it will be left to the voters to decide the issues.

A poll tax receipt and a registration certificate will be necessary for

those who vote, between the ages of 21 and 50. The only requirement for the voters over 50 is a registration certificate. It is expected that there will be some voters challenged at the polls, because of one reason or another, but the best informed feel that this will only be a small percentage. Much has been said in the daily papers relative to the registration and poll tax receipts, so much to that Judge Gilbert ordered the grand jury to make a sweeping investigation, with open-mindedness and fairness to all as to these charges.

THIRD WARD'S CHOICE, HENRY ALLEN BOYD, DRAFTED BY VOTERS OF HIS WARD TO RUN FOR COUNCILMAN

Nashville Globe 5-15-31
Nashville, Tenn.

Bank President, Publisher, Minister, Fraternal Worker, Newspaper Man and Nationally Known Citizen Bows to the Will of the People

ALLOWS HIS NAME TO GO BEFORE THE VOTERS THURSDAY

Henry Allen Boyd, a citizen of the Third Ward, has allowed his name to be submitted to the voters as a candidate for Councilman in the Third Ward, subject to the General Primary to be held in this city, Thursday, May 14th. In doing this he said he is a servant, and that if he is the people's choice, then his only alternative is to bow to their mandates. He was chosen several weeks ago in a mass meeting of the voters of his Ward, which was held at the Hopewell Baptist Church, at the corner of Fourteenth Avenue and Grant Street. This meeting was presided over by Dr. T. G. West, a well known physician, who is the president of the club. Nominating speeches were made by Dr. Cook, of the Northside Pharmacy, Rev. Dr. Howard of the St. John A. M. E. Church, and seconded by a half dozen leading citizens. Since that time the members of the club and interested citizens have made a thorough canvass of the Ward, and Mr. D. Wesley Crutcher, the campaign manager for the Third Ward's candidate, predicted last night that if an honest ballot is cast and a fair count given, the Third Ward will have its own representative in the next City Council, to serve for four years.

Henry Allen Boyd has lived in the Third Ward for twenty-seven years. His residence is at 1603 Harding St., in the same block with the University Chapel of Fisk. In addition to this, he is the president of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, one of the oldest banks of its kind in the United States; he is secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant, the largest institution owned and controlled by Negroes, as a religious, printing plant in the world. He is the corresponding secretary of the National Negro Press Association, representing one hundred fifty or more newspapers. He is the secretary of the Sunday School Congress, a national organization of religious workers, and has held this position for twenty-five years. He is the vice-president of the National Negro Bankers Association. He is the secretary of the Colored Young Men's Christian Association, Inc., of the state of Tennessee. He served for years as a Colonel in the Uniform Rank K. of P. He is an organic member of the Pythian Grand Lodge. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Consistory of the Knights of Templars, but in spite of all these positions and honors, he declared in several meetings that he was just an humble citizen, and a tax payer of his Ward, and since his people called him to service and drafted him, there is no other alternative except to answer.

Never in the history of his citizenry in this town, said one of his friends, has he ever allowed his name to be used in a campaign for public office. "I shall be calm in victory and sober in defeat, regardless of how the results go," said the Rev. Mr. Boyd in his office this week, after reaching the city from an extended trip through Georgia and South Carolina. He was not even in Nashville when the announcement was made that he had qualified as a candidate. A campaign committee of twenty-five citizens of the Ward, with Mr. D. Wesley Crutcher as campaign manager, held a meeting Wednesday night and got the result of a survey and a last minute's check up on the voters. It was then that they released their statement that their choice would be selected to the City Council.

REV. HENRY A. BOYD IN RUN-OFF OF CITY COUNCIL RACE

Urban
5-30-31
Chicago, Ill.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 27.—The Rev. Henry Allen Boyd, national Baptist leader, made such a splendid showing in the non-partisan election for city councilman which was held here last week, that his name has been included on the ballot for the run-off election, which will be held on Thursday of this week.

The Rev. Boyd ran for alderman of the Third Ward, in which more than two-thirds of the population is colored. He was opposed by three white candidates, one of the present office holders. When the ballots were counted, the tally was J. J. Bell, present alderman, 212; Henry Allen Boyd, 186; K. W. Frensley, 55; and J. C. Smith, 10. Smith and Frensley will be dropped in the run-off, and it is believed that many of the voters for these two will come over to support Boyd, and that he will be the winner, the first colored man to sit in the city council since the Reconstruction period. One gratifying feature of the hotly contest race was that the race issue was not brought up in the contest, and that Boyd was given the same publicity in the newspapers as was given to the other city council candidates.

A FAIR AND SQUARE ELECTION REQUESTED

Nashville Globe
5-26-31

Third Ward Citizens Ask Election Commissioners And City Officials to Supervise Election As Provided by Law

Nothing but a fair, honest and peaceful election is being asked by voters of the Third Ward and other wards of the city, in the coming general election that is to be held on May 28th. Such a request is merely in keeping with the request of the citizens of the Third Ward whose candidate is up for election Thursday.

Nashville Tenn

The race in the Third Ward between two citizens for the position of Alderman in the councilmatic contest promises to be the most interesting of all the other Wards in which a run-off was necessitated.

A committee of citizens in this city has made a request of the Mayor and Election Commissioners to guarantee that no infraction of the election laws, no violation of the city's code and no oppression or coercing of voters at the polls be tolerated by the guardians of the law and peace officers. This committee, in making its request, declared that they were doing it in the interest of American citizenship rights, and to uphold the fair name of Nashville as city of culture, refinement, education and homes.

One of the Third Ward candidates for Councilman, in the person of Henry Allen Boyd, stated this week: 'I believe that the city officials and the election commissioners will see to it that every citizen whose constitutional right is to vote, will be allowed to exercise this privilege unmolested and without embarrassment, protected by the officials of the law.

"Nashville is a wonderful city. There is no better in the United States, according to its size. It stands out as a commonwealth to be reckoned with throughout the nation. Thousands have remained here a number of years where they received their literary and professional training. They have gone back to their homes carrying a kindly and affectionate impression of Nashville. Years have passed; and they have headed families and sent their children to this city to be trained, because of the love they had for the city.

"I cannot persuade myself to believe that the constituted authorities will allow this enviable reputation and fine standing that Nashville has gained through the years, to be destroyed by any irresp[onsible] persons on election day."

Elections.

Henry Allen Boyd's Open Letter

THIRD WARD'S CANDIDATE GRATEFUL FOR SUPPORT GIVEN--THE EXPRESSIONS MADE AND THE INDELIBLE IMPRESSION AS A RESULT OF HIS RECENT NOMINATION

Globe 6-5-31, Nashville, Tenn.

Nashville, Tenn.
June 1, 1931.

To my many friends of the city in general, and to the Voters of the Third Ward in particular.

Dear Christian Friends:

I am thankful to the voters of the Third Ward for the splendid support that they gave to their candidate in the election last Thursday. I am deeply grateful also to the friends throughout the city who showed an unusual interest in me personally as the choice of the Third Ward Civic and Improvement Club in their effort to get a representative into the City Council. It was a beautiful demonstration and an expression that will long be remembered.

The Third Ward voters who supported me feel that I was elected, and that I received the largest vote of the qualified and registered voters of the ward. Regardless of what the announcement was and to whom the certificate of election goes, the high type of citizenship, the electorate of the ward, and the real redblooded Americanism that was displayed in the exercise of the franchise with those who could vote as they so felt and according to the dictates of their own conscience was a source of satisfaction to me. No one can ever doubt but that they were sincere and earnest. Personally, I am gratified and pleased beyond expression for all that has been done in the interest of the betterment of the ward, as well as for me personally. thousands of citizens in this city knew that I had no political aspiration or ambition, but that I was merely drafted from among the Third Ward people, and made their choice in this recent contest. The beautiful spirit shown on last Thursday made an indelible impression for the Third Ward citizens throughout Nashville.

With every good wish for your continued success and happiness, I am

Yours truly,

HENRY ALLEN BOYD

Henry Allen Boyd Loses Aldermanic Race.

The Tennessean 6-4-31.

Nashville, Tenn.—(A. N. P.)—Henry Allen Boyd lost his race to be councilman from the Third Ward of Nashville Thursday, when in the "run-off election" his opponent, a white man, named Bell, received 336 votes to Boyd's 194. Mr. Boyd polled the largest vote which a member of his race has received in a contest for public office in Nashville during the past thirty years. The Third Ward from which he ran has largely a Colored constituency. Mr. Boyd, is the publisher of the Nashville Globe, Secretary of the National Baptist Convention, and head of its publishing house.

Democrats Deprive Dr. Boyd of Office

Chicago Defender 6-13-31.

NASHVILLE, June 5.—Despite the fact that he was solidly backed by Race voters in the Third ward, Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, candidate for councilman from this ward, was counted out when the Democratic election officials failed to make a fair count of the votes. Dr. Boyd is said by his followers to have polled the largest vote witnessed for the past 35 years in his ward.

Dr. Boyd is president of the Citizens Trust and Savings bank, head of the National Baptist Publishing board and secretary of the National Baptist Sunday School congress.

Elections.

TEXAN GIVES $10,000 TO CAMPAIGN

Kansas City Call
6-19-31
Kansas City, Mo.

San Antonio Mayor Wins Backed by Wealthy Charles Bellinger

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—(ANP) — Details of the recent mayoralty contest in San Antonio are just leaking out. The Negro citizens of this city who unlike most other Texas communities, vote and take an active part in civic affairs, holding the balance of power between the two democratic factions.

There were 40,000 votes cast in the last election. The administration ticket headed by Mayor Chambers polled 23,000. The Citizens ticket polled 17,000. The Negro vote amounts to 4,900. The results show the Negroes power. Either of the two factions the colored vote elected to support normally would win.

Negroes led by Charles Bellinger, wealthy Negro real estate man and pubisher of the San Antonio Register, rallied to the adminstration cause. Mayor Chambers who represents the better element in the city, has been courageous and fair in his attitude toward the group. There are three Negro policemen and four detectives on the police force. Four sanitary inspectors are regularly enployed by the city and just before the election this number was increased to twenty. Mayor Chambers advocated the appropriation of $85,000 to build a Negro library and municipal auditorium. His opponents opposed the grant in the city council contending that it was not legal since Negroes had the right to use the city auditorium and that taxes would be increased. Negroes cannot use the city library. Mayor Chambers countered by saying that the council would pass the appropriation or he would follow one of two courses. Either he would issue an order to the city library to serve Negroes or he would examine the tax receipts since the library was built, take an amount equal to the total tax paid by Negroes, and build one. The appropriation passed.

Mr. Bellinger who has been a political power and who controls certain political prerequisites in the community contributed $10,000 to the mayor's campaign and is said to have offered to bet $50,000 he would win. The citizen's league ticket secured a colored physician named Dr. Walton to head an opposition group among Negroes, but little headway was made. In retaliation, the mayor threatens to rename Walton Park, a city recreation center, using the name of "some other representative Negro."

Mr. Bellinger is said to own the finest Negro home in America. His son, who aids him in his business, is a graduate of Howard, and his daughter is a student there.

Political - 1931

Virginia

Elections.

COLORED PHYSICIAN FILES IN ARLINGTON

Fairfax

8-8-31

Dr. Morton Announced He Will Be Candidate for County Board

Washington

CLARENDON, Va.—A sensation was sprung in political circles of Arlington County yesterday following the announcement at the courthouse that Dr. Edward T. Morton, colored, a resident of Halls Hill, Arlington County, for the last fourteen years, had filed with the county clerk as a candidate for one of the five seats on the county board which, on January 1, 1932, replaces the present three members of the board of supervisors in accordance with the new form of county government effective on that date.

This announcement of Dr. Morton makes a total of 33 candidates seeking the five seats on the board, of which five have been nominated by the Republican party. Indications are that there will be further announcements prior to September 3, which, it is understood, is the last opportunity persons will have to qualify for this office.

It was learned at the courthouse that Dr. Morton is the first colored resident of the county who has sought office since 1903. At that time there was a colored member of the county board of supervisors and eight years prior to that date a colored man, Henry L. Holmes, held the office of county commissioner of revenue.

Political-1931
Legislation Suggested, etc.,
38

New Mississippi Solons Face Redistricting Task

Legislature to Assemble Next January Must Reapportion Congressional Districts; Third Change in 48 Years; One Member Lost

By EDGAR S. WILSON

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 28.—One of the outstanding things with which the legislature, which will be nominated in August, elected the following November, and assembled the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, 1932, will be confronted will be a congressional reapportionment. In other words, Mississippi loses one of her eight members of the federal house of representatives, which necessitates the making by the legislature of seven districts out of the existing eight. Other legislatures have been wrestling with this problem in their states where members of the house of representatives are gained or lost.

There have been two legislative congressional reapportionments in Mississippi in the past forty-eight years. One was by the legislature of 1882, when Mississippi was entitled, according to the federal census, to an additional member, and seven districts were made out of the existing six. It resulted in a good deal of strife. Madison county, then represented by Congressman O. R. Singleton, was out from his district and placed with the capital district. Singleton moved to Scott county and announced for re-election. Colonel Thomas H. Woods, afterwards the great chief justice of Mississippi, was Singleton's opponent. The campaign was very acrimonious. Singleton was successful.

General James R. Chalmers, who then represented the third district, was very much displeased with the result of the reapportionment. A contest was pending against him as a Democrat by John R. Lynch, a negro Republican who had formerly been a member of congress from the sea coast district. Lynch was successful. Chalmers moved to Sardis, Panola county, and announced as the independent nominee against Van H. Manning, the Democratic nominee. Manning got the certificate of election, but Chalmers was seated by a Democratic house of representatives presided over by Speaker Carlisle.

Williams Was Nominated.

The next reapportionment in Mississippi was in 1902. Mississippi at that time had seven members of congress, but under the census was entitled to eight. Three incumbent congressmen, by the legislative congressional reapportionment of 1902, were thrown in the capital district. These were John Sharp Williams of Yazoo, Pat Henry of Warren, and Charles E. Hooker of Hinds. In a contest for the nomination Williams won in the first primary. He was afterwards elected and re-elected to the United States senate, retiring of his own volition.

There is no talk in the press or out of it, so far as is known here at the capital, as to how the reapportionment of 1932 will be made. So far it does not seem to have been discussed in the primary nominations for members of the state senate and house of representatives.

The eight incumbent members of congress are John E. Rankin of the first district, Wall Doxey of the second district, W. M. Whittington of the third district, Jeff Busby of the fourth district, Ross A. Collins of the fifth district, Robert S. Hall of the sixth district, Percy E. Quin of the seventh district, and J. W. Collier of the eighth district.

The state wide primary to nominate all officers from governor to constable, including a legislature and district attorneys, will take place the first Tuesday after the first Monday in August, which is the fourth day of that month. This is around five months. Weekly newspapers carry a very large number of candidates for legislative, county and beat offices.

Ohio To Watch All Legislation Affecting Negro

Journal

New York, Feb. 6—Under the leadership of their President, C. E. Dickinson, the Ohio Conference of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have held a meeting at which time it was decided to retain a representative at Columbus, the State capital, to watch all bills affecting the citizenhsip rights of American Negroes in that state. 2-14-31

The decision was arrived at, Mr. Dickinson reports, because many seemingly innocent bills contain "riders" which are detrimental to the rights of colored citizens.

Mr. Dickinson writes in part: "I understand one is being introduced to give city superintendent of schools the right to send any pupil to any school he desires and there is no appeal from his decision. It is plain this is simply a school segregation measure. Savannah Ga.

"We have hired the Chairman of tht eColumbus Legal Redress Committee to investigate every bill introduced and are seeking to have him registered as an official lobbyist for the N. A. A. C. P. State Organization. We shall fight this bill to the last ditch, a copy of which will be forwarded to you as soon as we secure it. We shall act deliberately but effectively and all branches will be called on to reach Representatives in their respective counties, and Senators in their Districts in order to bring pressure against its passage. Our officers will attempt to defeat it in committee."

Civil Rights Bill Wins in Michigan

4-25-31

LANSING, April 24.—The senate passed the new civil rights bill introduced by Senator Charles A. Roxborough Tuesday without a dissenting vote. The bill now goes to the house of representatives, where it will come up some time next week.

Although opposition was expected and a large gathering of Detroiters had traveled to Lansing to witness the fight, the bill went over with unanticipated ease.

After the reading of the bill by the clerk of the senate, Senator Chester Howell asked Senator Roxborough to explain his bill. In addition to giving an explanation, Senator Roxborough offered an amendment to his bill that would exclude the clause pertaining to buffet flats, bars and saloons. The amendment was passed.

After the bill had been passed Senator Howell made a motion that the new bill be named the Roxborough bill. The motion was passed without a dissenting vote.

The proposed law would "protect all citizens in their civil rights," and would make any person guilty of such discrimination liable to a fine of not less than $100 or more than $500.

Unlike the present civil rights bill the new bill will enable those discriminated against to bring a civil suit against the offenders.

Among those to make the trip to Lansing to lend moral support to Senator Roxborough in his fight for the civil rights bill were Attorneys Charles B. Bery and R. M. Golightly and Robert Crump of the Civil Rights league.

ONLY AWAITS SIGNATURE OF GOV. CAULFIELD TO BECOME LAW

Argus 5-1-31 St. Louis, Mo.

Senator Michael Kinney, a Democrat, Father of the Bill, Has Fine Record as Lawmaker in the State

Democrats Have Majority in Both Houses of the Present Legislature

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Apr. 30.—By the action of the House of Representatives today, the Senate Bill No. 259, known as the "Kinney Anti-Lynching Bill", became a law in this state, that is as soon as it is signed by the governor. The bill now awaits the governor's signature.

This bill was introduced by Senator Michael Kinney of St. Louis, a Democrat, who has served long and faithfully the people of the state as a lawmaker. His friends, especially the colored people of the state, will regard the anti-lynching bill, sponsored by him, as a highlight and a big piece of public service in his political career. Senator Kinney sponsored the Educational Bill two years ago, making it possible for better school conditions for Negroes in the rural districts. He also backed the appropriation measure which makes it possible for the Negro youths to have their tuition paid by the state when pursuing studies at other schools which are not provided at Lincoln university.

This bill was passed by the senate about two weeks ago, and was sent to the house for its radification. And while there was some opposition to the bill on the part of some of the Republicans, yet there was no doubt at any time that the house would pass the bill in due time. This belief was strongly supported by the fact that both the house and senate's majority of members are Democrats.

Leaders in House

Representative John W. Terrill, fighting Democratic member from Maries County, chairman of the committee which favorably reported the bill and whose impassioned speech in support of it is said to have caused the general line-up of the Democratic majority played an important part in the passage of the bill. On the Republican side, Albert A. Huber; former speaker, Jones H. Parker, and Frank W. Clegg (the latter being the only colored member) were the leading exponent of the bill. Special mention may be made of the interest Mr. Huber took in this matter.

N. A. A. C. P. Active

The St. Louis Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People took an active part during the pendency of the bill. Letters, telegrams, and trips were among its activities and finally a lobbist was furnished during the last two weeks prior to the passage of the bill.

There was a sigh of relief among the lawmakers at the capitol today. Members of both houses, both Democrats and Republicans, expressed gratification in seeing the anti-lynching bill become a law. And very soon thereafter, their friends in other parts of the state were on the wires being informed of their action.

Has Alabama Too Many Counties?

It is an alarming situation when one stops to consider the fact that the sixteen Southern States embrace 1,503 counties, or forty-eight and nine-tenths per cent of the total for the forty-eight states, and this with thirty-one and eight-tenths per cent of the total land area and twenty and seven-tenths per cent of the voting population. Advertiser

The South Carolina Legislature recently considered as a joke a bill to reduce the number of counties in that State from 46 to 15. Economy and tax reduction being the main issues now confronting the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee, we wonder why it is that our law-makers never consider the advisability of reducing the number of our counties to an efficient working minimum. Take for example the State of Georgia: within the boundaries of this one State there are over one hundred and sixty counties, hundreds of useless county officers, and hundreds of thousands of dollars expended needlessly every year. This condition exists more or less in every Southern State, primarily to furnish jobs for the numerous office seekers. 5-3-31

Alabama, with approximately sixty counties, is somewhat more fortunate than some of her sister States, but we have too many counties also. We know of many counties, both in Alabama and Georgia, that are barely self-sustaining. Their incomes are not sufficient to balance their expenditures and many times those citizens who serve on the juries of their respective counties are paid with warrants due at some time in the future. This was true in many of these counties before the present depression and of course conditions have grown worse for the past few years. In many instances three or four counties could be combined without overworking one group of county officers. It is true the larger counties have enough business to keep their officials occupied but such counties are comparatively few compared to the other kind.

Instead of reducing certain kinds of taxation and cutting off needless employes, practically all of the State Legislatures are seeking to devise new means of taxation. A careful analysis of the tax situation in one Southern State discloses the fact that it is made up of twenty-one varieties of taxation, as follows:

Ad valorem, inheritance, poll, gross receipts, occupation, franchise, fur, gasoline, licenses, charter fees, registration fees, fees of office, state university student fees, miscellaneous fees, land sales and rentals, sales of products, books and other properties, court costs and suit settlements, fines, miscellaneous revenues, county, federal and other aids, and interest. The same basis of taxation exists in practically every Southern State and in view of the fact that no effort is being made to reduce taxes of any kind, the condition has already become alarming. The financial situation in every county in every State must be faced with courage and determination and some effort must be made to relieve the people from their burden of taxation.

In the present crisis, as a means of relieving the financial burdens of hundreds of Southern counties, we urge the necessity of county consolidation. The number of counties to which a State should be reduced will vary with the States involved and will be determined after proper investigation by legislative committees. Millions of dollars could be saved in this way and the people would be assured of more efficient and economical government.—Jack M. Bridges, in The Wiregrass Farmer.

'The Big Cities' Dream Of Statehood'

"Johnny, name the six newest States in the Union."

"Chicago, Manhattan, North California, South California, Jefferson and Lincoln."

Fantastic as it may now sound, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that some day this little dialogue, or a similar one, will be a commonplace of the classroom. For a proposal just made by a group of Chicago citizens to the Illinois Legislature has served as a reminder that the present structure of the Union is not indivisible, and that, in accordance with constitutional provisions, any number of new States may be created.

Although Illinois has her own peculiar problems, the political and social situation which is responsible for the more or less definite movement to obtain a separate statehood for Chicago is analogous to that in New York and in lesser degree to that in some other States, where the conflicting interests between a great city and the rural sections that have always existed have lately been intensified by the rapid proportionate increase in urban population and other developments.

The recent flurry over Governor Emmerson's veto of a bill to repeal the State's prohibition laws emphasized the sharp sectional differences and bitternesses between the people of Chicago and Northern Illinois and those of the southern portion. But the alienation of these sections, which has been accentuated since the adoption of the eighteenth amendment, dates from far before the prohibition era. And the same is true of New York State. It is all part of the traditional rivalry between city and country. For generations the rural members of three Legislatures in our States have held the whiphand, while the cities have been compelled to bear an increasingly heavy share of the burden of taxation.

In numerous States the rural legislative dominance has been strengthened by constitutional enactment. In Pennsylvania fear of the big cities' supremacy inspired the constitutional provision that no more than one-sixth of the State Senate may be composed of members from one county. The New York Constitution provides that no two contiguous counties may have a majority of the Senate. In Pennsylvania and other States the rural legislators have an association of their own to insure solidarity of action against invidious city influences.

Not only prohibition, but the "Blue Laws" and other sumptuary legislation have provided sharply controversial issues between city and rural dwellers and their representatives. The big cities are wet. Dry sentiment derives its chief support from the rural sections and the predominantly agricultural States of the West and South. The cities are constantly contending for more "liberal" legislation against the opposition of the farms and villages. But long before these conditions were a factor the people of New York and other large cities were complaining that whereas the taxes they paid were the main source of State support, helping to build bridges and roads and other improvements outside their boundaries, they also had to spend millions on their own improvements and institutions. "Soak the cities," they said, had always been the motto of the rural legislator. City folk and ruralites have never thought alike. But thus far, although there have been many movements for their divorce on State lines on the score of "incompatibility of temperament," none has ever been effected.

The New York project, embodied in a bill introduced in its Legislature 10 years ago, was for a State of Manhattan to be composed of the present greater city and the counties of Westchester, Suffolk and Nassau. The Federal Constitution provides for the admission of new States by Congress with the consent of the Legislature or Legislatures concerned. A few years ago there was a plan to carve a new State of Lincoln from Eastern Washington, Western Montana, and the Idaho Panhandle. Soon after the advent of national prohibition the people of Western Texas, which had always been dry, talked of moving for a separate State to be called Jefferson. According to the act admitting Texas to the Union, its territory may be carved into four additional States, or ver, if its people so elect at any time. This me and the recurrent agitation for the di- n of California into two States, North and th, are not based on the rivalry between arge city and the rural population. North- and Southern California seem to be just naturally antipathetic.

Political considerations will powerfully influence Congress in the matter of authorizing creation of new States. A new Northern or Southern State would mean many more electoral votes for its section. So it will probably be a long time before even one star is added to the constellation now distinguishing the most beautiful flag in the world.—The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THE FIRST "13TH AMENDMENT"

In the Winter of 1915, Boston and a number of other places in the East, celebrated the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This is the amendment which abolished slavery and gave the force of law to Lincoln's belated emancipation proclamation.

The Advertiser at that time was moved to remark that if the first "thirteenth amendment" which was submitted to the Legislatures of the States had been ratified Boston and other Eastern points would not have celebrated the anniversary of the amendment aforesaid.

Probably few people today know anything about the daring (and politically desperate) move to perpetuate slavery through Constitutional amendment, but such an amendment was in fact submitted by Congress and while ratified by only one State, it is an interesting fact that that State was Illinois--home of Lincoln and old Joe Mehl.

In the second session of the 36th Congress, Dec. 3, 1860, it was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives "that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution":

> Article XIII. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of the said State.

Commenting upon this in December, 1915, The Advertiser said:

"The resolution was signed by William Pennington, speaker of the House of Representatives, and John C. Breckinridge, as Vice-President of the United States and president of the Senate.

* * * *

"The Constitutional Convention of Illinois ratified the amendment Feb. 14, 1862. By this time the war was practically a year old and the armies of the South and North were in a death grapple. Constitutional amendments were easily forgotten in those days, and this one made no further progress.

"Now everybody is glad that the first thirteenth amendment was not adopted, for it would have kept the Southern white man in fetters and become the cause of endless bickering and strife. Besides, slavery was already legal. This amendment simply would have forbidden interference with the legal right of the States to hold men in slavery. Slavery was not legally abolished until the present "thirteenth" amendment was adopted. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation was a war measure. He reasoned that he could rightly take any step that would cripple the enemy, so he struck immediately at our economic system."

Political - 1931

Legislation, Suggested, etc.,

NEGROES ASK HEARING IN CLARK'S DECISION

Constitution
1-4-31
Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—(AP)—Permission to intervene in the supreme court's hearing on the validity of the 18th amendement was asked today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Argument upon the decision of Federal Judge Clark in New Jersey that the 18th amendment was adopted in an unconstitutional manner has been set by the court for January 21.

Counsel for the association, in asking leave to file a brief, stated "the negro citizens of this country have an important stake" in the recent decision of Judge Clark.

They contended that "if it is true that the 18th amendment was not constitutionally adopted because the surrender of state powers to the federal government could only be accomplished by action of state conventions, then it might similarly be argued that the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments were unconstitutionally adopted.

The 13th amendment abolishing slavery, the 14th requiring due process of law on the part of states and imposing a penalty upon such states as failed to recognize the rights of the negroes, and the 15th amendment, which guaranteed the right to vote, were adopted in the same manner as the 18th amendment.

NAACP NOT IN ACCORD WITH CLARK DECISION

Washington Tribune
1-16-31
Washington, D.C.

13th, 14th, 15th Amendments Threatened by Justice's Ruling

NEW YORK—Arthur B. Spingarn, Chairman of the National Legal Committee and a Vice-President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and James Marshall, member of the Legal Committee, have filed a petition asking leave to file a brief with the United States Supreme Court as amici curiae, in behalf of the Advancement Association, urging the constitutionality of the Prohibition Amendment against Judge Clark's decision. The Solicitor General has consented to the filing of the brief.

The grounds for submission of the brief are stated as follows in that document:

Amendments In Jeopardy

"The National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People on whose behalf we are intervening and the Negro citizens of this country whom it represents are interested in this case because the affirmance of the judgment of the District Court might place in jeopardy the 13th, the 14th and the 15th Amendments to the Constitution which, like the 18th, involve the surrender of State powers and the transfer of authority to the Federal government. We shall only stress those features of the case which have a bearing upon the method of ratification of Constitutional Amendments employed in the adoption of the 18th, the 13th, the fourteenth and the 15th Amendments. The Association for whom we are intervening is not now concerned with the political or ethical problems relating to the question of Prohibition."

18th Invalid?

The brief attacks the contention of the appellees sustained by Judge Clark, that the 18th Amendment is invalid because ratified by State legislatures instead of by the people through conventions expressly called for that purpose. The brief urges that the discretion exercised by Congress as to the manner of ratification of the amendment was political in its nature and therefore not subject to judicial review.

"The method by which the 18th Amendment was proposed and ratified," the brief continues, "is the orthodox method of constitutional amendment. It has the authentication of the first Congress, composed of men of the same generation which adopted the original Constitution, and of Congresses and generations intermediate to and including those of our own time."

The brief urges that the people, acting through their legislatures had the right and the power both to restrict the police powers of the States and to place a restraint upon their own personal liberties.

The 14th Amendment

"By the 14th Amendment the people had made a notable restriction upon the police powers of the States," says the brief. "And yet—the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted by the same procedure as that followed in the proposal and ratification of the 18th Amendment with the exception that ratification by the requisite number of States was obtained only by the insistence of Congress that it would recognize some of the States which had seceded only upon the condition of ratification of the 14th and 15th Amendments.'

Of restraint upon personal liberties through the 13th Amendment, the brief states: "The 13th Amendment is evidence of the fact that a constitutional amendment may restrict rights of persons and operate directly on personal rights and the status of individuals."

"It should be borne in mind in the case of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments" says the brief, "as with the 18th Amendment, that Congress was given the power to make such laws as might be necessary effectively to procure enforcement. This was clearly an abdication of the State and popular rights in favor of the Federal government."

Before Supreme Court

In commenting upon the legal action taken in behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mr. Springarn, who will appear before the Supreme Court in Washington on January 21, said:

"The Association is not in the least interested one way or another in the Prohibition issue. It is interested vitally in the legal threat offered by Judge Clark's decision, against the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments, which are the chief bulwarks of the Negro's rights as an American citizen. It is to affirm the earlier Amendments that the petition to file a brief has been submitted to the Supreme Court."

This is the second case involving constitutional rights of Negroes in which attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have filed briefs with the Supreme Court as amici curiae. The first such case was the celebrated Grandfather Clause case of 1915 in which the late Moorfield Storey, of Boston, the Association's first president, filed a brief as amicus curiae.

NEW YORK EVE POST

JAN 9 - 1931

SEEK EXTENSION OF CLARK APPEAL

Negro Association Would Intervene to Have Decision Include Other Amendments

COURT SETS JAN. 21 HEARING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP). Permission to intervene in the Supreme Court's hearing on the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment was asked today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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They contended that "if it is true that the Eighteenth Amendment was not constitutionally adopted because the surrender of State powers to the Federal Government could only be accomplished by action of State conventions, then it might similarly be argued that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were unconstitutionally adopted. These three amendments likewise involved the surrender of State powers to the Federal Government."

The Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery, the Fourteenth, requiring due process of law on the part of States and imposing a penalty upon such States as failed to recognize the rights of the Negroes, and the Fifteenth Amendment, which guaranteed the right to vote, were adopted in the same manner as the Eighteenth Amendment.

Counsel who will attempt to sustain before the court the decision of Clark were today admitted to practice before that tribunal. They were Judge Daniel F. Cohalan and Leslie J. Tompkins, both of New York City, who appeared as counsel for William H. Sprague and William J. Howey, whose indictment for violating the prohibition act was quashed by Judge Clark in his now famous decision.

The ranks of the prohibition-weary law enforcement commission were further depleted today as two more members left with the probability that they would not return for some time. There was no indication of the exact time when the long-awaited prohibition report will start its journey to the White House and thence, shortly, to Congress.

Judge William S. Kenyon of Fort Dodge, Iowa., who led the movement to have the commission concentrate on prohibition, departed to continue court work at St. Louis.

Monte Lemann, New Orleans lawyer, likewise left for his home, leaving only members in the capital. Neither is expected to return for the commission's next meeting Jaunary 14.

At least four of the remaining members on other phases of the commission's crime study.

AFRICANUS IS ALARMED

Constitution
1-9-31
Atlanta Ga.

A curious incident growing out of the Clark opinion that the 18th amendment was not constitutionally adopted is the appearance before the supreme court at Washington of negro would-be intervenors to oppose the New Jersey judgment.

Lawyers representing the Association for the Advancement of Colored People are asking permission to appear next Wednesday, when the government appeal from the Clark decision will be argued, and as "friends of the court" be heard in favor of a reversal of that decision. And, as the French say, they have reason on their side.

They contend that if it be held that the ratification of the 18th amendment is invalid because made by legislatures rather than people's conventions in the states, such a holding will put in serious question the validity of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, in which the negroes of the nation are vitally interested. It is hard to see why

that contention is not well founded.

Judge Clark's novel justification for his nullifying decision, applied to the 18th amendment, is that it transfers power from the states to the federal government and therefore should have been acted upon, yes or no, by conventions chosen for that purpose. But there is no such discrimination made in the constitution in the matter of constitutional amendments.

There can be no questioning the fact that the war-produced amendments for the benefit of the negroes of the nation, transferred power from the states to the federal government.

The 13th amendment destroyed a domestic institution of the states and confiscated private property protected by state laws.

The 14th amendment transferred the power of the states to confer citizenship and invested that state right in the federal government.

The 15th amendment gave to the federal government the power to punish a state for any abridgment of the suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Those were confessedly radical amendments that were designed to forever change the rights of the states with respect to their negro inhabitants.

Hence the negroes of the nation have good cause to become alarmed by the Clark decision and to beg for a hearing against it before the bar of the court of last resort. If the Clark judgment is based upon a correct interpretation of the constitution then the negro protecting amendments logically will go overboard with the prohibition amendment. We shall watch with sharp interest the treatment of this novel situation by the supreme court.

NASHVILLE, TENN
TENNESSEAN

JAN 18 1931

Lynchings Would Cost Sheriff His Job In Bill Proposed by Interracial Body

White Members Committee Seeks Stringent Measure to Combat Official Negligence.

Five white members of the legislative committee of the Tennessee interracial commission will take immediate action in perfecting and presenting a bill to the Tennessee legislature for more stringent eradication of possible lynchings from Tennessee.

In this bill, which was unanimously indorsed at the final session of the commission meeting here Thursday at the Y. M. C. A. direct responsibility for a lynching is thrown on the sheriff, making such an unfortunate occurance prima facie evidence of negligence on the part of the "proper officer of the law" who shall be automatically suspended from office. The officer of the law referred to is, in most instances, the sheriff.

All officers were reelected with one exception with Dr. James E. Clarke, editor of the Presbyterian Advance as chairman for his second term. Mrs. Katherine A. Grimes, associate editor of the Southern Agriculturist was promoted to chairmanship of the woman's division, with Mrs. John McGavock of Franklin, the only new officer, chosen to succeed her as associate chairman.

Under the proposed bill the sheriff following his suspension would be given trial to show whether or not he was actually guilty of negligence. Through this bill, which was outlined in a report of the committee on law and order by Clarke, it is believed that the sheriff will be given greater moral support by his friends in dispersal of a mob.

Following adoption of the report, Clarke was named chairman a committee organized at the afternoon session for future legislative purposes. Its first objective is passing the proposed lynching bill. It consists of Dr. Edwin Mims and Dr. Alva W. Taylor of Vanderbilt university, Mrs. Grimes, S. L. Smith of the Rosenwald fund for Tennessee; Webster Porter, editor of the East Tennessee News at Knoxville; Dr. R. T. Burt of Clarksville, and Dr. J. L. Lane, head of Lane College at Jackson.

The five white members, who a sub-committee will undertake passage of the lynching bill in the legislature, are Dr. Clarke, Dr. Mims, Dr. Taylor, Mrs. Grimes and Mr. Smith.

Would Strengthen Jails.

It was also recommended that jails of the state be made strong enough to keep prisoners safely, or at least long enough to enable him to take action.

Charges of lack of strongest resistance by sheriffs to mobs in every instance and at times of possible connivance with this anarchist body were made by various speakers who took the floor following the reading of the report by Dr. Clarke and expressed their hearty commendation.

The following is the list of re elected officers: Dr. Clarke, state chairman; Dr. Julius Mark, vice chairman; Dr. J. A. Lester, recording secretary of Meharry Medical college; Dr. W. J. Hale, chairman negro division, A. & I. State college; Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. McGavock, Mrs. Frankie Pierce, chairman of negro women of the Colored Girls Vocational school; James D. Burton, executive secretary of Oakdale, and R. E. Clay, secretary of the negro division A. and I. State college.

Various Reports.

The executive committee is composed of the officers.

Report of the findings committee was read by the chairman, Mrs. J. C. Napier of Nashville. This committee is headed by Dr. J. F. Lane.

Dr. W. S. Leathers of the Vanderbilt medical school, reported of the public health committee of which he is chairman. Reports in the morning session included those on education of Dudley S. Tanner, rural agent of the state department of education; public welfare by Mrs. Grimes; rural work by C. C. Haun of the Vanderbilt school of religion; church cooperation by Dr. E. L. Orr, synodical representative, Presbyterian church U. S. A., and student activities by Dr. W. D. Weatherford, president of Y. M. C. A. graduate school.

AMENDMENT BY CONVENTION

Of late, attention has been renewed in the as yet unused alternative method provided by Article V of the Constitution for proposing amendments, the calling of a convention on the application of two-thirds of the States. The report of the committee of the New York State Bar Association on proposals for amendment pending in Congress throws a clear light on cloudy matter. The first petition for a convention came from Virginia in 1788, the second from New York in 1789. The ratification in 1798 of the ten amendments called the Bill of Rights removed for a long period dissatisfaction with the original Constitution. Not till 1832 did Georgia, which had a gift for clashing with the Federal Government and in particular the Supreme Court, apply in general terms for a convention.

In 1833 Alabama wanted a convention to prevent Congress from laying a protective tariff. Not till 1899 did Texas, especially yearning for the direct election of Senators, ask for a convention for "proposing amendments." By 1911, petitions poured in until, counting them with their predecessors, they represented thirty-six States, more than two-thirds. Between 1899 and 1913 thirty-three States petitioned, some for the direct election of Senators, some for general purposes of amendment. Since polygamy has been made a crime and an alien polygamist may not become a citizen, the petitions of twelve States from 1896 to 1913 for a convention to propose amendments against it may be left out of consideration. Since 1913, only ever-yearning Wisconsin has repeated its longing for a convention.

Are the requests of dead and gone generations valid? Is the dead hand powerful enough to reach out and compel a convention? The Eighteenth Amendment was to be inoperative unless ratified within seven years from the date of its submission by Congress to the States. The Supreme Court could find in Article V no suggestion that "an amendment once proposed is to be open to ratification for all time, or that ratification in some of the States may be separated from that in others by many years and yet be effective." On the contrary, proposal and ratification are not unrelated. They are "succeeding steps in a single endeavor"; and the natural inference is "that they are not to be widely separated in time."

Since amendments are to be proposed only when they are deemed necessary, it is a reasonable implication that "when proposed they are to be disposed of presently." Since ratification—that is, approval by the people—must be had in three-fourths of the States, it is "a fair implication that it must be sufficiently contemporaneous in that number of States to reflect the will of the people in other sections at relatively the same period." The court adopted as its own the conclusion of Judge JAMESON in his book on "Constitutional Conventions":

> An alteration of the Constitution proposed today has a relation to the sentiment and felt needs of today, and if not ratified early while that sentiment may fairly be supposed to exist, it ought to be regarded as waived and not again to be voted on unless a second time proposed by Congress.

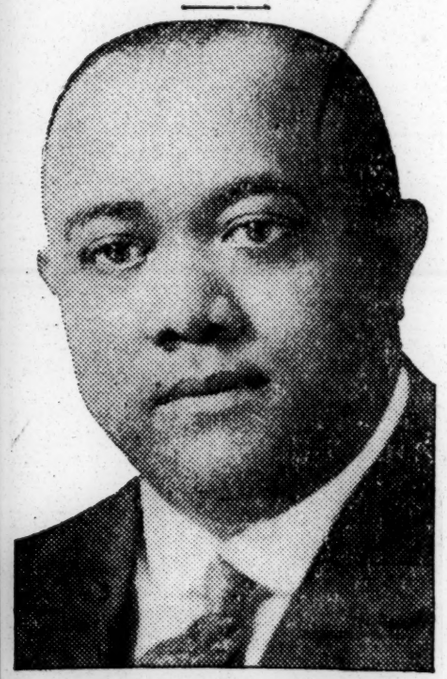
The adoption of the other view would hold that amendments proposed in 1789, 1810, 1861 are still pending and may yet be ratified. It is hardly necessary to follow in detail the committee in its convincing application of the reasoning of the Supreme Court on one constitutional method of amendment to the other. It seems clear that the filing of petitions by the States must be treated as "succeeding steps in a single endeavor," and thus there must be no wide separation in time between the first petition and the last. The convention method, like the other, must be completed within a reasonable time and reflect the will of the people at relatively the same time. Conditions have changed. It would be absurd to use the Virginia, New York, Georgia, Alabama petitions for objects which the people of those earlier communities could never have dreamed of:

> Considering, therefore, the long lapse of time since the presentation of the petitions of 1788, 1789, 1832 and 1833, the absence of "the sentiment and felt needs of today" for the petitions of other historical and political eras, and the facts that there are now forty-eight States instead of thirteen, as there were in 1789, or twenty-five, as there were in 1833, and that the petition of no State has been added in forty-three years since the early petitions were filed, there can be no reasonable conclusion except that the States which made proposals for a convention before 1899 cannot be counted to make up the two-thirds of the present number of States required to put the convention method into operation.

As for the petitions filed between 1901 and 1913, it is enough to say that fifteen of them wanted a convention for the direct election of Senators. The amendment was obtained by the ordinary means. Twelve petitions for an anti-polygamy amendment have become obsolete by the adoption of effective legislation toward that end. Deduction of those for the popular election of Senators "would reduce the number of petitioning States substantially below the required two-thirds."

Office Holding

DR. MURRAY ON WILMINGTON SCHOOL BOARD



DR. HARVEY A. MURRAY

WILMINGTON, Del. — Dr. Harvey A. Murray was one of six members appointed by resident Judge Herbert L. Rice to the Wilmington Board of Education here last week and took his seat Thursday.

Dr. Murray, who lives at 427 East Ninth Street, is the only colored member to be appointed, and will serve for a three-year term. The appointee is one of three Republicans appointed. Of the remaining three, two are Democrats and one Independent.

An effort to do away with colored members of the board was attributed to the changing of the method from election by vote of the citizens to that of appointment by a judge, but the appointment of Dr. Murray, in a measure, refutes this stand.

Dr. Murray was born in Wilmington, the son of Emanuel and Anna Murray, and has always lived here. He was graduated from the Howard High School, this city, and from Howard University, Washington, D.C.

He has been a practicing physician in this city since 1914. For four years, Dr. Murray was a member of the board of health. He is now engaged as physician for the Industrial School for Colored Girls, for the Babies Hospital, 709 French Street, and has charge of the Delaware Health Center, 706 French Street. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Shrine, and is affiliated with the Paul L. Dunbar Lodge of Elks and Knights of Pythias. He is married and has one child.

Afro-American

Office Holding

Census Bureau Employs, 6000 Temporay Employees

500 COLORED EMPLOYEES IN CENSUS BUREAU

Hall, Holly, and Cox are among Oldest Employees In Service

CNS.—The Bureau of Census which was established as a permanent bureau in 1902 and has a permanent force of about 900 employees is now, with an augmented force of some 6,000 persons, engaged mainly in compiling the results of the last decennial enumeration of the population of the country—the Fifteenth Census of the United States. Approximately 500 of this force are colored men and women and as 400 or more of them are "temporaries", they naturally, as the work nears completion, are concerned as to their retention in the Government service.

On Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, the number of Government employees reached a high peak, when 917,760 were employed The number in Washington on that day was placed at 117,760. Immediately after the armistice was signed drastic reductions followed and the number on "Uncle Sam's" pay rolls decreased until the now point was reached in June 1927 when only 59,800 were employed in Washington.

It is interesting to note that here in the Census Office if anywhere in the Governmental service, the Negro element of the country gets some semblance of a square deal in the point of jobs received during the "big census."

Employed 700 Negroes

William M. Steaurt, the Director, who by the way has worked on every census since "the Tenth" in 1880—has employed several hundreds of colored men and women to assist in the work, tabulating and publishing the data recently gathered in the field.

The Fifteenth Census of the United States, according to Mr. Steauart "can be safely said to have been the most comprehensive statistical survey ever undertaken by this or any other nation." 'This statement is true whether measured by the scope and detail of the inquiries, or by the number of persons employed in the work, or by its cost, or by the mass of data which it has accumulated.'

This article has to do mainly with some account of the Negro employees who assisted in "taking" or are now engaged in the work of tabulating and publishing data.

The term "taking" of the census as used here covers the collection of the basic data—the securing of the answers to numerous inquiries relative to individuals, farms, factories, etc. covering population, agriculture, manufactures, unemployment, etc.

The Fifteenth Census period began some months ago and the bureau is now engaged in tabulating and publishing data, which task must be completed by December 31, 1932.

Two Supervisors

Among the supervisors appointed were two Negroes: Andrew F. Stevens, in Philadelphia; and Henry M. Porter, in Chicago. Hundreds of colored men and women were engaged as enumerators in many of the States throughout the country and in Washington. Eighty-eight of the enumerator force were colored men and women, who covered 81 districts, and turned in most satisfactory enumeration portfolios. This list of enumerators, 74 women and 14 men was published in the Washington Tribune, March 21, 1930.

The work of the bureau is divided among a number of divisions, namely Administartive, including the offices of the director, assistant to the director, chief clerk, appointments, disbursements and cost accounting, time section, field section, publications, and mechanical laboratory—Machine Tabulation, including sorting and tabulation and punching. Population, Agriculture, Distribution, Manufactures, Geographer, Statistics of Cities, Vital Statistics, Revision and Results, and Cotton and Oils.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Arthur J. Hirsch, chief clerk of the Bureau of the Census and the personnel and time clerks, a complete list of all the Negro employees of the bureau as of June 15 is herewith presented:

Administrative Division

James A. Addison, James H. Banks, Joshua L. Barnes, William Barnes, Lynwood Jackson, Milton E. Jackson, Jonathan Johnson, Vernon J. Johnson, William D. Barnes, Clifton W. Byrd. John Dickerson, Thomas T. Dotson, George W. Duckett, Ernest P. Ellis, Naara I. Fields, Willis J. Fields, Herbert Forrest, John E. Gaines, Lawrence L. Green, Howard Washington Greene, William Harmon, Charles A. Jordan, Grover C. Lambert, Will Manigault, William A. Mason, Lewis Minor, James Louis Ouden, Emanuel Queen, Ernest L. Reed, Lewis F. Robinson, James D. Rutherford, Frederick Anderson Scott, Elwin Priolean Shores, Harry Simelton, Aaron Harrison, Leslie D. Henderson, John W. Henson, Joseph F. Hicks, Harrison C. Hill, Edward Holland, Percy D. Williams, William Arthur Smith, William A. Stewart, Anthony Sumlin, Albert Walker, Alexander Walker, William Whitley, Lee E. Woods, James Nathaniel Young.

Machine Tabulation

George Allen, Thomas E. Berry, William Dixon, George H. Farris, Robert Lloyd, F. Bernard Beckwith, Henry Bush, Joseph Ellis, James A. Frazier Abner Moore, Joseph Neal, Harry W. Patterson, John Platt, Marsutus Smith, Charlie White, Allmond B. North, Robert B. Pelham James Simms, John Washington, Frank Williams, Courtney Wright.

Population

Samuel H. Bond, Norman H. Browne, Clifford Johnson, Milton A. Lee, Jerry T. Turner.

Distribution

Wallace Brown, Theodore Proctor, Lester Grammar, Washington Jones, Joe Lucas, James Robinson, Nelson Smith, Frederick Ware.

Manufactures

Charles H. Bailey, Robert D. Banks, Arthur E. Brown, Oliver W. Coesy, Milton T. Dorsey, Miss Agnes L. Gatewood, Clarence E. Hughes, Albert C. Wanzer.

Geographer

William T. Chase, Lawrence B. Curtis, George L. Johnson, Miss Almena V. McRae, Lawyer W. Norton, Melvin Tillman, Jos. W. Wheeler, Leonard H. White.

Division of Agriculture

Administrative

Matthew Bell Collins, Samuel Odell Estes, John A. Wood.

Publications

Francis D. Wilson.

Adminstrative Schedule Files

Charles Ellis, Mack Harris, James G. Howard, William Pannell, Jay Arthur Peterson.

Critical Examination

James Grayson, Robert Johnson, Harry J. Mitchell, Hammock Reed Samuel Watson Stitt.

Special Industries

Richard . Hutchinson.

Irrigation and Drainage

Elverton N. Hailstorks.

Editing Agriculture Schedules

Chas. E. Hall, Wing Chief, Chas. W. White, Section Chief, Oliver H. Campbell, Edward T. Pinkett, Assistant, Florence Abrams, Mrs. Erma W. Amos, Mrs. Amy L. Banton, Mrs. Mary H. Beck, Mrs. Emily Harrison, Mrs. Mayme L. Jackson, Mary L. Johnson, Time Clerk, Bertha B. Lomack, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Minor, Edith B. Morrison, Mary A. Morton, Adele L. Prater, Mrs. Eleanor B. Reed. Mrs. Mabel S. Scurlock, Marjorie B. Taylor, Mrs. Leola Ppier, Mrs. Rose B. Hudnell, Harriet L. Perry, Mrs. Esther N. Stanton, Oliver W. Dandridge, Sandy E. Jones, Section Chief, Vincent M. Greenfield, Assistant, Mae A. Johson, Helen T. Osborne, Time Clerk, Mrs. Harneitha Witherspoon, Mrs. Caroline T. Crocker, Edith M. Payton, Myra H. Alston, Mrs. Antoinette S. Curtis, Mrs. Artiene M. Gibson, Mrs. Mary E. Kenerson, Florence O. Magbie, Mrs. Gladys C. Russell, Ruth Aletta Brown, Mildred O. Davis, Lucille L. Ford, Lillian G. Johnson, Mrs. Grace M. Ray, Mrs. Rosetta Butler.

William A. Bailey, Section Chief, Mrs. Leila L. Thomas, Assistant, Prince Williams, Arneta F. Grinage, Myrtle F. Harris, Mrs. Bessie C. Thompson, Rosa B. Thornton, Marie Waddy, Violet T. Anderson, Mrs. Julia Boyd, L. Estelle Brown, Francis D. Conrad, Mrs. Lillie R. Cooper, Mrs. Beatrice L. J. Henry, Ada E. Hopkins, Maggie B. Mc Millan, Fay Milai, Beatrice M. Prater, Mrs. Mary J. Reed, Time Clerk, Josie E. Shumate, Frank O. S. Trigg, Mrs. Florence M. Brooks, William Joseph Davis, Jr., Section Chef, Mrs. Sallarthiele B. Parker, Assistant, Mrs. Lodee C. Johnson, Sarah Louise Underdown, Mrs. Marie L. Chase, Sadie Beatrice Clark, Emma L. Daniels, Eutilla Datcher, Mrs. Jessie C. Dedeaux, Gladys A. Duncan, Mrs. Naomi V. Evans, Mary E. Harrison, Mrs. Nettie Hicks, Mrs. Lillian M. Joice, Helen M. Meredith, Time Clerk, Mrs. Jula O. Morrison, Mrs. Mary C. S. Murrell, Mrs. Emma M. Tate, Mrs. Ruby C. Walker, Mrs. Carrie J. Mason.

William B. Stinson, Section Chief, Hunter H. Cardwell, Assistant, Howard C. Allen, John E. Bowie, Mrs. Kelsy B. Cooper, Time

CENSUS EMPLOYEE

GEORGE H. COX, who ranks as one of the important men in the Census Bureau.

Clerk, Mrs. Gladys Wheatley Giles, Presly Holliday, Bruce W. Hudnell, John M. Jefferson, Richard Hanson Johnson, Gladys R. Mann, Helen Raymond, Porter A. Smith, Horace W. Sparks, Edward T. Taylor, Welker Clark Udderdown, Bertha L. Creey, Leonard C. Farrar, James I. Nelson, Bernice Whitfield, Frances W. Smith.

Statistics of Cities

Robert H. Holley, Lacey Wilson, Tomlinson Todd.

Vital Statistics

Mrs. Alyce Durloo, Frank Stewart Theodore Johnson.

Cotton and Oils

Frederick L. Slade.

Revision and Results

George H. Younger.

Field Section

William Perry.

Punching Division

George H. Cox, wing supervisor; Eugene H. Moody, assistant wing supervisor; Mr. Celeste C. Cruzat, secretary to wing supervisor; Miss Ocea Powell, time clerk; Mrs. Lillian D. Ford, record clerk.

Section 14

John F. Johnson, Chief, Miss Irene Hooker, Assistant, Mrs. Leona Cobb Inspector.

Operators

Lillian R. Brown, Edvena Christian, Marvel J. Cunningham, Mediel Davis, Hilda Dillard, Alice Grant, Willodene C. Graves, Stellent H. Gray, Ethel V. Hackley, Florence LaFoon, Ruth D. Mason, Eunice Rabb, Dorothy Scott, Margaret Simmons Bernice Simms, Carrie Smackum, Clarice S. Wilson, Eva Venture.

Section 15

Daniel W. Ambrose, Chief, Mrs. Tenetta A. Childs, Assistant, Mrs. Emily D. Harris, Inspector.

Operators

Hilda C. Allen, Olga Beckwith, Catherine Butler, Lourena Grinage, Alice E. Harrison, Ethey G. Harvey, Gladys O. Johnson, Nettie H. Johnson, Genevieve Lewis, Elizabeth Longe, Clara Morgan, Thelma S. Penn Emma L. Ragins, Beulah Tasby, Gladys M. Thomas, Elinor Warren, L. Amelia Wormley.

Section 16

William H. Smith, Chief, Mrs. Louise R. Gordon, Assistant, Miss Kathryn H. Williams, Inspector.

Operators

Violetta Beldon, Gursta Boyd, Emma J. Buckner, Marguerite Chapman, Danzel Chase, Edith B. Dade, Ruth Gray, Mary A. Hatcher, Melba Height, Mary B. Henry, Doris Johnson, Marie Jumper, Marian S. Juander, Anna L. Randall, Veronica Scesco, Louise D. Scott, Otelia Wallace.

Section 17

Zack C. Buckner, Chief, Mrs. Albera C. Thomas, Assistant, Mrs. Edna Lightfoot Inspector.

Operators

Katherine H. Adams, Carleane Baker, Louise Berkley, Martha Bozan, Catherine T. Bowlin, Ethel M. Brown, Bessie Chichester, Blanche Freeman, Lenora Gaither, Beulah M. Gillis, Lillian A. Jackson, Pinetta Matthews, Goldie Mendenhall, Mary D. Parks, Dorothy Rhone, Anita B. Robinson, Walker, Kathryn O. Walker.

Section 18

P. R. Crutchfield, Chief, Miss Iola E. Smith, Miss Chlotile M. Trail, Inspector.

Operators

Marjorie A. Black, Corinne Carey, Mabel Carroll, Ruth Carson, Gladys avis Blandina Ellis, Edna Fletcher, Elizabeth Gillam, Edna Guy, Mary B. Irving, Ruby A. Knox, Mary C. Mallette, Gladys E. Mauldin, Naomi Morris, Wynema Overton, Ruth E. Sanders, Alveda Shute, Dorothy J. Smith.

Section 19

Edgar W. Horad, Chief, Mrs. Ruth V. French, Assistant, Mrs. Pearl M. Flipper, Inspector.

Operators

Ethel Blaylock, Rose Calimbajin, Marie Colbert, Grace Cooper, Ruth Crummie, Annie Cupid, Helene Delaney, Geneva Evans, Evelyn Gray, Louise Hughes, Helen R. Johnson, Sophronia Johnson, Ruth E. Knox, Ruth McCullough, Irene Mahoney Josephine Steele, Elsie Thomas, Helen Thornton, Ruth Wylie.

Section 20

John H. Porter, Chief, Miss Cera Catlett, Assistant, Mrs. Mary E. Jones, Inspector.

Operators

Clara Bundy, Samantha Dawkins, Felicia Edelin, Geneva Edwards, Pearl Franklin, Dorothy Holmes Louise Jefferson, Eliza Killgo, Charlotte Knight, Ella Mitchell, Marguerite Mitchell, Mayme Norwood, Mary K. Ray, Florence Sutton, Edna Ryan, Agnes Turner, Marie Washington, Geneva Woodward.

Section 21

Charles H. Fearing Jr., Chief, Mrs. Sara Beldon, Assistant, Miss Beatrice Yancey, Inspector.

Operators

Brontee Bailey, Garice Booker, L. Sara Cole, Helen Hicks, Lillian Holmes, Eunce Howard, Mary E. Jones Vivian Jones, Ruth S. Lewis, Carmel Neale, Edna Samuels, Cornelia Sanders, Lillian A. Starks, Cornelia Tignor, Elizabeth Wells, Catherine M. Williams.

Section 22

Charles B. Thompson, Chief, Mrs. Loma Webster, Assisttant, Mrs. Fannie P. Watts, Inspector.

Operators

Maude M. Bourke, Anne Cobbs, Leila Coleman, Mary Edwards, Grace Evans Ruth Fisher, Dorothy Foster, Sadie Z. Harris, Ethel Headley, Berthena Johnson, Ruth E. Lewis, Blanche Lucas, Margaret Lyon, Catherine Marshall, Myrtle Moaney, Mildred Murray, Beatrice Warrick.

Section 23

Pierre H. J. Davis, Chief, Mrs. Helen B. Cardoza, Assistant, Mrs. Annie P. Mowery, Inspector.

Operators

Nancy B. Anderson, Beulah Bogle, Fannie W. Butler, Pearl Chapman, May Cole, Catherine M. Ellis, Ernestine Gilmore, Eloyce P. Hackett, Elizabeth Kelly, Mabel Mazyck, Evelyn Morris, Josephine Payne, Delia Perry, Corisa Robinson, Florence Taylor, Arrieanna Tucker, Roland Walker, Cora B. West.

Section 24

William H. Thomas, Chief, Miss Dorothy M. Robinson, Assistant, Mrs. Unta B. Lewis, Inspector.

Operators

Alma Billingslea, Gwendolyn Brown, Elise Dowling, Elizabeth Hawkins, Elizabeth Irving, Sojourner Jackson, Olle Kibble, Frances Marshall, Cleo Moxley, Margaret Nipson, Ruth B. Penn, Emma Pleasants, Marnette Smith, Kathleen Steele, Annie Street, Lucille Tipton, Unie Venie, Marie Wilson.

STATISTICIAN

CHARLES E. HALL, one of the best statisticians in the Census Bureau.

Coders

Frances Dingwall, Odeal S. Fairley, Norman Haley, Hester Stone, Manuel Terrell, Nellie Walker.

Station Chiefs Unassigned

Carl C. Beckwith, Harry D. Roy.

Extra Inspectors

Hayward G. Burrell, Mrs. Irma E. Goldsby, Mrs. Ellen Reeder.

Messengers

Wiiliam E. Carpenter, Arthur B. Smith.

Office Holding-

Negro Appointed to Commerce Dept. Post

Lloyd Wychs Chosen for Newly Created Position; Is Experienced

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On January 2, Lloyd Wychs, who for the past year has been in the Department of Agriculture in a minor post, was transferred to the Department of Commerce where he was sworn in as Clerk and assigned as Assistant to James A. Jackson, the Business Specialist in charge of the Small Business Section of the Marketing Service Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Mr. Wychs brings to his new post a history of experience in practical business that should make him well fitted for the work. For eight years, Mr. Wychs was General Manager of the office of S. H. Dudley when that theatrical luminary was the vice-president and eastern manager of the Theatre Owners Booking Association. Prior to that, Mr. Wychs was for four years in charge of the files in the office of the Assistant Superintendent in charge of Public Schools of the District of Columbia. He was for three years manager of the Lincoln Theatre, having opened with the new house in that capacity for Rufus G. Byars, at another time, he managed the Howard Theatre for the Lichtman interest for one year.

J. A. JACKSON, U.S. BUSINESS EXPERT ENLARGES STAFF

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.— Lloyd Wycks, a former clerk in the Department of Agriculture, was recently appointed assistant to James A. Jackson, business specialist attached to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

DEMOCRATIC FEAR PREVENTED COBB'S NAME APPEARING

Judge Cobb's Record Warrants His Promotion To D. C. Supreme Court

Judge James A. Cobb of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia was considered for the vacancy on the bench of the District Supreme Court caused by the resignation of Justice Wendell P. Stafford, it was learned Monday.

Appointment of Judge Cobb might have been made if Democratic opposition to his confirmation had not been feared. He has been twice confirmed by the Senate for the judgeship of the Municipal Court, but officials of the Department of Justice who considered the merits of candidates for the bench of the District Supreme believed that there would be almost unanimous opposition to him among the Democrats from Southern States because a judicial position of this character has never been filled by a colored man.

Consideration was given to Judge Cobb, it was stated, because of the fine record he has made on the bench of the Municipal Court where he has served for five years. He was first appointed by President Coolidge in February, 1926, and was reappointed by President Hoover in March, 1930.

Judge Cobb would make no comment on the selection of a successor to Justice Stafford except to express his appreciation of the consideration given him and his gratification with the appointment of former Representative F. D. Letts, of Iowa, to fill the vacancy.

Judge Cobb is a graduate of the Howard University School of Law. He practiced in the District from the time of his admission to the bar here in 1902 to his appointment to the bench of the Municipal Court where he succeeded the late Judge Robert H. Terrell. For eight years he was a special assistant United States attorney in the office of the United States attorney for the District of Columbia. He is also a member of the faculty of the Howard University Law School.

Justice Department officials state that they are pleased with his record on the Municipal Court bench. Often he is called to the Department of Justice to advise on matters.

Political - 1931

General

Office Holding.

HOOVER'S PLEDGE TO SOUTH.

According to Senator Thomas J. Heflin who was rejected at the polls for reelection by the Democrats of Alabama, Herbert Hoover made a pledge to the South, before his election to the Presidency, that if elected, he would not appoint a Negro to public office in any community, where the community was opposed to Negroes. This remarkable statement was published some two weeks ago in a Washing letter to the Baltimore Afro-American, describing the Alabama Senator's swan song of race hatred in the Senate. We quote from it as follows:

> The chief and main point dwelt upon was white supremacy. "No amalgamation of the white and Negro races, no marriage between white and Negro," said the outherner. Pointing to his desertion of "Al" Smith and his support of Herbert Hoover in the last election, he said: 'Down in Elizabeth, Tenn., Hoover said in a speech, "If I am elected President I will not appoint a Negro in a community where the community is opposed to Negroes.' That is all we wanted him to say. He has not appointed a Negro in the South."

The rest of Heflin's speech was filled with vulgar denunciation of "Al" Smith, quite undeserved so far as the latter's predilection for Negroes either politically or socially, was concerned, and Heflin's advocacy of segregation of the races in school, church, politics and marriage. Now, too much credit for speaking the truth should not be given to the former Senator from Alabama, nor are we certain that the Baltimore paper was in a position to quote him verbatim. But the pledge attributed to Mr. Hoover before election would go far to explain his policies after election.

As Senator Heflin boasted in his swan song, President Hoover has not appointed a Negro to office in the South. But, if we go back a few years, we will find that this has been the policy of nearly all the Republican Presidents since the time of Theodore Roosevelt. Harding made an exception in the case of Walter Cohen, whom he named as comptroller of Customs at New Orleans, but died before his nominee was confirmed. Coolidge accepted the nomination as a legacy from Harding and renewed the appointment until the candidate was confirmed, after stubborn resistance on the part of the Louisiana Senators.

President Taft explained his reluctance to appoint Negroes to public office in the South on the ground that he did not think it right to put men or women in positions in the government service, where they were likely to become the objects of mob violence before he or the government would be able to afford them protection. He evidently had in mind the case of the colored woman who was appointed post master at Indianola, Miss., but was obliged to flee her office to avoid attack by a mob. Roosevelt retaliated by closing the office and leaving the town without mail facilities, but he was so shocked by this exhibition of Southern intolerance that he dwelt upon the matter at length in a letter to a Southern writer.

In the early years of the Reconstruction era it was regarded as entirely proper that Negroes should be included among the appointments to Federal office in the South. Hence we find that qualified members of the race filled positions as Collectors of Customs, Collectors of Internal Revenue, postmasters etc. As the State governments were surrendered to the Democrats, after the election of Rutherford B. Hayes, the white Southerners gradually began to demand the possession of all these offices, to the exclusion of Negroes entirely. This movement was encouraged by the lilywhite Republicans, and led to the violent opposition to the confirmation of Dr. William D. Crum as Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C. President Roosevelt was the last Republican President to fight resolutely against this species of intolerance. Those who followed him surrendered to it, with but one exception in the appointment of Walter Cohen by Harding.

It is somewhat surprising to learn that Herbert Hover made so abject a surrender to this form of intolerance as an inducement to the anti-Smith Democrats of the South to vote for him. It also serves to explain the reason why he failed to keep faith with those black Republicans of the South who supported him for nomination for the Presidency.

At Capitol

Dr. S. D. Redmond, prominent Mississippi Republican leader, was one of the group which met in Washington last week to protest to National Chairman Lucas the appointment of residents of the District of Columbia as the political leaders to represent the Republicans of the southern states. Robert Church of Tennessee and Ben Davis of Georgia were also present for the meeting.

COLORED DIPLOMATS WHO DIED IN SERVICE TO BE HONORED BY GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON—(CNS) Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson announced last week that an honor roll on a tablet would be erected in the Department of State listing the names of all members of the foreign service of the United States, who died at their post either "because of unusual diseases in foreign climes" or under tragic and heroic circumstances while in line of duty. A partial list made public last week included the name of one colored man, Henry Highland Garnett, former former Minister to Liberia. The list, in process of completion, will contain the names of many more colored men who gave their lives to their country in the foreign service, inquiry at the State Department revealed. Difficulty was being experienced, it was said, in finding out which of the number of colored men, who died in the service abroad, would be entitled to a place on the roll of honor, because the circumstances surrounding their death in many instances were clouded.

Those Who Gave Lives

A partial list of these likely to receive a place on this memorial tablet follows.

Henry Highland Garnett, of New York, Appointed Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia, October 26, 1881. A letter from his daughter, Mary Highland Garnett, dated February 21, 1882, stated that he died of fever at his post, Feb. 13, 1882. Alexander Clark, Minister to Liberia, from August 16, 1890 to June 5, 1891. Clark wrote the State Department here in April of 1891 that he was ill from "African fever." On June 5, 1891, vice-consul Payne cabled the Department that he had died, but stated none of the circumstances surrounding his death.

William D. McCoy, of Indiana, Minister to Liberia. Appointed Jan. 11, 1893; died at Monrovia, Liberia May 16, 1893. A letter from the secretary of the legation stated: "Minister McCoy died from a bilious attack excited through climate influences."

James L. Curtis, of Chicago, brother of Dr. A. M. Curtis of Washington, Minister to Liberia, was appointed October 25, 1915 and died Oct. 24, 1917 "en route to Freetown for operation." No further advices concerning the cause of his death were known at the State Department. William T. Francis, of Nashville, Tennessee, was appointed to Liberia July 9, 1927 and died at his post of yellow fever July 15, 1929. He held the rank of Minister to Liberia.

Have Long Been Active

The history of the Negro diplomat in the foreign service of the government is one pointed to with pride by officials of the State Department. Many colored men have carried on for the United States numerous delicate diplomatic negotiations. The first colored man to receive a diplomatic appointment was Ebenezer Don Carlos Bassett, who was appointed Minister to Haiti on April 16, 1869 by President Grant. He served until November 27, 1877 at which time he presented his letters of recall to the then Pres. Hippolyte of Haiti. He was succeeded by Frederick Douglas, who was appointed Minister to Haiti June 26, 1889 by President Harrison.

Later in Sept. 20. 1889, he was appointed Charges D'Affaires to the Dominican Republic at St. Domingo. He relinquished both posts on July 30, 1891. Wm. D. Crum, of Charleston, South Carolina, was appointed Minister to Liberia June 13, 1910. He died December 7, 1912 while at home on Leave in Charleston. Solomon Porter Hood, of Trenton, New Jersey, was appointed Minister to Liberia October 26, 1921. He relinquished his post two years later because of all health.

Many other men of color have served in the diplomatic corps of the United States. Notable among these is the name of James Weldon Johnson who at one time served as a consul in Nicaragua. Information with respect to the lives of other foreign service men or officers of color will be appreciated by the Division of Current Information of the Department of the State, officials of that division stated last week.

Office Holding.

THE END OF BEN'S REGIME

East Tennessee News

The Republican central committee of Georgia held a convention last week and one of their most outstanding accomplishments was the throwing out of their official family, Ben Davis, of the Atlanta Independent. Ben would have it appear that a racial issue was involved in view of his being ousted from control of the party's affairs in the state, but instead of the race suffering because of his being ousted, the greatest amount of good will result therefrom. Any retrogression that the Republican party has suffered in Georgia during the year since the death of Henry Lincoln Johnson, can be almost wholly attributed to the selfish and uncouth tactics of Ben Davis, who has annoyed the administration at Washington and has kept the earnest leadership of the party in the state of Georgia in turmoil, due to his efforts to perpetuate himself in office. 1-22-31

The Georgia Odd Fellows, at one time, one of the strongest fraternal organizations in the South, was thoroughly disrupted and lost practically all of their influence as well as their valuable real estate holdings because of the destructive influence and tactics of Ben Davis. Not satisfied with destroying that valuable organization that aided thousands of deserving men and women of the racial group, he jumped into the political arena and but for the efforts of determined men of the state who readily realized his motive, the race would be without any recognition whatsoever.

Knoxville Tenn

Now that the organization has been successful in eliminating the fomenter of strife, it is hoped that the earnest and representative leadership of the group will be successful in their efforts to secure the recognition which they deserve at the hands of the National party leaders.

OUSTED IN GA.

Negro Star

Journal & Guide

ATLANTA, Ga.—When two Republican factions reached an "agreement" here last week to merge into one group, the office of secretary, held for many years by Ben J. Davis, editor and former national Republican committeeman, was abolished as far as political power is concerned and a "purely clerical" secretary employed. The new organization began functioning Monday, with control "voluntarily surrendered" to whites, with 60 white men and 24 Negroes on the new central state committee, the membership of which was not made public.

BEN DAVIS NAMED G. O. P. LECTURER

Constitution

12-15-31

Atlanta Ga.

In an effort to avert threatened opposition to renomination of Herbert Hoover as republican standard-bearer in 1932, Ben J. Davis, Atlanta negro publisher and former national republican committeeman from Georgia, has been placed on the pay rolls of the national party organization as a "lecturer" at a salary of $7,500 a year according to advices received from Washington Monday.

The dispatches from the national capital indicated that administration leaders, having become alarmed over rumors of a republican opponent for Hoover, have moved for rapprochement within the ranks, particularly to bring back into the fold the three leading southern patronage barterers denounced and read out of the republican party last year.

Davis was in Washington Monday as was Josiah T. Rose, Georgia collector of internal revenue.

Constitution

ANTI-HOOVER AGITATION ALARMS ADMINISTRATION

12-15-31

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Alarmed over the growing agitation within the party for another candidate to oppose President Hoover for renomination, administration leaders were revealed today to have taken steps towards rapprochement with the trio of southern patronage barterers denounced by the Brookhart senatorial committee and later read out of the party by Mr. Hoover.

The trio includes Ben Davis, negro former national committeeman from Georgia; Perry Howard, negro national committeeman from Mississippi, and "Tieless" Joe Tolbert, national committeeman from South Carolina.

Davis, it was learned today, has been placed on the pay roll of the republican national committee as a lecturer.

Job Offered a Year Ago.

The job as party lecturer was first offered to Davis during a conference of Georgia republicans with Postmaster General Walter Brown more than a year ago, or just preceding the now celebrated republican state convention held in Atlanta which ended in a near-riot. The state organization then was split into two factions, with Davis identified with the group which had threatened the leadership of State Chairman Josiah T. Rose, Georgia collector of internal revenue and an old Ohio political crony of the postmaster general.

Just what salary the Georgia negro leader is getting could not be learned today but it is understood the figure named at the time the job was first mentioned was around $7,500 annually.

Since then most of the squabbles of the Georgia republican organization have been ironed out. Both State Chairman Rose and National Committeeman-elect J. W. Arnold, of Athens, are now in Washington, along with G. F. Flanders, of Swainsboro, new United States marshal for the southern district of the state. Their purpose here is to have Mr. Arnold recognized as national committeeman and secure confirmation, if possible, of Mr. Flanders' nomination when it is sent back to the senate by the president.

Georgia

JAMES W. ARNOLD WINS SEAT AS NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN

Chicago Tribune

12/20/31

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24. — The Republican national committee at its meeting last Tuesday besides picking a convention city and fixing a date for its 1932 convention settled the long pending contest in Georgia by seating James W. Arnold as national committeeman from that state. Arnold was supported for the position by Benjamin Jefferson Davis, former national committeeman, and opposed by Mrs. George S. Williams, the national committeewoman. Chicago, Ill

Mrs. Williams, who charges Arnold with being a "lily w[illegible]" sought to have the motion for [illegible] seating tabled. She warned the national committee that his seating would have a bad effect on Race voters in voting states.

The national committee had planned to ignore the Georgia contest, but both Davis and Joseph H. Watson, who had opposed Davis for the committeemanship at the convention in Kansas City in 1928, had withdrawn. Arnold was represented as having the approval of the Republican state central committee of Georgia. The 1932 Republican national convention will meet in Chicago June 14.

The 1932 convention will consist of 1,154 delegates, an increase of 65 over the number in the 1928 convention. Southern states, which gave their electoral votes to Hoover in 1928, will get an increase of 51 delegates under the new apportionment. Alabama will get four extra votes for its heavy Republican vote. Other states which will get increase are as follows: Arkansas, 4; California, 18; Connecticut, 2; Florida, 6; Michigan, 8; New Jersey, 4; New York, 7; North Carolina, 8; Ohio, 4; Oklahoma, 8; Tennessee, 5; Texas, 23; Virginia, 10 Wisconsin, 1.

States which will lose delegates because of their slump in Republican votes in 1928 are as follows: Indiana, 2; Iowa, 4; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 4; Maine, 2; Masaschusetts, 5; Minnesota, 2; Mississippi, 1; Montana, 6; Nebraska, 2; Norht Dakota, 2; Pennsylvania, 4; Rhode Island, 5; South Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 2; Vermont, 2.

Among those prominent in Republican politics who were here for the meeting were Mrs. George S. Williams of Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. Mary C. Booze, national committeewoman for Mississippi, and her husband, Eugene [illegible]. Booze of Mound Bayou, Miss.; R[illegible]. Church, Memphis, Tenn.; Roscoe [illegible] Simmons, Chicago, and B. J. Davis [illegible]tlanta, Ga

Political - 1931

Office Holding

Illinois.

CATERING TO MORONS.

Following out its financially successful policy of catering to the morons in its news columns, although it has shown itself capable fo better things editorially, the New York Daily News sought to make a sensation out of the simple fact that Representative Oscar DePriest of Chicago appeared with Mrs. DePriest at the annual White House reception one night last week. If the correspondent who wrote the article knew anything about White House entertainments, he should have known that the presidential invitation is regarded as a command and only sickness or death would excuse the recipients. Therefore, the surprise registered at the appearance of the Chicago Representative and his wife was a superfluous gesture.

Then the ubiquitous correspondent noted:

2-7-31
New York, N.Y.

> The Chicago representative and Mrs. De Priest arrived early and after proceeding through the formalities of the receiving line went into the east room, where they took seats along the wall, leaving to others the option of speaking or noticing them.
>
> Among the guests who greeted Mr. and Mrs. DePriest and remained for a time conversing with them, were the speaker of the house, Nicholas Longworth; Mrs. Robert P. Lamont of Chicago, wife of the secretary of commerce, Robert P. Lamont; and Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, wife of Representative Bacon of New York.
>
> The appearance of Mr. and Mrs. DePriest recalled the furor occasioned more than a year ago by Mrs. De Priest's attendance at a tea given by Mrs. Hoover at the White House for several wives of congressmen. It was De Priest's first appearance at a White House social function.

The distinguished characters of the guests who greeted Mr. and Mrs. DePriest is significant of the fact that those of assured position and unimpeachable social standing can afford to be above any prejudices of race or color. It is only the individuals uncertain of their own social standing who seek to bolster up their pretensions to equality by calling upon the doctrine of white supremacy. This was shown by the stories from Port au Prince, where the wife of the American High Commissioner did not hesitate to call upon the Haitian hostesses, while the wives of the rough necks of the Marine Corps were pluming themselves upon their racial superiority.

By this time the Washington newspaper correspondents ought to realize that Negroes in official positions know enough about the social amenities to obey the social command implied in a presidential invitation, and how to conduct themselves with decorum and sobriety of spirit at a White House Reception. Representative DePriest represents one of the most important districts in the State of Illinois and it is fitting that his constituents should be represented socially and officially.

Perhaps, after all, the Daily News is educating the morons by its meticulous account of what should have been a simple social incident.

NEWS

Jackson, Miss

MAR 5 - 1931

WALMSLEY'S BAD BREAK

Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, of New Orleans, is being sharply censured by the Louisiana press, and the citizenship of that state generally, for attending a dinner in Washington recently at which Oscar DePriest, notorious negro Congressman from Illinois, was one of the guests.

It happened this way: Mayor Walmsley was in Washington on business connected with rivers and harbors legislation. Congressman Reid, of Missouri, invited him to attend a dinner in one of the private dining rooms at the capital in honor of Mayor "Big Bill" Thompson, of Chicago. Mayor Walmsley, according to his version of the affair, did not know who the other guests would be, but says he accepted the invitation gladly because Congressman Reid and Mayor Thompson have both manifested a very keen interest in flood control work and Mississippi river improvement.

Another Louisiana guest, Mr. Jacobs, somewhat contradicts Mayor Walmsley by saying that both of them commented on the possibility of Congressman DePriest being present, and wondered what they would do about it. Sure enough, the negro showed up, sitting cheek-by-jowl with Mayor Thompson.

The New Orleans Mayor says he was surprised when the negro showed up; that in fact he was indignant, but thought the best way out of an embarrassing situation was to go through with it—sit still and say nothing; that he did not want to wound the feelings of his host or Mayor Thompson, because both are such good friends of waterway legislation and flood control work.

Which strikes us as being a rather poor alibi, and one that won't stick with the people of Louisiana.

DePriest was evidently present at the suggestion of his pal and crony, Mayor Thompson, so why should his feelings be considered?

The feelings of "Big Bill" Thompson are not important. In fact, it is doubtful whether the rotund friend and ally of Scarface Al Capone and other crooks and gangsters in Chicago has any feelings worth mentioning. If he has manifested a friendly interest in waterway legislation it has never amounted to anything, and his friendliness is inspired more by Chicago's desire to have a waterway to the gulf than to any concern for the welfare of the lower Mississippi valley.

As for Congressman Reid, he is a native of Missouri, a state half-Southern, and should have known better than to invite the negro, even if both are Republicans.

Flood control is important, but it is not more important than preservation of the traditions upon which the South maintains its civilization.

It is neither an explanation or an excuse to say that DePriest and his wife on several occasions have been guests at social functions in the White House, including a tea given by Mrs. Hoover. That only makes matters worse.

Instead of offering a flimsy excuse, Mayor Walmsley should tender an abject apology to his constituents.

Alexandria, La. Town Talk
Monday, March 2, 1931

Walmsley Version of DePriest Luncheon Incident Is Given

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—(A. P.)—Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans, back from Washington, issued a statement on his attendance at a flood control luncheon in one of the private dining rooms of the Senate restaurant which also was attended by Representative Oscar DePriest, negro, of Illinois. The statement said:

"Upon my return to New Orleans I find that the Times-Picayune printed last Saturday a story about a luncheon in Washington attended by me and other members of the Louisiana delegation appearing at the flood control hearing at which Oscar De Priest, the negro representative from Illinois, was present. A I am just as passionate an adherent to the cause of white supremacy as it is possible for any human being to be, I hasten to give the true facts to my people in New Orleans.

"This is what happened:

"Just as the Louisiana delegation consisting of Eddie Reed, secretary of the flood control committee; Harry Jacobs, chief engineer of the State board of engineers and representative of Governor Long, and were leaving the flood control hearing at about 12:45 last Friday, Congressman Frank R. Reid of Illinois who has visited New Orleans on a number of occasions, walked up to us and invited us to an impromptu waterways and flood control luncheon and conference at which Mayor Thompson of Chicago was the honor guest in one of the private dining rooms of the Senate restaurant.

"As Mayor Thompson and Mr. Reid had been most active in assisting us in pressing the claims of New Orleans and the Mississippi Valley, all of us naturally accepted and then and there walked over to the restaurant with Mayor Thompson, Mr. Reid and Nr. Richard Wolf of Chicago. After we were all seated and the luncheon had begun, Mr. Jacobs came over to where I was seated and whispered that one of the men at the luncheon was Oscar De Priest. I had never seen De Priest until that moment when Mr. Jacobs pointed him out to me, and had had no previous intimation that he would be present.

"After a hurried consultation, we all decided to sacrifice our personal Thompson nor Mr. Reid knew that feelings and remain. Neither Mayor De Priest would be there, as we were subsequently told, and to have arisen and walked out at this juncture would have been a gross insult both to Mayor Thompson and to Mr Reid—an insult which, in the face of all they have done for New Orleans and for Louisiana, we felt we could ill afford to give them.

"We went through the luncheon in as perfunctory a manner as possible and left at the first opportunity. * * * "

MOBILE, ALA.
ITEM

MAR 8 - 1931

A Mayor's Embarrassment

Mayor Walmsley of New Orleans and his river delegation to Washington found themselves in an embarrassing situation when they attended the luncheon of Mayor Thompson, of Chicago, and discovered that Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Chicago, was also a guest at the affair. Upon his return to New Orleans the mayor issued a lengthy statement in which he said that he was "just as passionate an adherent to the cause of white supremacy as it is possible for any human being to be," and that therefore he hastened "to give the true facts to my people of New Orleans."

"After a hurried consultation," he said, "we all decided to sacrifice our personal feelings and remain. It would have been a gross insult to Reed and Mayor Thompson of Chicago if we had walked out. We left at the first opportunity." It may be said, however, that hosts with a true conception of hospitality do not bring embarrassment to their guests.

NEW YORK SUN

MAR 19 1931

DE PRIEST THREATENS

Negro Congress Member Says Party Ignores Race.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19 (A. P.).—Representative Oscar De Priest, Negro Republican legislator from Illinois, speaking at the First African Baptist Church here last night, took the Republican party to task for "recognition" of the "lily whites" and criticized President Hoover.

"If he (Hoover) hadn't his hand against you," he told his audience of Negroes, "he wouldn't have put a white man in Walter Cohen's place down here."

De Priest was referring to the recent appointment of Charles C. Cantrell to the post of comptroller of customs for the port of New Orleans, succeeding the late Walter Cohen, Negro.

He accused the Republican party of recognition of the "lily whites" in the South "in an attempt to win new votes" and at the same time "letting down the blacks." He described the result as a communistic movement stirring up dissatisfaction among the Negroes.

"I'm a pretty good Republican," De Priest said. "But before man made me a Republican God made me a Negro. And I will want to have an understanding at the next Congress before I cast my vote for Speaker or anything else.

"The Negro has been clamoring for a chance to assert his rights. I have power now. I won't fail."

NEW YORK TELEGRAM

MAR 19 1931

FLAYS HOOVER AND G. O. P.

Negro Legislator Says President and Party Failed Colored Voters.

By the Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—Representative Oscar Depriest, Negro (R., Ill.), speaking at the First African Baptist Church here last night, took the Republican party to task for "recognition" of the "Lily Whites" and criticized President Hoover.

"If he (Hoover) hadn't his hand against you," he told his audience of Negroes, "He wouldn't have put a white man in Walter Cohen's place down here."

Depriest was referring to the recent appointment of Charles C. Cantrell to the post of Comptroller of Customs for the Port of New Orleans succeeding the late Walter Cohen, Negro.

"I hope no negro will pay attention to this Communistic agitation," he said. "Whatever you might say about America, it is the best place on earth for all peoples."

Shifting to Alabama, De Priest remarked, "that's where I was born, and I apologize for being born there." De Priest accused former Senator Heflin of "so-called Americanism" assaults on the negro and said that "the best thing the state of Alabama has ever done was to defeat Heflin at the polls in the last senatorial election."

Birmingham, Ala. News
Thursday, March 19, 1931

DE PRIEST BREAKS WITH PRESIDENT

G. O. P. Solon Flays Hoover For Appointing White To Succeed Negro

NEW ORLEANS, March 19—(AP)—Declaring that he probably would hold the balance of power in the next Congress, Representative Oscar De Priest, negro Republican of Illinois, in his address here Wednesday night charged the Southern states with restricting the rights of the negro and proposed to use his voting power to obtain further recognition for the right of the negro to full citizenship.

"A man is a fool who has the power and does not use it," De Priest told his audience of negroes in First African Baptist Church. "I have power now and I won't fail you."

"I'm a pretty good Republican," he said, "but before man made me a Republican, God made me a negro. And I will want to have an understanding at that Congress before I cast my vote for speaker or anything else.

"I didn't vote to give money toward enforcement of the eighteenth amendment. And I do not intend to do so until the American Congress has enough nerve to vote money for the enforcement of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments."

In a caustic attack against the Southern states, De Priest accused them of practicing hypocrisy in the enactment of "educational qualifications restricting the negro vote.

Discussing the Louisiana law that requires voters to be able, in order to register, to read and interpret the constitution to the satisfaction of the registrar, he said that the registrars themselves could not understand some parts of the constitution.

De Priest assailed the Republican party for what he declared was recognition of the "Lily Whites" and "letting down the blacks," and criticized President Hoover for appointing a white man as the successor to Walten Cohen, negro, deceased comptroller of customs at New Orleans.

He declared if the president "hadn't his hand against you he wouldn't have put a white man in Walter Cohen's place down here."

Referring to recent explanation of Mayor Walmsley, New Orleans, on why he attended a luncheon given in Washington in honor of De Priest, the speaker said, "I feel sorry for any American who has to apologize for what he does. But I suppose local politics demanded an explanation as to why he dined with a negro."

De Priest cautioned the negro race against what he termed a Communistic movement designed to stir up dissatisfaction among the negroes against the United States government.

"I hope no negro will pay attention to this Communistic agitation," he said. "Whatever you might say about America, it is the best place on earth for all peoples."

Shifting to Alabama, De Priest remarked, "that's where I was born, and I apologize for being born there." De Priest accused former Senator Heflin of "so-called Americanism" assaults on the negro and said that "the best thing the state of Alabama has ever done was to defeat Heflin at the polls in the last senatorial election."

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
Thursday, March 19, 1931

NEGRO SOLON MAKES SPEECH

Tells Negroes He Apologizes For Being Born In Alabama

New Orleans, Mar. 18.—(AP)—Representative Oscar Depriest, negro republican legislator from Illinois, speaking at the First African Baptist church here tonight, rapped the republican party for "recognition" of the "lily whites" and took a parting shot at President Hoover.

"If he (Hoover) hadn't his hand against you," he said to his audience of negroes, "he wouldn't have put a white man in Walter Cohen's place down here."

Depriest was referring to the recent appointment of Charles C Cantrell to the post of comptroller of customs for the port of New Orleans succeeding the late Walter Cohen, negro.

He accused the republican party of recognition of the "lily whites" in the south "in an attempt to win new votes" and at the same time "letting down the blacks" and he described the result as a communist movement stirring up dissatisfaction among the negroes.

"I'm a pretty good republican," Depriest said. "But before man made me a republican, God made me a negro. And I will want to have an understanding at the next congress before I cast my vote for speaker or anything else."

Depriest replied to the recent explanation made by Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, of New Orleans, on the mayor's dining in Washington in a party at which Depriest was a guest.

"I feel sorry for him," he said. "I feel sorry for any American citizen who has to apologize for what he does. I thought in Washington that he was a pretty decent sort of a fellow."

Then shifting to Alabama, Depriest remarked, "thta's where I was born. And I apologize for being born there." Depriest accused former Senator J. Tom Heflin of "so-called Americanism" assaults on the negro and said that "the best thing the state of Alabama has ever done was to defeat Heflin at the polls in the last senatorial election."

Jourdain Wins As Alderman In Evanston

4-11-31

Chicago Tribune

By William T. Smith

E. B. Jourdain, Jr., brilliant young newspaperman, was elected alderman of the hotly contested 5th Ward of Evanston, Ill., Tuesday. Jourdain's victory was a smashing finale to the vigorous fight he waged while the campaign was in progress. He lead his nearest rival, Judge John P. Russ by over 400 votes; and left Oscar H. Carlson, the incumbent, trailing behind by at least one thousand votes.

The official tally reads: E. B. Jourdain, Jr., 1868; Judge John J. Russ, 1446; Oscar H. Carlson, 817.

First Colored Alderman

Besides enjoying the distinction of being the first colored alderman in the exclusive North Shore suburb, Jourdain also is the youngest city councillor in the history of the town.

Jourdain waged one of the most colorful, and brilliant campaigns for the office he now occupies ever seen in Evanston; and managed to obtain the backing of more persons of prominence than any of his opponents, despite the fact that he was running in opposition to every tradition of the wealthy suburb. His fight to obtain a seat in the city council was so spirited that Congressman Oscar DePriest, Dr. DuoBis, and other men of equal prominence visited the town to make speeches in his behalf. Addresses by Joseph D. Bibb, editor of the CHICAGO WHIP and Dean William Pickens at the close of the campaign are thought to have been especially effective.

The colored community, with the exception of a small faction, led by Prof. W. W. Fisher, a politician of the "old school," rejoiced when the news that Jourdain had been elected was announced. Having grown from a scattered few persons of color who were domestics in the homes of the wealthy whites of the surburb, to a self-sustaining, compact community, the colored residents, most of whom live in the 5th ward, were elated at his victory.

Taking advantage of a split between the white voters who were dissatisfied with Alderman Carlson, the colored voters of the ward voted almost solidly for Jourdain. Only some 500 votes controlled by Fisher, and delivered to Carlson, were lacking from the total of the colored vote.

Significant of the popularity which the young alderman enjoys among persons of all races was the fact that his margin of victory was assured by 20 per cent of the white votes of the ward.

Illinois.

Political-1931

Office Holdings

DEPRIEST DECRIES LYNCHING AT TULSA, OKLA.

1-9-31

He Warns Against Vote Selling for Mere Pittance Against Class Legislation

TULSA, Okla. (ANP)—Congressman Oscar DePriest, Illinois, delivered an address at Convention Hall here, Sunday, before an overflow audience. The audience was predominently made up of Negores there being large delegations from surrounding towns and cities. A few whites were present for the address.

Mr. DePriest, contrary to predictions, dealt with some questions on which it had been said he would remain quiet. He took occasion to pay his respects, or lack of respect to the lynching evil as practiced by the white race in taking the law into their hands and dispossessing Negroes, or anyone, of life without due process of law and without trial by judge or jury.

His statements denouncing lynching were in unequivocable language, and he flayed the white American who either participated in such lawlessness or who sits by and permits the United States' Constitution to be made a mere 'scrap of paper.'

The Illinois solon also warned Negroes against: selling their votes for a mere pittance of money to political candidates who soon forget all about them as soon as they are in office. He maintained that there are two ways whereby Negroes can gain the respect of Caucasions: one being intelligent political organization and use of the ballot in a way to command and demand respect; the other being through personal contact which will invite respect. He strongly opposed legislation which was designed only to benefit Negroes. He declared if legislation is not good for the entire American people, it is class legislation and said he would oppose it so long as he was a member of the United States Congress.

DePRIEST RAPS LYNCHING EVIL IN TULSA TALK

1-10-31

Tulsa, Okla. (ANP)—Congressman Oscar DePriest, Illinois, delivered an address at Convention Hall here Sunday before an overflow audience. The audience was predominently made up of Negroes, there being large delegations from surrounding towns and cities. A few whites were present for the address.

Mr. DePriest, contrary to predictions, dealt with some questions on which it had been said he would remain quiet. He took occasion to pay his respects, or lack of respect, to the lynching evil as praticed by the white race in taking the law into their hands and dispossessing Negroes, or anyone, of life without due process of law and without trial by judge or jury.

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Oklahoma City, Okla
OKLAHOMAN

DEC 28 1930

Negro Congressman Will Speak in City

Oscar DePriest, Negro congressman from the first district in Illinois, will deliver an address at the Calvary Baptist church. Second street and Walnut avenue, at 8 o'clock Monday night, W. G. Sneed, Negro, secretary of the national association for the advancement of Negroes, announced Saturday. R. Benton Bingham, Negro, local association president, an escort from the Negro American legion post and the Douglas highschool band, will meet DePriest when he arrives Monday from Tulsa.

CONGRESSMAN AND MRS. DEPRIEST AT HOOVER RECEPTION

1-30-31

Mrs. DePreist Wore a Beige Lace Gown with Silver Slippers

Washington, D.C.

Persistent to the last in their refusal to divulge their plans relative to the attendance or non-attendance of the Presidential reception to the House of Representatives, Congressman and Mrs. Oscar DePriest presented themselves at the White House last night (Thursday) as guests of President and Mrs. Hoover.

For the past two weeks the Illinois representative and those close to him who knew anything of his intentions have kept silent on whether or not the DePriests expected to attend the function. It was two years ago that Mrs. DePriest's acceptance of an invitation to a tea given by the first lady stirred local social, political and diplomatic circles to the core.

Speculation was rife as the hour for the reception neared. Opinion was divided as to whether or not the colored Congressman and his wife would take advantage of their invitation to this—the first of its kind in the history of White House social activities. Heretofore members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives had been entertained jointly.

Mr. and Mrs. DePriest took seats in what is known as the "Monroe Chairs" immediately upon their arrival in the East Room of the Executive Mansion. There they sat declining to move about the room or attempting to mingle with the other guests. Mrs. DePriest, attired in a beige lace gown with silver slippers, remained at her husband's side throughout the reception.

What conversation there was that passed between the DePriests and others in the place was always begun by the others. The colored member and his wife sought out no one.

DE PRIEST AT RECEPTION

Commonwealth Appeal 1-30-31

Negro Congressman and Wife Attend White House Function.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Representative De Priest, Chicago's negro congressman, and his wife, were among those who attended the White House reception given tonight by President and Mrs. Hoover for representatives and their wives. Memphis, Tenn.

The negro and his wife were invited with other House members. A large number attended.

Ousted for Admitting Selling of Paroles

Alexander

1-24-31

Chicago Bee.

Attorney William H. Harrison, 54 years old, 4353 Vincennes Ave., was removed from his office as a member of the Illinois board of paroles and pardons by Governor L. L. Emmerson Tuesday. The governor's action followed his receipt of a report and recommendation submitted to him by W. C. Jones, chairman of the board.

The report and recommendation had to do with Harrison's alleged confession that he accepted a bribe to use his influence to liberate a prisoner. In an announcement which came from the governor's office, Chairman Jones is quoted as having said in the report to the governor:

"This case was first called to my attention on Jan. 12 by Philip J. Barry, superintendent of supervision in the Chicago office of the parole department.

"Mr. Barry stated that Mrs. Nering Ridarelli and other members of her family were in his office then, charging that a certain sum of money had been paid to Mrs. Katherine Smolik, wife of Sigmund Smolik, a parolee from Pontiac, for the purpose of influencing the release of William Ridarelli from Joliet prison.

"I instructed Mr. Barry to investigate the charges and to turn over to the state's attorney of Cook county all the evidence, regardless of whom it involved.

"Therefore, it is clear that the arrest of Harrison resulted from the investigation originated to the board itself."

Attorney Harrison, nationally known as Judge Harrison, according to the states attorney's office, confessed Saturday night that he accepted a bribe of $450 to free a convicted criminal. He was arraigned before Judge Frank M. Padden in felony court.

The state and the defense agreed to a continuance in the case and the court set the hearing for Feb. 10. Harrison's bond was fixed at $2,500.

Major Adam E. Patterson, with whom Judge Harrison maintains law offices in the South Center building, 417 E. 47th St., signed the bond for his release Saturday night. It was approved by Judge Joseph B. David of the superior court.

Monday, when the matter of the bond was brought up, it was discovered that Major Patterson had signed only the schedule and not the bond proper. Judge Padden declared it void, whereupon Attorney Sol Clanton, who appeared for Harrison called Dr. Isaac H. Holloway, 4318 South Pkwy., to sign a new bond.

The offense with which the former board member is charged is punishable with a sentence of from one to five years in Joliet penitentiary.

Harrison was arrested in his office Saturday by Investigator Charles Williams of the states attorney's staff after information had reached Prosecutor Swanson's office that Harrison had been told by an attache of the pardon board of a secret plan to trap him while taking a bribe.

He was taken to the states attorney's office and questioned for several hours before he confessed. According to his questioners, Harrison implicated a Mrs. Katherine Smolik as the go-between.

The bribe, taken in two installments, according to Harrison, was for the purpose of liberating Ridarelli, 22 years old, 3217 Lexington Ave., who is now serving a term at Joliet prison for robbery. Altogether $1,300 was to have been paid for the convict's release.

Harrison will be charged with conspiracy as well as robbery, according to Assistant State's Attorneys Max Libusoski and Mal Coghlan, who will direct the prosecution. Sigmund Smolik, husband of Mrs. Smolik, with his wife, were arraigned Tuesday. They are to be charged with conspiracy to commit a felony.

According to Harrison's alleged confession, he said: "Mrs. Smolik came to my office Aug. 18 last year and gave me $300. After a little discussion I gave back $150. She saw

me again on Oct. 23 and gave me $300. That was all I received. Ridarelli appeared before the pardon board shordy afterward through my intercession, but nothing was ever done."

Harrison is said to have been instrumental in obtaining the release of Mrs. Smolik's husband from Joliet to which he had been returned for violation of parole. This service cost Mrs. Smolik nothing. At the time, Harrison is charged with having suggested to her a plan for freeing men on parole for money. Mrs. Smolik is reported to have agreed and suggested Ridarelli and also her brother-in-law, Jim Folignos, now in prison, as agents to sound out fellow prisoners.

Mrs. Smolik apprized Mrs. Ridarelli of the fact that he soon might be released for a cash consideration. The amount was $1,300, which sum the prisoner's mother placed in escrow. When her son was not freed Mrs. Ridarelli complained to Mrs Smolik. Later she complained to the local office of the parole board and was instructed to see the state's attorney. She did so and later obtained warrants against the Smoliks, who confessed their share in the conspiracy shortly after they were arrested.

An investigation by the states attorney's men was begun immediately following the arrest of the Smoliks, but Harrison's arrest was not completed until the early part of last week. He, it was reported, had been warned of the investigation that led to his arrest.

Mrs. Smolik, officials said, went to Harrison's office Saturday afternoon to make a $300 payment of the parole deal. He refused the money, she is alleged to have said later, and remarked that: "Kate, I've been tipped off by some one on the pardon board not to accept any money today. Put the money in the bank and hold it until later."

It is said that Harrison had promised clemency to five other prisoners besides Ridarelli. Folignos was one of them, it was alleged. The price for his release is said to have been $1,000, half of which, investigators said, is already in escrow. Folignos is serving a sentence for a bombing in Kensington seven years ago.

Thomas Cannon and Mr. Barry, members of the board, with offices in Chicago, were in court Monday, as were hundreds of prominent business, professional and religious leaders of the Race.

Before becoming a member of the board of paroles and pardons, Judge Harrison was an assistant attorney general. He was a candidate for congressman against Congressman DePriest in 1928.

Harrison gained the title, "Judge," years ago while he was practicing law in Oklahoma. It is the report that a judge assigned to preside over a lawsuit disqualified himself because of a personal interest he had in the outcome and appointed Attorney Harrison to hear the case. Since that time he has been called Judge Harrison.

In Chicago Harrison is well known in political, civic and religious activities. A polished orator, he was always in demand as a feature speaker on various kinds of programs.

Dismissed

WILLIAM H. HARRISON

First of his Race to become a member of the Illinois parole board appointed by Gov. Louis L. Emmerson, was arrested Saturday and is said by the state attorney's office to have confessed to taking a bribe to free a prisoner from Joliet. Following investigation by the parole board and upon recommendation of W. C. Jones of Streator, Ill. chairman, Governor Emmerson dismissed Harrison from the board Tuesday.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. HARRISON

William Henry Harrison, orator, lawyer and member of the Illinois Board of Pardons and Parole has been accused of soliciting and accepting bribes in office. It is further alleged that Mr. Harrison has confessed. When questioned by newspaper men of his own race he is quoted as saying he "confessed to no such charge." We do not know that Harrison is guilty as charged, nor do we know that he is a victim of political persecution. We do know that the matter has been aired in the daily press and that the accused is now at liberty on bond. The affair, to us, is extremely depressing and disgusting and we hold nothing but sympathy for Mr. Harrison and regret that the coils of circumstance have woven themselves around him.

This matter is being used to discredit the honor and integrity of the colored race in public office and will open the mouths of those who wish to see us taxed without representation. Diatribes and polemics will be hurled at those who appoint us to positions of trust and responsibility and the issue of race will be sharply defined and discussed. This is always the case when a colored man is caught in the act of committing dishonorable acts. This is extremely unfair and unjust.

Judge Harrison, as the gentleman is popularly known, has brought no disgrace upon his race and has committed no crimes that reflect upon the integrity of his people. Wrong-doing, lawbreaking, corruption in public office have nothing to do with race or creed. It is an issue involving an individual. There is bribery, corruption and graft in every department of the government Fortunes have been built up out of this sordid condition and men who have mounted to affluence and influence have done so by the use of unethical and unlawful exploitation of their positions. The salaries paid to the holders of public office do not suffice to bring the hundreds of thousands and millions that they have been known to amass. There is "gold in them thar political hills" and the white men have mined it from time immemorable Everybody knows it. The opulent and fat beneficiaries of this system are seldom exposed, but with the colored man it is different. He is spied upon, tempted, baited and finally caught. His affair is not hushed up and whispered down, but emblazoned in the high places. Such was the case of Perry Howard, Ben Davis, Fleming, Carey, De Priest and Jackson. The average mentality knows that there is grafting and it also knows that it is winked at except when a colored man is involved.

The prosecution of colored offenders will not correct this evil, nor will it muffle the demand of the colored man for representation. As it is now in Illinois, we get but the crumbs, and the people of the colored race are beginning to realize that they are being made the goats and in our opinion, Harrison is being made the goat. We are depressed with the prevailing tendency to single out colored men who seek to play some game in the popular fashion and we are incensed with the patent unfairness of the whole situation. After all, it seems to be a survival of the slick and not the fit.

Cooke Gets Appointment As Engineer

Gets Old Position Back As Construction Engineer

But Will Retain His Residence in City

Costello Lauds Work In His Office And Regrets Leaving

In recognition of his work as an arhcietct, William W. Cooke, prominent Gary architect, has been recalled by the Federal government and appointed construction engineer of public buildings, with headquarters in Chicago.

The position is one which Cooke held for twelve years prior to entering the field here as an architect.

He will be attached to the office of the supervisng architect of the U. S. treasury department, and his territory will comprise the states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio.

Cooke took the oath of office Monday . He is closing up his work in the township assessor's office here ,but will retain his residence in Gary where he is widely known.

Regrets His Leaving

Commenting upon his appointment today, James V. Costello, township assessor, stated that he regretted to lose Cooke in his office where he had proven to be a capable worker, Costello said. He assured the Gary architect that if he desired to retain his position in the assessor's office, the place would be open for him.

Cooke has been architect for some of Gary's largest buildings and a number of the South Side's most beautiful homes. He is a member of the Gary Noonday club and Trinity Methodist Episcopal church.

Political – 1931

Office Holding.

Illinois.

De Priests Teach Guests At White House Reception What 'Good Manners' Really Means

Chicago Whip 2-7-31

Chicago, Ill

WSHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Special to The Whip—Representative and Mrs. Oscar DePriest, whose appearance at the White House reception to members of the House of Representatives set tongues and newspapers all over the country so agog that they forgot to make any mention of the Chief Executive and First Lady themselves, gave Washington society a lesson last Thursday night in what 'good manners' really mean. The Illinois Congressman and wife arrived at the front door of the Executive Manson 'fashionably late' in a brand new Lincoln town car driven by a liveried chauffeur, and their entrance to the main reception hall was a signal for all eyes to turn upon them. The Congressman, neatly dressed in a perfect-fitting formal dress suit, which put to shame the shabby and ill-fitting antiquated 'swallow tails and frocks' of some of his colleagues to whom this vesture is an unsurmountable social obstacle, walked boldly into the hall with the head crowned with dazzingly white hair, which makes him stand out in any gathering, held boldly, but tolerantly erect. Mrs. DePriest, wore a brown lace Chanel gown and long white kid gloves, which was at once the "envy and despair' of many of the other guests present as one of the white daily papers expressed it.

As they stood in line with the other guests awaiting their turn to shake hands with the President and Mrs. Hoover, both were completely at their ease, chatting and laughing pleasantly with friends and associates who have come to know them during their two years at the capital. The President greeted them with his usual ready smile and a hand shake, and if he felt at all the situation was strained, he gave no evidence of it. Mrs. DePriest preceeded him, and was graciously acknowledged by both the President and Mrs. Hoover.

As the DePriests proceeded into the East room, they were greeted by Speaker and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Secy. and Mrs. Ray Lyman, Rep. and Mrs. La Guardia, the Lamonts, and other of their acquaintances. Southern representatives and their wives starred at them insolently and held whispered conferences as they proceeded with total unconcern and perfect composure to the large east bay window, where they seated themselves in a pair of tapestried crim chairs which Pres. Monroe imported from France. As they sat together, bowing, smiling and speaking to acquaintances who passed, from time to time Mrs. DePriest made whispered observations upon the other guests from behind a gloved hand. While many of the rural and small town Congressmen and their wives moved about in the spacious East room awkwardly and obviously ill at ease, painfully striving to appear at home in the stately surroundings, the DePriests held a small reception of their own in the bay.

With a large number of the other guests, the DePriests left early, after paying their respects to the President and his wife, before dancing began. All of the Washington papers and the correspondents of other papers from other section of the country, gave so much space to the appearance of the Illinois Congressman and his wife at the reception, that the Chief Executive and other noted personages were played down or entirely left out in their accounts. All of the accounts admitted that DePriest and his wife were masters of the situation over which all Washington has speculated for the past two years.

To all inquiries concerning the affair, Mr. DePriest has responded "What of it? Invitations were extended to all members of the House of Representatives, and all attended. I was present to represent the people of the First Illinois district."

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGE GEORGE TO THE PARDON BOARD 'FAITH GESTURE'

CHICAGO, Feb. 5—(ANP)—Faith in the Negro race and in the integrity of a colored public servant who has made good was indicated Wednesday, when it was announced that Gov. Louis Emmerson had appointed former Judge Albert Bailey George as a member of the state board of paroles and pardons.

The appointment came exactly one week after the governor had dismissed from the board "Judge" William Henry Harrison, who had been arrested and was reported to have confessed to taking bribe money to use his influence in behalf of prisoners.

Courier

Although it was known that the governor is conscious of the keen responsibility which better class Negroes feel toward their prison population, it was felt that since the chief executive had received much criticism because he had placed a colored man on the board (even going so far as to demand proper accommodations for him in towns where the board held sessions), Harrison's surprising misuse of the job might easily excuse the governor from appointing another colored member.

Judge George, however, had not only the backing of the principal political leaders of the city, but the weight of six years' worthy record upon the Municipal Court bench. He was a candidate for re-election last fall, but was overwhelmed in the Democratic landslide, although he had the indorsement of all the newspapers. There were some critics of his temperament, but all persons agreed that he was a good lawyer, a fair judge and honest.

Pittsburgh

One interesting story is told illustrating his honesty on the bench. Having been elected to office through the efforts of friendly politicians, it was but natural that these gentlemen should seek favors from the judge. But Judge George seems to have entered upon his duties with no thought of stretching the law for his friends. Thus when a certain defendant appeared before him with a letter from a powerful politician, requesting the judge to be easy on the man, Judge George fined him $5 and paid the fine himself.

The new member of the pardon board came to Chicago from Washington, D. C., where he was born in 1896, and finished Northwestern University law school. He has been actively at the bar ever since.

DePriests at White House

Afro-American

2-7-31

Congressman and Mrs. Oscar DePriest attended the White House reception to members of Congress and their friends tendered last week by President and Mrs. Hoover.

The DePriests came early, selected chairs, seated themselves and chatted with those who sought them out.

Baltimore, Md

Congressmen and their wives from the lynching belt who did not wish to see the DePriests had only to turn their backs or go into another part of the room.

If there was any *social equality* involved in this incident, as many Dixie papers claim, the AFRO does not see it. At any rate the White House still stands and the nation's returning prosperity has not been imperilled.

Mr. Hoover is to be commended for putting an end to the postponements of these official receptions, and Mr. DePriest likewise commended for his willingness to undergo a dull evening in order to establish the social status of his people.

The Congressman and his wife would have had a far more enjoyable hour at the Mu-So-Lit Club, and Mr. and Mrs. Hoover undoubtedly would have preferred spending a quiet evening at home.

WAS EXPRESSING HIS OPPOSITION TO DOLE SYSTEM

Journal & Guide 2-7-31

Norfolk, Va

"Public Funds Would Make Mendicants Of Needy"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Opposition to the dole system as a means of affording relief to the drought stricken and the unemployed was asserted by Representative Oscar DePriest, Republican, of Illinois, while the House last Friday had under consideration the Senate amendment to the Interior Department appropriation bill providing a relief fund of $25,000,000 for distribution through the Red Cross.

In this three-minute speech explaining how Chicago undertakes to care for its poor, Mr. DePriest went on record as favoring each locality and State caring for its own distressed people without asking "for public funds to make mendicants out of the American people."

The remarks of Mr. DePriest were as follows:

"I heard my friend (Representative Elliott W. Sproul, Republican), the gentleman from Illinois, awhile ago accused of not being sympathetic because he was not one of the poor people. God knows that I can not have the same accusation made against me. I come from the poorest of the poor. My mother and father were slaves in the territory that some gentlemen here control—Alabama—so that I sympathize with the downtrodden and the under-privileged people.

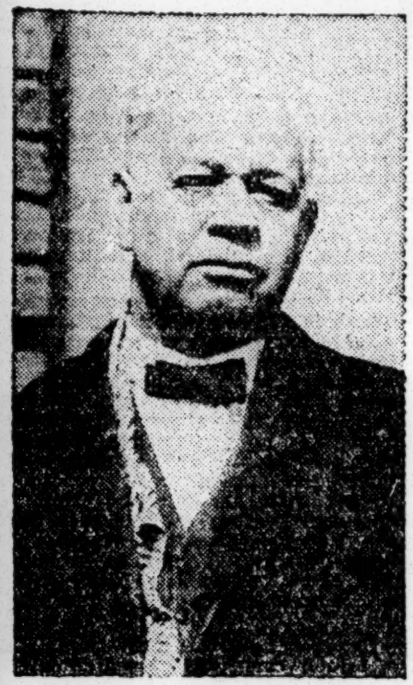
What Was Done

"In our great city of Chicago, realizing the fact that we would have depression and unemployment, in the district I represent, the first district of Illinois, we organized a charity organization before I came to Congress to take care of the very emergency now existing. When I went home at Christmas week we gave away 3,000 baskets to the poor families out of the money raised by that organization.

"On the 27th day of December we organized an eating house at 3140 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, and we started in and gave those who applied coffee and bread early in the morning. After that we served one regular meal to everybody who came, white and black, alike. I received a letter from my office in Chicago this morning telling me that they had served over 65,000 meals to those who need them.

"Our friend (Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Republican, of New York) this morning quoted from the

WINS APPLAUSE



Congressman Oscar DePriest of Illinois, who was frequently applauded by his colleagues in the U. S. House of Representatives during his speech last week opposing government doles to aid the unemployed.

Scriptures, justifying his attitude. Well at some place in the Good Book it is said that we should do unto our neighbors as we would that they should do unto us, and I am trying to live up to that and not asking for public funds to make mendicants out of the American people. (Applause.) And I represent more poor people than any other man in America represents.

Wins Applause

"I am against the establishment of the dole system in America. (Applause.) I would be against voting for this bill if it were going to send money to the city of Chicago or any other large city that is able to take care of its own people. In the city of Chicago we have an organization of the people to do that very thing, and the people of every city in America should have organizations to take care of the down-and-out people, the under-privileged, the unemployed.

"I have heard gentlemen on this floor many times claim that they believe in State rights. Well, if we believe in State rights, we should give the people of the States the right to take care of their own."

After rejecting a series of proposals regarding distribution of the relief fund, the House disagreed to the Senate's $25,000,000 relief fund amendment to the Interior Department appropriation bill and sent that amendment to conference.

New Orleans, La. Times-Picayune
Saturday, Feb. [illegible] 1931

MAYOR WALMSLEY ATTENDS LUNCH WITH DE PRIEST

Sits Across Table from Negro Congressman at Washington

Washington, Feb. 27.—T. Semmes Walmsley, mayor of New Orleans, and Harry Jacobs, chief state engineer of Louisiana, were guests today at a luncheon arranged by Oscar DePriest, negro representative in Congress from the First Illinois District.

Mayor Walmsley sat almost across the table from DePriest. When asked tonight about the luncheon, Mayor Walmsley stated that he had been invited to attend by Representative Frank Reid, chairman of the flood control committee.

From other sources it was learned that the idea of having a luncheon in honor of Mayor Thompson originated with DePriest, who made the greater part of the arrangements.

Mayor Walmsley was one of those who spoke.

He commended Mayor Thompson's work for flood control and for the Lakes-to-Gulf waterway.

"We are not going to be satisfied with nine feet," the mayor declared. "Ultimately we must have a controlling depth of 15 feet."

The only other Louisianian present at the DePriest luncheon was James E. Reed, secretary of Governor Long's flood control committee.

Some 40 persons were in attendance, Mayor Walmsley stated.

Meridian, Miss. Star
Monday, March 2, 1931

COULDN'T BE HELPED

NEW ORLEANS (UP)—Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, who last week attended a luncheon in Washington at which also Oscar DePriest, negro congressman of Illinois was a guest, explained in a lengthy statement Monday that he could not avoid eating with the negro.

Coming back to the South, Walmsley was perturbed to learn New Orleans newspapers had carried an account of the luncheon.

Walmsley, who was in Washington with other Orleanians on flood control business, said Congressman Frank R. Reed of Chicago asked them to lunch and that the Orleans delegation did not know DePriest also was a guest until they had been seated.

"As I am just as passionate an adherent to the cause of white supremacy as it is possible for any human to be, I hasten to give the true facts to my people of New Orleans," Walmsley said.

"After a hurried consultation we all decided to sacrifice our personal feelings and remain. * * * It would have been a gross insult to Reed and Mayor Thompson of Chicago if we had walked out. We left at the first opportunity."

New North Shore Alderman

EDWIN B. JOURDAIN JR. 2-13-31

Harvard graduate and well-known Chicago newspaper man, who was elected alderman of the Fifth ward in Evanston, wealthy suburb of Chicago, Tuesday. Mr. Jourdain is one of the youngest men ever elected alderman in this state, and is the first of his Race to be elected in Evanston. He was indorsed by Northwestern university.

Alderman Jourdain

THE election of Edwin B. Jourdain Jr. to a seat on the Evanston Board of Aldermen carries with it more than the title of first Colored Alderman. Mr. Jourdain is highest type of citizenship and claims a full century's baptism in the finest qualities of our country. He is a Massachusetts boy, born into a heritage of sound character.

His candidacy for alderman was not launched because his Race had now arrived but because, reared far from the accentuations of limitations, he knew that he could well offer himself for public service in the most refined settlement west of Long Island.

Mr. Jourdain's election tears the politics of the Fifth Ward of Evanston into many pieces. He stood in the Fifth Ward and reached over into Northwestern University. He spoke Race but demonstrated to the highest citizenship of Evanston all the qualities of preparation. And so while members of his Race in his Ward and City were asking of the time, white Evanston discovered his availability.

In his announcements and addresses Mr. Jourdain was good in English but better in respectability. He loved his Race, of course, but his city and state were also on his mind. His own Race found him interesting but his enlightened white fellow citizens, anxious themselves to approve the worth of a young man, found him irresistible.

Mr. Jourdain as an Evanston Alderman will be an Evanstonian. He is that way in his intellectuals. He was born and raised in the New England spirit which rules Evanston. He brought Harvard across the mountains with him and set it to work in his town. This is one instance where his Race has put its best foot forward, and an instance of Harvard working in a practical world.

We congratulate him. We congratulate the patriotism of his own Race, but, above all, we congratulate white Evanston on rising to the occasion. Mr. Jourdain is an editor, once of the Defender staff, and is, therefore, rich in a sense of fitness and proportion.

Political-1931

Illinois.

Office Holding.

DEPRIEST AND HOOVER

Congressman DePriest indicated in an address in New Orleans last week, that his first duty was to the Negro. "God made me a Negro," he said, "before man made me a Republican." He recognized the fact that Hoover's administration has discounted the Negro and has favored lily-white Republicanism. He stated further that he would not pledge his support to the Republican Party for the reorganization of the new Congress, or for any other reason, until he was assured of fair treatment for the Negro.

Such a stand by Congressman DePriest, coming on the threshold of his second term of office, indicates that the Representative from Illinois intends to actively champion the cause of the Negro in the Halls of Congress. He has disregarded the Party Machine, and has come out openly for a square deal for the Negro. This is a wise move on the part of Mr. DePriest.

Washington World

The Chicago district that sent Mr. DePriest to Congress is dominantly Negro. It can keep sending Mr. DePriest here as long as it chooses. The Republican Machine used to control this district, but now, Mr. DePriest is the "Big Boss." When Mr. DePriest serves the Negro as a whole, he serves the Negro in his home district. Knowing this, the lone Congressman of the Race is facing the issue squarely. He evidently intends to accomplish something worthwhile, even at the cost of party affiliation.

3-27-31

Great men stand for great principles even when such stands cost political careers. The Race gets no benefit from having a Negro sitting in Congress merely as a tool of a political machine. As such he does not represent the masses, he simply appeases them. He takes the easiest way; the condition of the Race remains the same. On the other hand, a man who is willing to fight, always helps the cause of the Race. Mr. DePriest has indicated his intention to begin fighting. And why not?

Washington, D. C.

Mr. DePriest is reputed to be wealthy. He has reached a responsible position in public life, from which, sooner or later, he must retire. If he remained a staunch party supporter under all circumstances, he might be able to remain in Congress longer. At the same time he would accomplish little for the Race. On the other hand, he can sacrifice position and self in order to serve the Race. We feel that this is what Mr. DePriest has decided to do. And we are not so sure that Chicago will prefer the party machine to DePriest!

THE INSURGENT

Below is a copy of the leading editorial that appeared in the March 23 issue of The Washington Times. Beneath this is our own editorial, written before seeing the one appearing in The Times.

Washington World

DePriest May Become Bold House Insurgent

Thousands of colored citizens of Washington, as well as many thousands elsewhere, will note with interest the bold threat of Representative Oscar DePriest, sole colored Representative in the House, that he will want an understanding on the "lily white" question before he votes for Speaker or anything else in the next Congress.

3-27-31

Showing an independence quite unusual for one of his race, DePriest sharply criticised the Republican Party and President Hoover for recognizing "lily white" Republican factions in the South over the colored voters of that party.

"God made me a Negro before man made me a Republican," DePriest is quoted as saying in New Orleans, indicating that he is in rebellion against the political discrimination against his race shown in White House appointments.

Washington, D. C.

It would be an unheard-of thing in political history if DePriest refuses to vote for Longworth for Speaker under the conditions that will prevail when organization of the House is completed next December. His attitude adds to the doubts as to what may happen at that time.

Whether voters of DePriest's race will back him up in the independence he has been showing remains to be demonstrated, but all indications point to him as the strongest and most popular leader of his people in many years.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES

MAR 23 1931

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"God made me a Negro before man made me a Republican," De Priest is quoted as saying in New Orleans, indicating that he is in rebellion against the political discrimination against his race shown in White House appointments.

It would be an unheard-of thing in political history if De Priest refuses to vote for Longworth for Speaker under the conditions that will prevail when organization of the House is completed next December. His attitude adds to the doubts as to what may happen at that time.

Whether voters of De Priest's race will back him up in the independence he has been showing remains to be demonstrated, but all indications point to him as the strongest and most popular leader of his people in many years.

Boy St. Louis, Miss. Echo
Friday, March 27, 1931

TREADING ON DANGEROUS GROUND

One DePriest, a negro Republican elected to Congress from Chicago, was in New Orleans last week and made a speech in which he advocated intermarriage of negroes and whites and social equality.

It is such negro spokesmen who are enemies to their race, and their attempt to destroy the barriers separating the two races can and will only result in trouble and lasting harm to negroes who may foolishly believe that the time will ever come when those barriers will be broken down.

The two races are living in peace and harmony at the present time and DePriest is treading on dangerous ground when he comes to a Southern community to preach social equality and intermarriage to his race.

Orlando, Fla., Sentinel
Thursday, March 19, 1931

DE PRIEST TALKS IN NEW ORLEANS

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He told reporters this was the farthest south he has ever been, but added:

"I was born in that God-forsaken state of Alabama 60 years ago."

The Southern people are the best friends the negroes have, and any effort to destroy existing relations is indeed unwise and likely to result in bringing about serious race trouble, in which the negroes would be the sufferers. If some other sections are satisfied to accept the members of an inferior race as social equals the white people of the South have naught to say, but such a condition can never come about down here, and the sooner DePriest and all others who may think to the contrary the better it will be for the negro race.

In conclusion The Echo would add that it would be well for DePriest and other negro advocates of social equality and intermarriage between whites and blacks to confine their activities to communities north of the Mason and Dixon line in order to avoid the violence and bloodshed which would inevitably follow the preaching of such doctrine in our Southern territory.

Political-1931

Office Holding.

Illinois.

DEPRIEST AND HOOVER

Congressman DePriest indicated in an address in New Orleans last week, that his first duty was to the Negro. "God made me a Negro," he said, "before man made me a Republican." He recognized the fact that Hoover's administration has discounted the Negro and has favored lily-white Republicanism. He stated further that he would not pledge his support to the Republican Party for the reorganization of the new Congress, or for any other reason, until he was assured of fair treatment for the Negro.

Such a stand by Congressman DePriest, coming on the threshold of his second term of office, indicates that the Representative from Illinois intends to actively champion the cause of the Negro in the Halls of Congress. He has disregarded the Party Machine, and has come out openly for a square deal for the Negro. This is a wise move on the part of Mr. DePriest.

Washington World

The Chicago district that sent Mr. DePriest to Congress is dominantly Negro. It can keep sending Mr. DePriest here as long as it chooses. The Republican Machine used to control this district, but now, Mr. DePriest is the "Big Boss." When Mr. DePriest serves the Negro as a whole, he serves the Negro in his home district. Knowing this, the lone Congressman of the Race is facing the issue squarely. He evidently intends to accomplish something worthwhile, even at the cost of party affiliation.

3-27-31

Great men stand for great principles even when such stands cost political careers. The Race gets no benefit from having a Negro sitting in Congress merely as a tool of a political machine. As such he does not represent the masses, he simply appeases them. He takes the easiest way; the condition of the Race remains the same. On the other hand, a man who is willing to fight, always helps the cause of the Race. Mr. DePriest has indicated his intention to begin fighting. And why not?

Washington, D.C.

Mr. DePriest is reputed to be wealthy. He has reached a responsible position in public life, from which, sooner or later, he must retire. If he remained a staunch party supporter under all circumstances, he might be able to remain in Congress longer. At the same time he would accomplish little for the Race. On the other hand, he can sacrifice position and self in order to serve the Race. We feel that this is what Mr. DePriest has decided to do. And we are not so sure that Chicago will prefer the party machine to DePriest!

THE INSURGENT

Below is a copy of the leading editorial that appeared in the March 23 issue of The Washington Times. Beneath this is our own editorial, written before seeing the one appearing in The Times.

Washington World

DePriest May Become Bold House Insurgent

Thousands of colored citizens of Washington, as well as many thousands elsewhere, will note with interest the bold threat of Representative Oscar DePriest, sole colored Representative in the House, that he will want an understanding on the "lily white" question before he votes for Speaker or anything else in the next Congress.

3-27-31

Showing an independence quite unusual for one of his race, DePriest sharply criticised the Republican Party and President Hoover for recognizing "lily white" Republican factions in the South over the colored voters of that party.

"God made me a Negro before man made me a Republican," DePriest is quoted as saying in New Orleans, indicating that he is in rebellion against the political discrimination against his race shown in White House appointments.

Washington, D.C.

It would be an unheard-of thing in political history if DePriest refuses to vote for Longworth for Speaker under the conditions that will prevail when organization of the House is completed next December. His attitude adds to the doubts as to what may happen at that time.

Whether voters of DePriest's race will back him up in the independence he has been showing remains to be demonstrated, but all indications point to him as the strongest and most popular leader of his people in many years.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES

MAR 23 1931

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Orlando, Fla., Sentinel
Thursday, March 19, 1931

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"I was born in that God-forsaken state of Alabama 60 years ago."

TREADING ON DANGEROUS GROUND

One DePriest, a negro Republican elected to Congress from Chicago, was in New Orleans last week and made a speech in which he advocated intermarriage of negroes and whites and social equality.

It is such negro spokesmen who are enemies to their race, and their attempt to destroy the barriers separating the two races can and will only result in trouble and lasting harm to negroes who may foolishly believe that the time will ever come when those barriers will be broken down.

The two races are living in peace and harmony at the present time and DePriest is treading on dangerous ground when he comes to a Southern community to preach social equality and intermarriage to his race.

The Southern people are the best friends the negroes have, and any effort to destroy existing relations is indeed unwise and likely to result in bringing about serious race trouble, in which the negroes would be the sufferers. If some other sections are satisfied to accept the members of an inferior race as social equals the white people of the South have naught to say, but such a condition can never come about down here, and the sooner DePriest and all others who may think to the contrary the better it will be for the negro race.

In conclusion The Echo would add that it would be well for DePriest and other negro advocates of social equality and intermarriage between whites and blacks to confine their activities to communities north of the Mason and Dixon line in order to avoid the violence and bloodshed which would inevitably follow the preaching of such doctrine in our Southern territory.

DE PRIEST TELLS LOUISIANA IT OUGHT TO VOTE

NEW ORLEANS, La., (ANP.)— In an address in which he attacked in caustic terms the practice of preventing the Negro to exercise his right of franchise in Southern States, Congressman Oscar DePriest of Illinois assured his hearers that he would use all of his power in Congress to help his people in all sections of the country.

"A man is a fool," said Congressman DePriest, "who has the power and does not use it. I have power now, and I won't fail. I am a pretty good Republican, but before man made me a Republican, God made me a Negro, and I will want to have an understanding at Congress before I cast my vote for speaker or anything else."

The Congressman declared that the disfranchisement of the Negro in the South was one of the greatest violations of the Constitution of the United States and referring directly to the Louisiana law, which requires voters to be able in order to register to read and interpret the Constitution to the satisfaction of the registrar, stated that the registrars themselves could not interpret certain parts of the document.

The appointment of a white man to the position formerly held by the late Walter Cohen, was scored by the speaker who interpreted the appointment as proof that President Hoover is courting favor of the Lily Whites in the South.

Expressing dsisatisfaction with some recent appointments by President Hoover, the congressman declared that if the President "hadn't his hand against you he wouldn't have put a white man in Walter Cohen's place down here.

"I had the extreme pleasure of meeting your mayor in Washington some time ago," said DePriest. "He's human, too. I feel sorry for him. I feel sorry for any American citizen who has to apologize for what he does. But I suppose local politics demanded an explanation as to why he dined with a Negro. But I am sorry; I thought in Washington that he was a pretty decent sort of fellow."

LYNCHBURG, VA.
ADVANCE
APR 2 - 1931

OSCAR DEPRIEST WILL SPEAK IN LYNCHBURG

Negro Congressman From Chicago Scheduled To Appear At Seminary Aprli 15

Announcement was made this morning at Virginia Seminary and College that Oscar DePriest, Negro congressman from Chicago, will speak at the seminary April 15.

It will be DePriest's first visit to Lynchburg although he has spoken at other places in Virginia. His remarks have been widely published and seminary officials believe he will draw a large audience here. The address is open to the public.

DePriest is the only Negro member of congress. He represents the first Illinois district.

Virginia Seminary twilight quartet with the female quintet and chorus directed by Miss Marguerite Wood will furnished music for the occasion.

Tampa, Fla. Times
Thursday, March 19, 1931

NEGRO HITS VOTE LAWS OF DIXIE STATES

De Priest Says He Will Work to Change Them.

By The Associated Press

New Orleans, March 19.—Declaring that he probably would hold the balance of power in the next congress, Representative Oscar De Priest, negro republican of Illinois, in his address here last night charged the southern states with restricting the rights of the negro and proposed to use his voting power to obtain further recognition for the right of the negro to "full citizenship."

"A man is a fool who has the power and does not use it," De Priest told his audience of negroes in First African Baptist church. "I have power now and I won't fail you."

Puts Race Before Party.

"I'm a pretty good republican," he said, "but before man made me a republican, God made me a negro. And I will want to have an understanding at that congress before I cast my vote for speaker or anything else.

"I didn't vote to give money toward enforcement of the 18th amendment. And I do not intend to do so until the American congress has enough nerve to vote money for the enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments."

In a caustic attack on the southern states De Priest accused them of practicing hypocrisy in the enactment of "educational qualifications restricting the negro vote."

Discusses Election Law.

Discussing the Louisiana law that requires voters to be able, in order to register, to read and interpret the constitution to the satisfacion of the registrar, he said that the registrars themselves could not understand some parts of the constitution.

De Priest assailed the republican party for what he said was recognition of the "lily whites" and "letting down the blacks," and criticised President Hoover for appointing a white man as the successor to Walter Cohen, negro, deceased comptroller of customs at New Orleans.

He said if the president "hadn't his hand against you he wouldn't have put a white man in Walter Cohen's place down here."

Referring to the recent explanation of Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans, on why he attended a luncheon given in Washington in honor of De Priest, the speaker said that "I feel sorry for any American who has to apologize for what he does. But I suppose local politics demanded an explanation as to why he dined with a negro."

Cautions Against Communism.

De Priest cautioned his race against what he termed a communistic movement designed to stir up dissatisfaction among the negroes against the United States government.

"I hope no negro will pay attention to this communistic agitation," he said. "Whatever you might say about America, it is the best place on earth for all peoples."

Thursday, March 19, 1931

Oscar De Priest, negro congressman from Illinois, nominally a republican, in a recent speech in New Orleans, is reported to have declared that he will hold the balance of power in the coming national congress. It is his belief that the two parties are so evenly divided that he will be able to exercise excessive powers upon many, if not most, questions that come up for consideration, even to the election of the speaker of the house. This may all be true, but we suspect that DePriest will find that he is a good deal bigger frog when addressing an audience of negroes in New Orleans, than he will be in the national house of representatives.

LYNCHBURG, VA.
NEWS
APR 16 1931

De Priest Warns Negroes Against Communists' Urge

Negro Congressman From Chicago Speaks To Overflow Audience At Auditorium Of Virginia Seminary; Equality Must Come By Ballott, He Says

Several hundred Lynchburg Negroes stomped an emphatic approval last night to the remarks of Oscar De Priest, Negro congressman of Chicago, who addressed them at the auditorium of Virginia Theological Seminary and College on the means of obtaining political freedom and establishing for themselves constitutional rights.

solemn warning against the invasion of communism in America was struck at the height of the speech which held the audience for more than an hour. Declaring that the Negro, because of his persecution and apparent dissatisfaction, is thought to be susceptible to the inroad of communism, De Priest urged his race to denounce that form of government and to ally themselves against it, "a system in which there is no equality."

While there may be dissatisfaction among Negroes in present day American government, the speaker ventured, there is a defence and a weapon, the ballot, which may eventually assure equality. "At least the Negro in America is better treated than the peasant classes of Europe," he said.

Wants Voters Organized.

Throughout his talk De Priest referred to the ballot as of prime importance to his race and he reiterated a plea that Negroes of the south demand their rights to vote. He suggested formation of "poll tax clubs" to organize the race and present a solid front for the cause of assuring the Negro his constitutional privileges, which he asserted are being denied under existing circumstances.

There need be no allegiance to one political party, the republican congressman said, asking the voters to throw their support to the candidate in any election who can offer and assure them of their constitutional guarantees.

De Priest devoted a considerable part of his talk to a resume of his life and his experiences in political circles. He berated many southern whites who he described "insane," "crazy" and "fools" because of their public disapproval of his election to congress and said he believes "the hand of God" played a part in changing the status of the recent congress by keeping some incumbents from returning by death, others by defeat at the polls. He attacked Simons of North Carolina, Blease of South Carolina and Heflin of Alabama among others.

Frequent reference was made to the "common people" by the speaker in extolling gratitude that he is one of that group. As a member of the class he bends every effort to be the servant of the people, not a master of them, he said. That is the duty of all other political officeholders, he asserted.

Feels His Responsibility.

De Priest stated that he is certain the entire populace of America is watching him as congressman and further, that he is aware of the responsibility which he bears. If he makes a single error, he said, the whole Negro race will be held accountable. He must be careful of traps, he added, illustrating by an incident which he said was intended to reflect discredit upon him.

Details of how he was elected to represent Illinois in congress were offered by the speaker in suggesting possibilities for others of his race. The Negro vote was responsible for his victory and strength was lent by women voters, he said. Similar conditions should exist elsewhere De Priest contended.

Concluding with the warning against communism, De Priest summarized the argument that the ballot almost alone will rectify the wrongs of his race and said he offers the prayer that "right, not might,, shall always prevail."

Office Holding.

DEPRIEST IN THE SOUTH

Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from an Illinois district. has revealed in addresses in the South that he knows conditions of his race in the South, and knows them to be as favorable to mental development as they are anywhere else in the country.

He points out a truth when he says that the negro is living on friendly terms with the white race. The white race in the South is friendly, exerting every good influence to aid the negro race in the development of self toward the end ofbe tter citizenship.

DePriest also revealed a worthy trait of character when he told fellows of his race in the South they should follow the dominant political power of the South, the Democrats, even though he is himself a Republican office holder. In that he meant to say: Support those upon whom you depend for support.

There has been nothing antagonistic in the negro politician's remarks in the South. His logic is sensible and is calculated to foster freindliness and development, and in such a role he may enter as a welcome visitor, a man whose influence may be spread to inspire his fellows to seize every opportunity to advance, not in the disposition to hate the white man but to emulate him in his best achievements.

DePriest is right when he points out the remarkable progress of the negro race. It has been one of the miracles of modern civilization, made possible not by a spirit of discord and hatred, which breeds ill, but in the spirit of friendliness and co-operation.

The white man today, if he is thoughtful and worthy as a citizen. is giving the negro man encouragement and assisting him in making possible the availability of the same opportunities for advancement which he enjoyed; he has good schools, churches and other mediums of equal choice. With these rendering to the negro race in maximum benefits, it should continue to advance even more rapidly in the future than it has in the past.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
NEWS DISPATCH

MAY 21 1931

De Priest Hits At "Equality" In Talk Here

Negro Congressman Scores Communism As Menace To America

RAPS REPUBLICAN PARTY IN SOUTH

Large Colored Audience Urged To Seek Education And Use Ballot

Social equality for the negro was ridiculed and communism as a menace to America and its ideals was scored by Oscar De Priest, congressman of the first Illinois district, in a speech before a large audience of Wilmington negroes at the Academy of Music last night.

The negro political leader urged people of his race to educate themselves and use the ballot as a weapon with which to gain "justice" for their race. He also urged participation by the negro in democratic primaries, declaring republicans in the south are more against the negro than are the democrats.

"The 'Lily Whites' don't want you," he said, "If I lived in the south I should vote the democratic ticket so that I might have something to say about who should govern me.

Republican nominations in North Carolina and other southern states are "not worth the trouble to print them on the ballot," said the Illinois representative.

In order to qualify for the ballot, he declared, the negroes should organize to educate themselves to meet the qualifications.

"I have no objections to educational qualifications if enforced against whites and black alike," he asserted, adding that education is the foundation of America's greatness.

Sees Democratic Success

Commenting on national affairs the Illinois representative predicted that the democrats would elect the next president of the United States if "they use common sense."

"The democrats, however," he added, "have an uncanny knack of always doing the right thing at the wrong time."

Republican dreams of breaking the solid south are so much "tommy rot," he declared.

"Democrats in the south who voted for Hoover in 1928 did not do so for love of the republican nominee nor in approval of his platform. They voted the republican ticket because they were against the Pope of Rome.

"In the next election the democrats will sweep every state south of the Mason and Dixon line, if their nominee is a protestant."

Between the two parties, he asserted, there is now little or no difference, the republican party of today little resembling the party of Lincoln. Then, said the speaker, the republicans stood for human rights, now they stand for the rights of those they want to help.

Ridicules Social Equality

On social equality De Priest was emphatic and sarcastic. Social climbing in both races has led "over the hill to the poorhouse for two many," he declared.

He disclaimed any desire to push himself into society, either white or negro, and vigorously advised his audience:

"You've got to quit trying to be something but what you are." In somewhat bitter vein he declared "We're not all black now because you've had too much social equality already. Instead of trying for social equality, let's try for economic advancement."

Practical Politics

Of politics he said:

"I'm practical about it. The white man taught it to me and I'm going to play his game.

"You can preach and pray and shout all you want to, but they'll never give you any more than they have to.

"Unless you can vote, no politician will pay any attention to you. I wouldn't. There are several hundred Chinamen in my district in Chicago but I don't worry about them, because they can't vote. Politics is a game between the 'ins and the outs and if you can help make and unmake an office holder you can secure your rights."

"Do less praying and more voting," was his final advice on the political side.

Communism a Menace

Communism he classed as a very dangerous enemy of America, which is "the greatest and best country on earth," he said.

"Let's handle it with bare knuckles and knock it out," he urged.

He warned negroes to have nothing to do with communistic agitators and to take no stock in their doctrines. To do so would, he declared, prove fatal to the hopes of the race to reach its proper place in the scale of American life.

On his two most criticised acts as a congressman—acceptance by his wife of an invitation to tea at the White House, and appointment of a negro to West Point—he touched briefly.

The invitation of his wife by Mrs. Hoover was not "social equality" but "official recognition", he asserted.

Explaining his appointment of a negro to the military academy, he declared that he believed that if a negro is qualified to serve as a common soldier, he is qualified to serve as an officer.

"And if I didn't appoint a black boy, who would?" he enquired. "Nobody else had done it in 35 years."

The Illinois congressman was emphatic and vigorous in spots, but was good natured throughout and white persons in the audience almost unanimously declared there was nothing of the "radical" about him.

Speaks at Academy

He spoke in the Academy of Music under the auspices of the local negro American Legion post, before a crowd of negroes who filled about half the first floor and the entire gallery. There was a small sprinkling of whites in the section reserved for them.

The speaker was introduced by Dr. J. A. Bonner, pastor of the local negro Presbyterian church.

Robert McLaughlin, local negro mortician, was master of ceremonies. Preceding the speaker, there was music by a quartette and the choirs of St. Luke and St. Stephen churches. Rev. W. C. Cleland, pastor of St. Stephen, delivered the invocation and Rev. G. W. Billips pronounced the benediction.

Jane Crawley Taylor, introduced by C. M. McDonald, welcomed Congressman De Priest. The master of ceremonies was introduced by Dr. W. H. Moore, pastor of Shiloh Baptist church.

Solos were sung by Ruby Mitchell and Rosa Caviness.

After the speaking at the Academy there was a smoker at the negro Elks temple and a banquet at Ruth Hall.

DEPRIEST URGES VOTERS TO ENTER DEM. PRIMARY

Afro-American

Tells Richmond Audience they Should Cast 15,000 Ballots.

5-30-31

RICHMOND, Va.—Speaking to one of the largest audiences ever assembled in the True Reformers' Hall here, Congressman Oscar DePriest urged Negro voters to enter the Democratic primaries and organize to bring out their full voting strength, Friday night.

"What my race needs in Virginia," said the Congressman, "is a new birth in citizenship. Out of fifty-two thousand colored people in Richmond they ought to have fifteen thousand voters. This number of qualified voters would make you the balance of power in Richmond. If you were the balance of power your city would stop the practice of taxation without representation.

Baltimore, Md.

Law Against Employing Negroes

"I understand that you pay taxes here and that you, also, have a law that no Negro can be employed on the city payroll. He who would be free must strike the first blow. I congratulate you on your winning the case here recently permitting you to vote in the Democratic primaries, for voting in the Republican primaries in the South is a vote thrown away.

"When you vote in the Democratic primaries, you are voting for the man that will be elected, for the nomination in the Democratic primaries here is equivalent to election. All your enemies are not in the Democratic party, neither are all your friends in the Republican party. The Democrats are antagonistic to the Negro because he has always voted against them.

"Your vote is a weapon of power, the only weapon with which you can fight your battles, and is the only weapon that the whmite man will recognize. In the days of our grandfathers they considered the Republican party as their party, but it has gotten so now that the Republicans don't want you much more than the Democrats do.

"I am traveling over the country because I want first-hand information so that I may be able to do my duty in Congress. I never knew before that the people in Richmond were fool enough to pass a law that no Negro could hold a job under the city administration.

"Breadline" Leaders

"In conversation with several members of the House not long ago I told them that when I was no longer able to get satisfaction out of them in the

House I was going to vote for myself as speaker of the House. We will never get very far until we shall have developed a leadership beyond the breadline. A hungry dog is no satisfactory guard for your meat house.

"We need leaders who are independent, who do not have to fear the loss of their jobs for every move that they might make toward securing the things they want.

"One day I was in the cloak room and Representative Schaffer, of Virginia, came in and finding me there he got up and walked out of the room because of my presence there. I do not propose that any of the members of Congress shall exercise any rights that I shall not exercise; I will not stay out of the Congressional dining-room because members object, but they can stay out if they wish to, and I do not intend to take any of the members of Congress seriously.

"When black mammy speeches are made in Congress, I tell them that I have heard that old bunk before. And if they loved their black mammies and their black uncles as they claim they do, they would love black mammy's and black uncle's children.

"I will do all in my power to reconstruct the whole of Howard University. I was influenced in obtaining the desired appropriation for this university at the last session of Congress. We won't be able to do much, however, until you in Virginia and the other Southern states, learn how to use the ballot.

"The reason you get such a little consideration here is because your vote is negligible. You will never see any improvement in conditions as long as your voting strength remains an insignificant factor.

Outlines Plan

"A good plan to increase your voting strength in Richmond would be to pick out five people whom you can trust, people who are in business for themselves, let them pick out one person in each block in the city where Negroes live, request each of those so appointed to bring in five more, returning in thirty days' time; continuing this you will have, by holding meetings monthly, built up a strong voting strength before you realize it."

Mr. DePriest also outlined a plan whereby poll taxes could be paid in installments of fifteen cents per month, which would leave thirty cents of each man's annual dues for operating expenses, which he said would be a large enough sum to take care of the expenses of such an organization. He continued:

"I can see everywhere I go the lack of united action among Negroes. I am not trying to fill you with oratory, I am only trying to beat some common sense into your heads. They call me radical because I want the things the white man wants, what is good enough for him is good enough for me, he always wants the best for himself. I have no apologies to make for being a commoner, and until we learn to be proud of ourselves we will never be a race.

"I owe my election to the women of my district who, after they saw how things were going, organized a flying squad and worked incessantly for my election. After my election there was much discussion as to whether or not I would be seated. The AFRO-AMERICAN, a Baltimore newspaper, stated that I would not be seated after my election. They acted as though they thought they had inside dope. I do not know why they did it.

"My purpose in sending a Negro boy to West Point is to encourage the Negro youth of America, to let him know that all the doors of opportunity are not closed to him.

"A bigger lot of fools never lived than are down here in Virginia. I am the only Negro in Congress that says he is a Negro, but it looks to me as if I have some brothers there. I have nothing for 'Uncle Toms' to do, I feel that all 'Uncle Toms' ought to be dead and in heaven or some other place anyhow.

"If standing up for my rights is radical, then I am a radical. When you have the guts to ask for anything you are radical.

"The South is the last place in the world to talk of social equality. When the Negroes came to this country they were all black, but they are not now because they have had too much social equality. All the people in America would be better off if they paid less attention to society and more attention to the serious things of life."

DEPRIEST TO CALL NATION-WIDE CONFERENCE

Group of Executives Called in Preliminary Meeting June 26.

IS NON-PARTISAN

To Present Findings to Both Parties.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Plans for a nation-wide and non-partisan organization of leaders to study and present the needs of the group to the next two national conventions, were announced this week by Congressman Oscar DePriest.

Invitations to a preliminary meeting to be held here June 26 have been sent to a small executive group, who will form the nucleus of the organization.

Interest Intensified

In his letter the Congressman declares his membership in the House of Representatives has intensified his interest in the problems of the underprivileged men and women. He calls attention to the fact that within a year delegates to the national conventions will be in process of election and issues decided upon.

"Unlike many conventions," he says, "we propose to have information obtained first hand from the government records, form a basis of the constructive follow-up work, leading to the presentation of definite items to each 1932 national political convention, determining their attitude thereon, and making the same known to the group, prior to the voting season."

The group will dine with Congressman DePriest in the Congressional Library dining room following the session.

MR. DEPRIEST GIVES OUT POLITICAL ADVICE.

If the Hon. Oscar DePriest is quoted correctly he has advised the Negroes of the South to do the impossible thing of voting the Democratic ticket.

We do not say that he gave advice, we only announce that is reported to have done so.

In a speech at Greensboro, N. C., last week, Mr. DePriest is quoted as saying that the Negro will never be completely emancipated until he exercises his constitutional rights and that the way for him to use this power is to vote for the Democratic party. Also that "any southern Negro voting for a Republican is wasting his vote."

As a matter of fact Negroes of the South, unfortunately, do not "waste" their votes on either Republicans or Democrats; in the disfranchising states they do not make any marked effort to qualify as a voter and exercise the right of franchise.

If Congressman DePriest advises those who qualify to vote the Democratic ticket in the disfranchising states he is advising them to vote indorsement of the very laws that deprives them of the right to vote. It is true that the leaders of the Republican party for a number of years have seemed by silence to approve of the disfranchisement of the Negro in the South and therefore have made little, if any, effort to enforce the constitutional War Amendments giving the Negro the right of suffrage.

But Republicans neither South nor North have advocated Negro disfranchisement, the worse they have done is to accept it.

On the other hand disfranchisement in southern states was initiated by Democrats placed on the statute books of those states by Democrats, are kept there and rigidly enforced against Negroes by Democrats.

And it is for Congressman DePriest, if he advises that they should vote the Democratic ticket in the South to explain why Negroes in disfranshing states should kiss the hand that smote them and degrade and humiliate themselves by indorsing with their votes the acts of their oppressors.

When the Democrats of the South exhibit an attitude of tolerance, at least, towards Negro voters it will then be time enough for Negro leaders to suggest that the group embrace southern democracy.

So long as they despise the Negro as a voter and use every device to strip him of the right to vote, following up the power gained thereby by humiliating, restrictive and oppressive laws it comes with no grace and less wisdom for any Negro to advise Negroes of the disfranchising states of the South to vote with the Democratic party.—The Herald and Commonwealth (Baltimore)

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

MAY 23 1931

De PRIEST GETS COLD RECEPTION AT DURHAM

Durham, May 22.—Speaking before approximately 300 Durham Negroes, Oscar DePriest, United States Congressman from Illinois, received a cold reception here last night by reason of his attack on Dr. James E. Shepherd, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes, situated in Durham.

The Negro congressman, while not calling names, took exception to the stand of Dr. Shepherd in supporting Judge John J. Parker for federal judge. Dr. Shepherd's name was mentioned at a smoker held in honor of the congressman after the meeting.

DePriest Named on Three Committees

WASHINGTON.—Congressman Oscar DePriest, of the First Illinois District, was name on three house committees Tuesday, when the Republicans designated their selections for the various assignments to 43 committees.

A vote on all of the selections was scheduled to have taken place later in the day.

Mr. DePriest was named on the committees of Indian Affairs, Invalid Pensions, and Enrolled Bills. He held membership on the same committees in the 71st Congress.

The Democrats in charge of Mr. DePriest's committees are: Indian Affairs, Edgar Howard, Nebraska; Invalid Pensions, Mell G. Underwood, Ohio; Enrolled Bills, Parsons, Illinois.

Office Holding

ANDERSON STARTS DRIVE FOR SEAT IN PRESS CAMPAIGN

Courier

Courier Gets "Inside" Story On Chicago's Seething, Boiling Political Pot—Anderson May Have Opposition If He Seeks Re-Election to Post of Alderman.

9-19-31

CHICAGO, Sept. 17—Although the primary isn't until April 12, 1932, Alderman Louis B. Anderson of the Second Ward has thrown his hat into the ring and will enter the race for representative to Congress from the First Illinois congressional district, opposing Congressman Oscar DePriest, the first Negro congressman from the state of Illinois, and the first of his race to be seated in that august body in 28 years. George E. White of North Carolina was the last until DePriest's time. DePriest was selected by a committee of ward committeemen from the wards that make up the first Illinois congressional district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Martin B. Madden who for 26 years had represented the district. Mr Madden's death came following the primaries on April 10, 1928. He remained in Washington during the campaign. Oscar DePriest, with the help of the late Dan Jackson, second ward committeeman, selected by William Hale Thompson, then mayor of Chicago, handled Mr. Madden's campaign and won the nomination for Mr. Madden over Lieut. William Dawson, a promising lawyer, who ran as an independent and had the support of the late Edward H. Wright, ex-governor, Len Small's appointee on the Illinois Commerce Commission, and second ward committeeman selected by Charles S. Dennen, then United States Senator. Madden poled 22,427 votes. Dawson got 9,424 votes.

Mr. Madden's death was sudden. DePriest's selection to fill the vacancy in congress caused by Madden's death met the approval of the colored voters who had been strong supporters of ex-Mayor Thompson. In the April primaries of 1928 Chicago elected its ward committeeman. This was caused by a new law passed by the state legislature sitting in Springfield during the winter of 1927-28. The old law passed in 1929 had been declared invalid by the Illinois state supreme court. DePriest was elected ward committeeman from ward three over Dr. R. A .Williams. The late Dan Jackson defeated four candidates for ward committeeman of the second ward. His plurality was 9,000 over his nearest opponent. Since Mr. Jackson's death, Louis B. Anderson has been elected second ward committeeman.

In 1928, on November 6 DePriest's name appeared on the Republican ballot as regular nominee for congressman from the first Illinois district, and he defeated the Democrat by 4,000.

Anderson has started his campaign with several scathing articles that appeared in a Chicago weekly newspaper, signed by a writer who was Anderson's appointee as investigator in the state's attorney's office until the election of Cermak as Chicago's mayor. Anderson went along and, of course, went down with Big Bill Thompson. There was practically nothing else for him to do on the face of the returns, the second, third and fourth wards (practically all colored) and part of the 20th all going heavily with the ex-mayor and were the only wards in the city to do so. Cermak threatened in his campaign to cut Anderson's power and patronage. He was immediately put off the city council's finance committee, and although Negro voters believed Cermak to be anti-Negro when it came to the naming of this committee the newly elected mayor and his forces fooled the colored voters and put Alderman Robert R. Jackson of the third ward in Anderson's place on the finance committee.

The death of Mrs. Anderson halted the second ward alderman's political activities temporarily. In the meantime Attorney William Dawson has gone over to DePriest and is one of the main cogs in the DePriest machine today and holds a position under the state administration. Other important cogs in the DePriest-for-congress campaign will be Anthony Overton, president of the Douglass National Bank, the only Negro National bank in the United States, and the bank that withstood two runs and is still going good while seven banks (Binga State and six white) were forced to close; William E. King, state representative from the third senatorial district; Alderman Robert R. Jackson, third ward member of the city council; William J. Warfield, state representative from the fifth senatorial district; Rev. J. C. Austin of Pilgrim Baptist Church; Rev. A. Wayman Ward, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church, and others.

Mr. Overton is the temporary head of the preliminary organization of the "Business and Professional Men's DePriest for Congress Club." Mr. King will oppose Alderman Anderson for G. O. P. second ward committeeman. All indications point to the candidacy of Attorney Dawson for alderman from the second ward if Anderson attempts to seek re-election. If the present tirades continue to be published, it is very interesting to contemplate what will be the retaliative disclosures of the record of Alderman Anderson.

The younger element is represented in the organization of the Business and Professional Men's Club by C. Udell Turpin, real estate broker, who is assisted by F. Raymond Powell, president of the Lincoln Dental Society.

Anderson is grooming Attorney Patrick B. Prescott, son-in-law of the late Bishop A. J. Carey, member of Thompson's civil service commission at the time of his death, for alderman of the second ward. Young Prescott is not and has not been a resident of the second for some time. His wife is a member of the teaching staff of the Wendell Phillips high school. This announced statement, coming from those close to the sitting alderman, has brought some dissension in the ranks of Anderson's erstwhile followers. For a while it was believed that Attorney Aaron Payne, ex-Howard University football captain, orator and close friend of the alderman, would be named, but since Gov. Emmerson hasn't removed him from the Industrial Commission, this talk died down. It is rumored that strong influences in Washington are as much responsible for Payne's retention as Anderson, and more so since Payne is the son-in-law of Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard University.

It might be well to recall that Oscar DePriest was the first colored alderman in Chicago. Anderson was the second.

Those who know the first congressman from Illinois know that DePriest has an organization and also has the patronage. How the alderman from the second ward expects to win remains to be seen.

It has been rumord that Anderson has made a deal whereby he is to support Oscar E. Carlstrom for governor. Carlstrom is now the attorney general serving his second term. He has sewed up one Negro newspaper by appointing one Negro from that publication as assistant attorney general at $5,000 per year. Roscoe C. Simmons, self styled colonel and nephew of the late Mrs. Booker T. Washington, second wife of the late Dr. Washington, is out of the race. He may do some stump speaking for Anderson but his retention as a columnist and editorial writer for a certain weekly was, it is said, with the understanding that he (Simmons) was not to come out for any political office that was elective.

On the other hand while the paper owned by Anthony Overton will support DePriest from all indications. Folks are up in the air regarding another weekly paper. Prescott is part owner of the latter newspaper.

THE POT AND THE KETTLE

Even though Oscar DePriest, only Congressman of the Negro racial group, is guilty of half the charges directed at him by Perry Howard, erstwhile national Republican committeeman from Mississippi, to those who have watched the tactics of Perry since he has been in the limelight of political activity, it appears that it is just another case of the "pot calling the kettle black." But as hard as Perry might try to dodge the real issue by directing his thrusts at the popular Illinois Congressman, he will not succeed in having the fair-minded observers believe other than that his venomous thrusts at DePriest grow out of his selfish desire to foist his leadership on the racial group and recoup his position as one of the leaders of the Grand Old Party.

Perry Howard, Ben Davis and Bob Church have had their day. Blame for their failure to make good cannot be placed at the door of any others than themselves. Perry charges Oscar DePriest with an exhibition of selfishness and the question promptly arises, who could possibly exhibit a more selfish attitude than has Perry. From the very time Ben Davis, Bob Church and Perry Howard were accorded the minutest degree of recognition, their heads began to swell and it was only a short time until they were intoxicated with their own ideas of self-importance that caused them to lose sight of the unsuspecting group which they could have served to a decided advantage.

Regardless of the shortcomings of Oscar DePriest, and being human as he is, he is not void of shortcomings, he has not broken faith with the masses of the Negro group and there are far greater credits on DePriest's ledger, showing that he has endeavored to serve unselfishly and earnestly than can be shown by Perry Howard.

It is freely predicted that Oscar DePriest will be returned to Congress from his home district, the threat of Perry Howard that many of his constituents are natives of the Mississippi delta, notwithstanding.—East Tennessee News

CONGRESSMAN OSCAR DEPRIEST TAKES STEPS THAT ARE APPROVED BY MANY

NOV 20 1931

INVITATIONS THROUGHOUT THE NATION FOR LEADERS TO MEET IN WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 2, 3, 4, 1931

Globe Democrat Nashville Tenn.

An invitation reached this city this week to some of the leaders here to gather in Washington, D. C. on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 2, 3, 4, to participate in the Non Partisan Convention which has been called by Congressman Oscar DePriest and his co-workers, to be held in the nation's capital. Among those invited to attend were Henry Allen Boyd who represents the Nashville Globe, The National Baptist Union-Review and several other publications, the Hon. J. C. Napier, Ex-Registrar of the U. S. Treasury, Prof. W. J. Hale, president of A. and I. State College, Dr. C. V.

Roman, the eye, ear, nose, throat specialist, and a large list of others.

The appeal sent out by the Congressman who represents the First Congressional District of Illinois, and who is now serving his second term, assures the nation that it is not a Party move. 'The Congressman feels at this particular time that the Negroes of America should get a definite intrepretation of the present conditions as they apply racially to the body politic" said one of his friends in this city who has been close to him.

The call not only invites those whose addresses were in the hands of the committee on invitation, but stresses the fact that individual participation is welcome at the Congress. It was issued from Congressman Depriest's Chicago headquarters at 3439 South State Street.

The text of the call says:

"Greetings:

As the result of close observation of conditions in my extensive travel over this country, I have studied the political, civic and social status of the Negro. I have had many personal contacts and conferences in various centers. In all this experience I have sensed serious and deep-seated dissatisfaction among all classes of Negroes in every section of the country. The time now seems ripe for concerted action. Furthermore, the masses are expecting the leaders to appeal for justice and definite relief.

To this end on June 26th, 1931, a group of representatives of the race were invited to Washington, D. C. for the purpose of formulating certain definite measures to be urged upon the President and the Congress of the United States and all political parties. It was agreed that the conditions justify the calling of a non-partisan, nation-wide convention composed of delegates representing religious, political, educational, civic, fraternal and other oryanizations covering the entire circle of racial life and interest, to be held in Washington, D. C.

The conference agreed that the program of the convention should include discussions of the following grievances; 1st, Lynching; 2nd, Discriminations in the Civil Service; 3rd, Economic Discrimination; 4th, Disfranchisement; 5th, Unfair Distribution of Educational Funds

I DO HEREBY ISSUE A CALL FOR A NON PARTISAN CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTO, D. C., DECEMBER 2ND, 3RD AND 4TH, 1931.

Pursuant to this purpose your organization is requested to send one or more delegates to the Washington Convention. Kindly send to this office the names an daddresses of your chosen delegates at the earliest practicable date. A program will be sent to each delegate, setting forth the time and place of meeting and the agenda for each session.

Yours for racial uplift,

OSCAR DePRIEST.

DEPRIEST TALKS; "ASS" AND "RAT" EPITHETS FLY

Cincinnati, Ohio

NOV 1 4 1931

CINCINNATI, Ohio—When Congressman Oscar DePriest spoke here at a GOP rally last week, free copies of A. Dean Smith's newspaper were distributed, which contained attacks upon his political opponent, W. P. Dabney, who publishes the Cincinnati Union.

NOV 14 1931

Here is how Mr. Dabney answered Smith in the Union, Saturday.

Baltimore, Md.

Frank A. B. Hall (city councilman, reelected) ran true to the form of his police days when he picked Smith for manager, for Smith has the slickness of a crook, the movement of a jailbird, the mentality of a jackass.

Unable to answer the argument published, Smith makes use of abuse and vents his venom by calling us, "The Old, Foxy, Alley Rat"; calls The Union "The Onion"; says that we learned knocking from our slave masters, etc. He ends with this charming quotation, "THE VOICE OF JACOB AND THE HAND OF AESOPS!" The Bible says, Genesis 27:22, "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau."

We may say, in conclusion, history repeats itself. Centuries ago, Balaam's Ass spoke several times. In the campaign just ended, Hall's Ass Spoke Several Times. Hall's Ass is superior to Balaam's, however, since it not only spoke, but edits "The Bulletin."

Hissing DePriest

Afro-American

NOV 14 1931

Baltimore, Md.

Any public servant who speaks as often as Congressman Oscar DePriest (Rep., Ill.) is bound to make mistakes.

In New Jersey, Mr. DePriest got off on the wrong foot by advocating the election of pro-Parker ex-Senator David Baird, who was the Republican candidate for governor. His speech for Baird didn't set well with the N.A.A.C.P. and its friends who were out to defeat Baird, and accomplished their purpose last Tuesday.

In Detroit more recently, Mr. DePriest was misled into urging defeat of Mayor Frank Murphy, another N.A.A.C.P. friend who was the judge in the famous Sweet case.

Detroiters hissed and booed Mr. DePriest, broke up the meeting, then went to the polls and re-elected Mayor Murphy.

These two errors in judgment are chalked up against the Illinois Congressman. He needs to take care that he doesn't make too many.

DE PRIEST BEGINS POLITICAL BATTLE

Afro-American

2-5-31

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON—The nation having barely ceased giving thanks for thirteen years of peace, the political warfare is just beginning with the opening of a three-day non-partisan conference here, Wednesday, with Congressman DePriest, who is making a bid for national leadership as head.

The DePriest group includes leaders in civic, religious and fraternal organizations, but the program significantly omits many of those now heading up the work of the National Committee. Among these are: Perry W. Howard, national committeeman from Mississippi, who has recently engaged in several controversies with Congressman DePriest; Dr. John R. Hawkins, president of the National Negro Republican League; Robert R. Church, of Tennessee; Dr. Emmett J. Scott, of Howard University; Ben Davis, former national committeeman of Georgia, and Judge James A. Cobb.

Howard Denies Rumor

Floating rumors that a rival factional meeting would be called during the present week were discounted by Perry W. Howard, Monday.

Relative to a proposed meeting of those who exercise the prerogative of national leadership of Colored Republicans, Mr. Howard said: "There will probably be a meeting around December 15 when the National Committee meets. This will not be a rival group but of Republicans who are not standing on a non-partisan bid and know who they are going to support. We wish every movement success if it is based upon sincerity."

The plank of the DePriest group, which will be drawn up in this meeting, will be presented to both parties. A strong demand for a Federal anti-lynching law, declaration in favor of fair enforcement of the civil service act, are among the main issues.

Other topics to be discussed are "Disfranhcisement," "Lynching," "Civil Service," "Economic Opportunities," "Distribution of Federal Educational Funds," "Religion and Politics," and "Women in Politics."

Conference Explained

Congressman DePriest set forth the necessity of the conference's outlining the political, economic and social status of the group, in the initial meeting at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, R Street northwest.

Bishop E. D. W. Jones, of the A.M.E. Zion Church, called the session to order, while W. C. Hueston assistant post office solicitor, read the call of the group. The welcome address was made by Judge James A Cobb.

Archibald S. Pinkett, secretary of the District N.A.A.C.P., presided over the afternoon session, when William Monroe Trotter, of Boston, and P. B. Young, of Norfolk, both editors, discussed "Disfranchisement."

Walter White, national secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., and the Rev. J. C. Austin, pastor of the Pilgrim Baptist Church of Chicago, spoke on "Lynching" at the evening session, presided over by Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkins, regional field secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.

Thursday's session will open with a discussion on "The Negro in Civil Service," by Dr. Harold M. Kingsley, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd in Chicago, and Mrs. Blanche A. Washington, of Chicago. Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, president of the National Association of Colored Women, will preside. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of Washington schools, and Dr. Gilbert H. Jones. president of Wilberforce University, will speak of the distribution of Federal funds, at the afternoon session.

DuBois to Speak

J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Elks, will preside at the evening session, when Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis, and Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the National Training School for Girls, will discuss economic opportunities.

"Religion and Politics" is the topic to be discussed at the opening session in the John Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church, Friday, by Bishop George C. Clement, of Louisville, and Dr. Vernon Johns, president of the Virginia Theological Seminary. Mrs. George S. Williams, Republican committeewoman from Georgia, to preside.

"Women in Public Life" will be discussed in the afternoon by Mrs. Addie W. Dickerson, of Philadelphia, president of the National Council of Women of the Darker Races, and Mrs. Ella G. Berry, of Chicago, past grand daughter ruler of Elks, and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, former D.C. school board member. Mrs. Charlottee Hawkins Brown, of Sedalia, N.C., of the Palmer Memorial Institute, will preside.

Darrow, Johnson Speak

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard Unibersity, and Clarence Darrow, noted Chicago criminal lawyer, will appear together in the closing meeting at 8 p.m., Friday. Dean Kelly Miller of Howard University, will issue an address to the public. Judge E. W. Henry, of the Philadelphia municipal court, is to preside.

The group headquarters is located at 1421 U Street northwest. C. Tiffany Tolliver is chairman of the housing committee.

Political-1931

Illinois.

Office Holding.

Judge Harrison Denies Bribe Storv

Defender

1-31-31

Judge William Henry Harrison, accused of accepting a bribe in connection with his duties as a member of the Illinois pardon board, denied that he accepted any money or that he had confessed accepting any monies. He also denies any improper conduct as a member of the board of pardons.

Chicago, Ill

Judge Harrison stated to a Chicago Defender reporter that he had tendered his resignation to the governor Monday, pending the investigation, to take effect at such time as the governor fela proper. He has received no official word of acceptance of the resignation nor any official word relieving him from duty.

Friends of the judge believe that enemies of the Race, who don't want any nonwhites on the pardon board are behind the move to discredit the judge. They point out that Chairman Jones is from La Salle county, a Race hating section of the state. These friends also claim that Harrison, in making a demand that a record be made and a vote taken on all paroles granted, brought down upon his head the wrath of some of his associates on the board.

They claim that Harrison was visited Saturday by a woman for whom he had been instrumental in getting a parole for her husband. She wanted to pay him, but he informed her that as a member of the board that he had done his duty and could accept no money.

She left later, it is said, returning with two men from the state attorney's office, who told Harrison to come along with them for questioning.

CONGRESSMAN SHOWN FAVORS WHILE IN TEXAS

Houston, Tex

Belton, Texas.—Grand Chancellor L. B. Kinchion of the Knights of Pythias, visited in Galveston and was one of the speakers last Thursday evening at the grave of the late N. W. Cuney. Other speakers were the Hon. Oscar Depriest, congressman; Atty. Nabritt, Grand Master W. L. Davis, and Editor John McGaffey. The Grand Chancellor's speech was brief but impressive.

8-8-31

After settling some questions of dispute among the Dokeys and holding a brief conference with deputies and members of the Order, Mr. Kinchion left for Houston, leaving there Friday night over the M. K. and T. for his home in Belton. He was accompanied by Congresman DePriest who spent a pleasant week-end as the guest of the grand chancellor and his family.

This was a rare treat to the people of Belton , for Congressman DePriest was scheduled to speak in Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston, Beaumont and San Antonio. He did not speak in Belton but personal friends of the grand chancellor called at the residence to show their appreciation for the only congressman of the race.

Among the white citizens who called were Banker W. W. James; reporter of the Temple Telegram; Editor Russell; Jessie Blair of the Cochran, Blair and Potts Firm; Dr. E. P. McElhanna, and Mayor Sanderford.

Among the personal friends who called were: Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Fleming, Seguin; Mr. and Mrs. Will Johnson, Belton; Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Murray, Belton; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Shephard, Belton; Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Robertson, Belton; Professor C. C. Sampson, Temple; Dr. L. R. Adams, Temple; Frank Adams, Temple; Dr. J. R. Terrell, Houston; A. C. Teal, Houston; R. A. Hester, Brownwood; Raymond Kerr and Stanley, Brownwood; Prof. T. N. Wright, Belton; H. Mosely, Rockdale; Prof. C. N. Hunt, Belton; Dr. T. E. Dixon, Temple; Dr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Flemmings, Temple; Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Christian, Austin; Prof. A. W. Jackson, Waco; Rev. J. E. Clements, Waco; Dr. Soloman P. Hood, Waco; Prof. Dean Mohr, president Paul Quinn College.

The big congressman enjoyed his stay and expressed himself pleased with Belton and its hospitable people. Photographer Teal was on hand and made several group pictures. Grand Chancellor Kinchion is making a trip to Boston, Mass., and will pass through Chicago, and the congressman has extended an invitation to the grand chancellor to take dinner with him in his Chicago home Aug. 15th.

Leaving Houston, the grand chancellor journeyed to his home in a pullman car on one of the fastest trains of the system. He sent his distinguished guest back to Houston in a first class pullman, giving the congresman the kind of accommodation he is accustomed to having.

This ended a rare day for Belton and its citizens and a happy day for the big host.

HON. OSCAR DEPRIEST SPEAKS TO CAPACITY HOUSE AT CAMDEN AND LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Police

10-16-31

Spacious Auditorium of Dunbar High School Packed With Interested Hearers from all Walks of Life, Sunday Afternoon, October 11th

RAILROADS PUT ON REDUCED RATES TO LITTLE ROCK HUNDREDS CAME TO SEE AND HEAR ONLY NEGRO CONGRESSMAN—ELKS MILITARY BAND AND CHILDREN WITH U. S. FLAGS MEET DISTINGUSHED VISITOR

Arriving in Little Rock Saturday morning, October 10th from Camden where he addressed a capacity house Friday night, Congressman Oscar DePriest spoke to an overflow crowd Sunday of Negro and white people at 3 o'clock P. M. The meeting was held in the spacious auditorium of Dunbar High School. Rates had been granted by railroads and people came from all parts of the state by rail while hundreds came in automobiles. Congressman DePriest is motoring on this tour and was accompanied by Mrs. DePriest, Hon. W. J. Warfield, member of the Illinois General Assembly and his nephew Mr. G. DePriest.

Long before the arrival of the hour for the beginning of the program every available seat in the auditorium and upon the platform had been taken and the campus was overflowing with a sething mass of humanity. When the honored guest and his party arrived they were met by a group of boys and girls clubs cheering and waving U. S. flags. Headed by the Elks Military Band playing a patriotic air, the party and local Committee of arrangements marched upon the platform.

The meeting was called to order by the Master of Ceremonies, Dr J. G. Thornton. After a few preliminary remarks by the master of ceremonies, the Negro National Anthem was sung and Dr. J. L. Lewis Principal of Dunbar High School invoked Divine blessings. Musical selections were rendered by the Glee Clubs of Dunbar High School and Shorter College. The speaker was introduced by Mr. Luther Moore, State Manager of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company. The address of Congressman DePriest was responded to by Dr. W. E. O'Bryant, President of the Business League of Pine Bluff, Ark. Hon. W. J. Warfield made a few remarks, after which P. L. Dorman presented a set of resolutions endorsing the position taken by Congressman DePriest in his address also the proclamation of Gov. Parnell of Arkansas, in which he called upon the unemployed of the state to take advantage of the present opportunity to help harvest the state's bumper crop thereby making some provision to help themselves during the coming winter.

Congressman DePriest has spoken in this city several times before and since his elevation to Congress but he never appeared to better advantage than on this occasion. His address was replete with common sense, logic, sound advice and gave evidence of a splendid analysis and grasp of National issues and economic problems. He urged his hearers to stand up and fight for their rights with brains and not the word. Meet the legal requirements for suffrage by paying their poll taxes and then exercise the right to use the ballot as the ballot is the most powerful weapon of defense that the constitution has placed in the hands of citizens. He stated he was not attempting to direct any one to cast his vote with any particular party, but, if he were a resident of this section that he would vote with the party that controlled. Says he, all

HON. OSCAR DePRIEST

Of Chicago, Illinois, Member of Congress, who spoke in Little Rock, Ark., to a large audience.

of your friends are not in the Republican party neither are are all of your enemies in the Democratic party. He used strong language in advising his hearers to steer clear of Communism. Great stress was placed upon the extension of Federal Farm Loans. After touring this section and observing conditions, Congressman DePriest expressed himself as being thoroughly convinced that the farmers were on no position to take up these loans and make a crop next year; therefore at the coming session of Congress he intended to use his influence in having these loans extended. He protested against the Dole system, declaring that the American people wanted work and not charity. He stated that imigration should not only be curtailed but stopped until every American citizen had a job. He reviewed the Negro soldier's military record, emphasizing his loyalty to his government and his outstanding bravery and patoriotism and registered his protest against the reducing of Negro soldiers to scullions in order to build up the Air forces of the army and at the same time exclude he Negro from participating in such service.

He closed with a thrilling and

dramatic review of his struggles against great odds to be elected to Congress.

While in the city Congressman DePriest and party were the guests of Attorney and Mrs. Scipio A. Jones. Saturday from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. the residence of Mrs. Jones was the scene of a gala occasion.

Mrs. Jones presented Mrs. DePriest to Little Rock's social elect. The presentation was attended by hndreds and all went away well impressed with the wife of the city's distinguished guest.

At 8 o'clock Saturday night, Congressman DePriest, Hon. W. J. Warfield and Mr. G. DePriest were guests of honor at a Smoker given by Freeland Alexander, Little Rock's leading caterer. Most of the men of affairs of the city were present. Acting as toastmaster, Attorney Scipio A. Jones called upon Dr G. W. S. Ish who responded to the toast—"Our Distinguished Guests." Hon. W. J. Warfield responded for Congressman DePriest and his party.

Monday morning at 8:30, upon invitation of Principal Lewis, Mr. DePriest addressed the faculty and students of Dunbar High School and left immediately for Mariana, Ark. to address the high school of that city.

Judge Scipio A. Jones, well known local attorney, is responsible for the visit of Congressman DePriest. He headed the committee of arrangement and took the lead in bringing out the overflow crowd that turned out to hear the Congressman Sunday afternoon.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
STAR

NOV 7 1931

DE PRIEST URGES JOB FOR NEGRO

Chicago Representative Speaks Before Saturday Lunch Club

Give the Negroes jobs and there will be no Negro problem, nor will Communism be able to make any converts among this race of people, Congressman Oscar De Priest, Chicago Negro representative, declared today in Minneapolis. He spoke before the Saturday Lunch club at noon and will address a gathering at Phyllis Wheatly settlement house tonight.

Mr. De Priest called on Mayor William A. Anderson and discussed the tariff question to some extent and also spoke of efforts of the Communists to enlist Negro support.

"I have no sympathy for Communism," Mr. De Priest said, "because it is foreign in principle to our ideals and traditions. We, as Americans, neither need nor want any such system."

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
JOURNAL

NOV 7 1931

DePriest Hits Communists

Negro Congressman's Plea Requests Economic Advantages for His Race

An attack on the methods employed by communists in disseminating information and a plea that Negroes of the United States be given more economic advantages were made Saturday by Oscar De Priest, Negro representative in Congress from the first district of Illinois.

De Priest, whose home is in Chicago, is the guest in Minneapolis of the Pioneer Benefit Association and other Negro organizations. In the forenoon he visited Mayor William A. Anderson and at noon addressed the Saturday Club which conducted a luncheon at the Elks Club.

"The communists today are resorting to brute force," De Priest said. "It is their aim to destroy. They are devoting a large measure of their attacks on Negoes because they think, Negroes, being an underprivileged race, will listen more readily. I would say that 95 per cent of Negroes earn their living by the sweat of their brow.

"Their difficulties primarily are economic. I realize that blood is stronger than water and that employers must take care of their own kind first. But we feel that Negroes should be given a few more advantages economically."

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY A NATIONAL HOLIDAY

East Tennessee

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Congressman Oscar DePriest, of Illinois, introduced a bill into Congress last Thursday asking that February 12, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, be made a national holiday.

NEW YORK TIMES

DEC 12 1929

Holiday on Lincoln's Birthday Is Asked in Bill by De Priest

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Representative Oscar DePriest, Republican, of Illinois, the only Negro member of Congress, introduced today a bill to make Feb. 12, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a legal public holiday "to all intents and purposes in the same manner as Christmas, the first day of January, the twenty-second of February, the thirtieth day of May, the fourth day of July and the first Monday of September are now made by law public holidays."

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DePRIEST SPONSOR OF 3 BILLS

Courier 12-19-31

Illinois Congressman Would Make Lincoln's Birthday Legal Holiday.

Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 — Three bills have been introduced in this session of Congress by Representative Oscar DePriest, Republican, of Illinois.

The first is a bill to make Lincoln's birthday, February 12 of each year, a legal holiday. It was referred to the judiciary committee.

The other two are private bills. One would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to the so-called assistant directors in the public schools of the District of Columbia, division 10-13, all that portion of their salaries erroneously and illegally deducted and withheld from them. It was referred to the District of Columbia committee.

The third bill is for the relief of Mrs. Nellie Francis, widow of William T. Francis, who died in Monrovia in July, 1929, while serving as United States minister to Liberia.

Political - 1931

Office Holding -

DEPRIEST WITHDRAWS FROM MAYORAL RACE

Afro-American

CHICAGO—(ANP) — Thursday afternoon when the final petitions of candidates for mayor of the City of Chicago were filed with the city clerk, it was learned that the name of Oscar DePriest, congressman from the First District, had been placed in the running. 1-24-31

The filing of the candidacy in behalf of the congressman caused a mild ripple of surprise, but was not regarded as of political importance even though there has been some question as to whether Mr. DePriest is going to support William Hale Thompson, who is also a candidate for Judge John H. Lyle, or

A telegram to Mr. DePriest in Washington brought the following reply, signed by his secretary, Morris Lewis: "The petition in behalf of Mr. DePriest was filed without his knowledge or approval. Notice of his withdrawal has already been forwarded to the city clerk."

Mr. DePriest's friends feel that the petition was filed by white enemies of the congressman in an attempt to embarrass either him or his organization supporters.

Savannah ... Saturday, ... 1931

ASKED DE PRIEST TO RUN

Discovery That His Petition Bears Names of Notables

Chicago, Jan. 16 (AP)—Someone is certainly snickering up a sleeve somewhere. It turns out that Alexander the Great and Cleopatro are about the only persons of importance who were not signatories to the petition that put Oscar De Priest, Chicago's negro congressman, in the Republican lists for mayor.

Even his foes were for him, it appears.

Someone of a skeptical disposition inspected the document today. Down at the bottom of the sheet were the alleged signatures of those who proposed De Priest's candidacy:

Abraham Lincoln, George Washington, Woodrow Wilson, Herbert Hoover, Ben Turpin, William H. Taft, Charles V. Barrett, John H. Lytle, Al Capone, Bugs Moran, Dion O'Banion, Ima Dreamer, Justa Flapper, Guey Sam, Marshal Joffre, Marshal Foch, Chester Gump, Mary Carr, John H. Alcock, Len Small and seventy-odd others.

The city clerk hadn't noticed.

The congressman wired home that someone was joking.

DE PRIEST NOT IN RACE FOR MAYOR

—o—

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—(AP)—Chicago gossiped today over the filing of a petition as a candidate for mayor on behalf of Oscar De Priest, only Negro in congress.

The petition was filed just before last midnight, the deadline for filing. Ten Republicans, including Mayor William Hale (Big Bill) Thompson, and six Democrats filed.

—o—

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—(AP)—Representative Oscar De Priest, of Illinois, said today "some one is trying to play a joke on me," when asked whether he had entered the race for mayor of Chicago.

De Priest said he would have his name withdrawn. The letter goes forward today to the election officials.

vs Bishop Carey Has Bad Memory of Actions

Bay. Amer. 1-17-31

CHICAGO —(ANP)— "We didn't get anything out of Bishop Carey but evidence of a bad memory," declared Assistant States Attorney Charles J. Mueller, after questioning the bishop along with two other members of the Civil Service commission concerning civil service promotions.

Bishop Carey and Edward Denemark denied any knoweldge of the working of the board as to promotions, declaring that they merely conducted police trials. The bishop's trial has been frequently postponed, and his friends are certain it will be quashed.

DePriest Denies That He Will Enter Race for Mayor

Washington, Jan. 16. — (AP) — Representative Oscar De Priest, of Illinois, said today "some one is trying to play a joke on me" when asked whether he had entered the race for mayor of Chicago.

The negro Republican said the first he knew "that I was in the race for mayor was when the Chicago Herald-Examiner called me by long distance last night."

De Priest said he would have his name withdrawn. The letter goes forward today to the election officials.

Mayor DePriest

Chicagoans played a joke on Congressman Oscar DePriest last week in placing him on the list as Republican candidate for mayor against his friend "Big Bill" Thompson. A dozen other rival candidates have already filed.

The Associated Press drew a laugh when it went over the documents and found alleged signatures of Abraham Lincoln, Marshall Foch, George Washington, Herbert Hoover and William H. Taft. 1-24-31

Even though Ima Dreamer and A. Lota Huey were among the DePriest signers, the examiners did not find General Lee, Judge Taney, Jefferson Davis, General Longstreet and Hiram W. Evans.

There is real comfort in that.

Judge George Named on Ill. Parole Board

Defender

1-31-31

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 28—Judge Albert B. George of Chicago was named by Governor Louis Lincoln Emmerson today to the vacancy on the Illinois board of pardons and parole. The senate confirmed the selection by a unanimous vote.

Chicago, Ill.

Judge Albert B. George was born in Washington, D. C., and has been a resident of Chicago for the past 34 years. In 1896 he came to Chicago to enter Northwestern University Law school from which he was graduated. He entered the general practice of law Dec. 1 1897, and maintained an office in the Ashland block for 27 years until his election to the municipal court in 1924.

Judge George

He is a member of the supreme lodge K. of P. For 16 years he was master of finance of Hannibal lodge No. 6, K. of P., and was secretary of the beneficiary board of the Illinois Grand lodge, K. of P., until 1925. He is a member of Oriental lodge No. 68, F. and A. M. He is a member of Grace Presbyterian church, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, Appomattox club and the board of directors of the Cook County Bar association. He was secretary of the board of directors of Provident hospital until May, 1930, and also secretary of the board of directors of the Chicago Urban league.

Judge George served in all the civil branches of the municipal court, including jury, non-jury, first class non jury, small claims, citations and attachment garnishment and replevin. He also served in several police courts and the criminal jury branch. He was unanimously endorsed for re-election by the Cook County Bar association.

The Chicago Bar association report of 1924 said of him: "In 26 years' practice he has built up a good reputation as a lawyer, deserving the confidence of the bar and of his clients. We consider him qualified."

The Chicago Bar association report of 1930 said: "Prompt, industrious and diligent in the despatch of his judicial duties—an able lawyer, fearless and positive in expressing himself."

Judge George resides at 3231 Vernon Ave. He just finished serving six years as municipal court judge, having been elected 1924. He was renominated for the same position in the primaries, but was defeated in the Democratic landslide at the November election in 1930.

The following organizations and individuals were among those who indorsed Judge George for re-election: The Chicago Tribune, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Evening Post, The Chicago Defender, Chicago Bee, Chicago Whip, Colored Women's Republican Clubs of Illinois, South side citicens committee, Cook County Bar association, United German-American Republican league, Union Labor Advocate, Swedish-American Republican club, Red Caps club, Naturalized Citizens Political club, Federation of Young Men, Norwegian-American Republican club, Bernard W. Snow, chairman Cook county central committee; George F. Harding, county treasurer, and Cook County Permanent Republican club. The selection of Judge George by the governor to fill the vacancy created by the going of Attorney W. H. Harrison meets with the approval of all the voters in Cook county and Chicago.

Chicago Official Charged With Conspiracy

Afro 1-24-31

New York

Chicago, Ill.—Attorney William H. Harrison, Negro, member of the Illinois Board of Paroles and Pardons, is facisg charges of conspiracy as a result of allegations that he accepted a bribe of $450 to free a convicted criminal.

As a result of this story and evidence from other witnesses, a general inquiry into certain phases of the parole system will be conducted according to announcement made by State's Attorney Swanson.

The bribe to Harrison, said to have been made in two instalments, was for the purpose of liberating William Ridarelli, 22, now serving a term at Joliet Prison for robbery. Altogether, according to the statement made, $1,300 was to have been paid for the convict's release.

DePriest Made Candidate For Mayor of Chicago

Pittsburgh Courier 1-24-31

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—(ANP)—Thursday afternoon when the final petitions of candidates for mayor of the city of Chicago were filed with the city clerk, it was learned that the name of Oscar DePriest, congressman from the First District, had been placed in the running.

The filing of the candidacy in behalf of the congressman caused a mild ripple of surprise, but was not regarded as of political importance, even though there has been some question as to whether Mr. DePriest is going to support William Hale Thompson, who is also a candidate, or Judge John H. Lyle.

A telegram to Mr. DePriest in Washington brought the following reply, signed by his secretary, Morris Lewis: "The petition in behalf of Mr. DePriest was filed without his knowledge or approval. Notice of his withdrawal has already been forwarded to the city clerk."

Mr. DePriest's friends feel that the petition was filed by white enemies of the congressman in an attempt to embarrass either him or his organization supporters.

Smithfield Herald
Tuesday, February 3 1931

De Priest Is Guest At The White House

First Negro Congressman to Attend Social Affairs At White House; Bishop Rondthaler, Age 88, Dies; Morrison For Dry Law

Oscar DePriest, negro Congressman from Chicago, and his wife were guests of President and Mrs. Hoover at a White House reception given for the members of the House Friday night. DePriest is the first negro congressman who has ever attended social functions at the White House. He seemed much pleased with the reception given himself and his wife by the Hoovers, Speaker and Mrs Longworth, and others in the receiving line, who shook hands with them just as they did other members of the House in the calling line. A Washington correspondent in speaking of the refusal of other prominent negroes to attend social functions at the White House, stated that the DePriests are "aggressive in their demand for equal rights—they are on the lookout for invitations that give social distinction." Only three members from North Carolina were present at the reception: Charles A. Jonas, member of the House and national Republican committeemen, George M. Pritchard, and Charles L. Abernethy.

Waycross, Ga., Journal-Herald
Friday, January 30, 1931

DEPRIESTS ARE HOOVERS' GUESTS

President Entertains Negro Solon and Wife At Annual White House Affair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—(AP)—Oscar De Priest, Negro representative from Illinois, and his wife, last night attended President Hoover's annual reception to members of the house.

They took a place about midway of the line waiting to receive Mr. and Mrs. Hoover's greetings, shook hands with the president and the first lady and then repaired to the East room.

There Speaker Longworth approached and shook hands with them. Mrs. Longworth, the former Alice Roosevelt, did not attend the reception.

The reception is one of the regular series given for government officials and diplomats.

Wide publicity was given shortly after Mr. Hoover entered the White House, to Mrs. De Priest's attendance at a tea given by Mrs. Hoover.

At that time the White House said it was one of a number of such affairs to which all wives of members of congress were invited, and that no distinctions were being or would be made.

[illegible] and Observer
[illegible] 31, 1931

White House Festivities Delight Oscar De Priest

Chicago Negro Congressman and Wife Attend Congressional Reception

ONLY THREE MEMBERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Representatives Jonas, Abernethy and Pritchard at Social Event

By H. E. C. BRYANT.
The News and Observer Bureau.

Washington, Jan. 30.—That Representative Oscar DePriest, lone Negro Congressman, and his wife would attend the White House reception given by President and Mrs. Hoover to members of the House last night, was anticipated, but no item of news in the local papers of today ranked above that relating to their participation. There was no escape for the President, as far as the invitation went, but the colored member could have declined.

When asked in advance if he would be on hand DePriest replied he would go if "Mrs. DePriest cared to go."

Observes Formalities.

White House attaches pointed out today that DePriest observed the formalities of such receptions by wearing dress suit, and his wife, evening dress. At a recent White House reception, Joseph W. Tolbert, Republican National committeeman from South Carolina, appeared in street clothes, minus a tie, and was out of place.

Your correspondent asked an old timer, at the White House, if other Negro members of Congress had attended similar receptions when they were here, and he answered in the negative. William H. Lewis, the noted Negro lawyer of Boston, who was an assistant attorney general, always declined invitation to functions at the White House. But, the DePriests are aggressive in their demand for equal rights. They are on the lookout for invitations that give social distinction.

President and Mrs. Hoover, Speaker and Mrs. Longworth, and others in the receiving line shook hands with the DePriests, just as they did other members of the House in the calling line.

Three Tar Heels Attend.

Three members of the North Carolina delegation were present: Representatives Charles A. Jonas, who, in addition to being a member of the house is Republican National committeeman; Representative George M. Pritchard, and Representative Charles L. Abernethy.

Mr. Pritchard refused to accept an assignment to a room next to DePriest in the House office building when they entered Congress in 1929. He gave up his room and did without one until he was given another in a different wing.

This caused quite a flurry in Congressional circles. Of course, there was no necessity for the rubbing of shoulders or the shaking of hands at the reception, last night, but if Mr. Pritchard and DePriest had met and clashed somebody would have been embarrassed.

Former Reception Recalled.

June 14, 1929, President and Mrs. Hoover entertained at a tea, for wives of the members of Congress, and among those present was the wife of DePriest.

That affair caused quite a commotion in Texas, where the legislature was in session. On motion of Senator Margie Neal, the only woman of the State Senate, the Senate by a vote of 26 to 2 condemned the President for inviting the wife of the Chicago Negro. Thomas B. Love, a leader of the anti-Smith movement in the 1928 campaign, was one of the two who opposed the action of the Senate.

DePriest Delighted.

Asked how he felt about the tea party DePriest said:

"I am delighted beyond measure at the fine social contacts which my wife was able to make at the White House function and at the fact that there was no tendency whatever toward discrimination against her at the tea. She greatly enjoyed the party and was delighted."

The DePriests' were elated today over the success of their reception last night; they were cordially greeted by the President and the Longworths, and others.

It really looks as if the President were trying to heap coals of fire on the heads of thousand of Southerners who stepped aside from their traditions in 1928 to support him.

DePriest Opposes The Dole

Says Each Community Should Care For Its OWN POOR PEOPLE

Tells How Chicago Meets The Problem

Jacksonville 2-5-31

Washington, (CNS), Feb. 1—The House of Representatives on January 30th decisively rejected the Senate's $25,000,000 floor relief fund amendment to the Interior Department appropriation bill. The final action of the House came after several hours of debate and parliamentary skirmishes over substitute proposals. Congressman DePriest by voice and vote helped to reject the Senate amendment and send it to conference. Explaining his attitude on the question, Mr. DePriest in a three minute speech said:

Savannah, Ga.

"Mr. Speaker and fellow colleagues, I rise for the purpose of trying to explain to some of the gentlemen of this House how we take care of the poor and needy in the City of Chicago, in the hope that it might be beneficial to them and that they may apply the same principles at home. I heard my friend, Mr. Sproul, the gentleman from Illinois, awhile ago accused of not being sympathetic because he was not one of the poor people. God knows that I can not have the same accusation made against me. I come from the poorest of the poor. My mother and father were slaves in the territory that some gentlemen here control—Alabama, so that I sympathize with the downtrodden and the underprivileged people. In our great city of Chicago, realizing the fact that we would have depression and unemployment in the district I represent, the first district of Illinois, we organized a charity organization before I came to Congress to take care of the very emergency now existing. When I went home at Christmas week we gave away 3,000 baskets to the poor families out of the money raised by that organization.

"On the 27th day of December we organized an eating house at 3140 Indiana avenue, Chicago, and we started in and gave those who applied coffee and bread early in the morning. After that we served one regular meal to everybody who came, white and black alike. I received a letter from my office in Chicago this morning telling me that they had served over 65,000 meals to those who need them. Our friend (Mr. LaGuardia) this morning quoted from the scripture, justifying his attitude. Well, at some place in the Good Book it is said that we should do unto our neighbors as we would that they should do unto us, and I am trying to live up to that and not asking for public [illegible] applicants and [illegible]

Jacksonville 2-5-31

(applause) And I represent more poor people than any other man in America represents. I am against the establishment of the dole system in America. (applause.) I would be against voting for this bill if it were going to send money to the city of Chicago or any other large city that is able to take care of its own people.

Savannah, Ga.

In the city of Chicago we have an organization of the people to do that very thing, and the people of every city in America should have organizations to take care of the down-and-out people, the underprivileged, the unemployed. I have heard gentlemen on this floor many times claim that they believe in state rights. Well, if we believe in State rights, we should give the people of the State the right to take care of their own. (applause.)

Political - 1931

Office Holding.

Illinois

Wilmington, [illegible] Dispatch
Monday, February 2, 1931

WHY THE PUBLICITY

The News, laboring under no misapprehensions regarding the possibility of rubbing shoulders with Congressman DE PRIEST at a White House reception, is therefore unenthused when the chorus of protests are raised every time the Colored Solon crashes the gates of Capitol society.

As a matter of fact the sole purpose served by those clamoring is to stir DE PRIEST on to make himself as obnoxious as possible to his critics. If the rest of the country adopted a dignfiied silence and made no uproar, DE PRIEST would soon lose his enthusiasm for such conquests.

But so long as he causes others to make an uproar, he will continue to accept invitations right and left.

We cannot quite grasp the policy of some Southern papers in exploiting such events as if their significance was world wide.

New Orleans, La. States
Friday, January 30, 1931

Southerners Quit White House as Negroes Enter

By BASCOM N. TIMMONS
(N. O. States Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Most Southern members of Congress ducked the reception given to the House of Representatives by President and Mrs. Hoover last night and others quickly made their exit when they found Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Illinois, and ~~Jessie~~ DePriest, his wife, occupying the Monroe chairs, once used by President and Mrs. Monroe.

The DePriests arrived early and were cordially greeted by President and Mrs. Hoover. Mrs. R. L. Bacot, who was one of the guests when Mrs. Hoover entertained the negress at a tea early in the Hoover administration, was especially gracious in introducing the negro congressman and his wife to cabinet ladies.

None of the Republicans wished to slight DePriest as the GOP has just one majority in the next Congress and the negro is that majority. No members of the Senate were present. A year ago after the DePriest episode caused so much stir the Senate and House of Representatives receptions were divided and the social calendar at the White House worked out in such a way that the House of Representatives reception was omitted and the DePriest social equality talk died down. Now it is again a very much discussed matter. A dance followed the reception.

Wilmington, [illegible] Star
Monday, February 2, 1931

Southerners Quit As Negroes Enter

Many Members of Congress Dodge Reception Given to House As Oscar DePriest is Seen

The majority of the Southern members of Congress ducked the reception given to the House of Representatives by President and Mrs. Hoover Thursday night and others quickly made their exit when they found Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Illinois, and Jessie DePriest, his wife, occupying the Monroe chairs, once used by President and Mrs. Monroe.

The DePriests arrived early and were cordially greeted by President and Mrs. Hoover. Mrs. R. L. Bacon, who was one of the guests when Mrs. Hoover entertained the negress at a tea party early in the Hoover administration, was especially gracious in introducing the negro congressman and his wife to cabinet ladies.

None of the republicans wished to slight DePriest as the G. O. P. has just one majority in the next Congress and the negro is the majority. No members of the Senate were present. A year ago after the DePriest episode caused so much stir in the Senate and House of Representatives, receptions were divided and the social calendar at the White House worked out in such a way that the House of Representatives reception was omitted and the DePriest social equality talk died down. Now it is again a very much discussed matter. A dance followed the reception.

Oscar DePriest Is Delighted With His Social Recognition

Negro Congressman Attends White House Reception First Time In History.

The White House reception, given last week by President and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, was a great delight to Oscar DePriest, negro Congressman from Chicago, and his wife. "I am delighted beyond measure at the fine social contacts which my wife was able to make at the White House function and at the fact that there was no tendency whatever toward discrimination against her. She greatly enjoyed the party and was delighted." Thus the negro Congressman described his feelings over the matter. Only three North Carolina Congressmen attended the reception, these being Representatives Charles A. Jonas and George M. Pritchard, who were defeated last fall and whose terms expired March 4, and Congressman Charles L. Abernethy.

This was the first time in history that negro officials attended White House receptions. Invitations have been tendered previously, but heretofore the negroes have been too diplomatic to attend the functions.

H. E. C. Bryant, writing from Washington about the episode, says that it really looks like the President is trying to heap coals of fire on the heads of thousands of Southerners who stepped aside from their traditions and supported him in 1928.

It is recalled that recently at a White House reception, Joseph W. Talbert, Republican national committeeman from South Carolina, appeared in street clothes, minus a tie, and was very much out of place. Not so with DePriest and his wife, however, they were both immaculately dressed in evening clothes.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Republican

One night the past week the President gave a reception to the members of House of Representatives. The negro Congressman Oscar DePriest, from the negro district, in Chicago, was of course sent an invitation as the President could not do otherwise than invite every member of Congress, it made no difference as to his politics, or the color of his eyes, hair or skin. DePriest, who likes the limelight of course was on hand but it is not recorded that he caused any undue excitement although some of the Democratic papers in the state have tried to play the matter up on the front page, but the people remembering how certain Southern Democratic Senators like Brock and McKellar, of Tennessee; Caraway and Robinson, of Arkansas, Connally and Sheppard, of Texas, and Harris and George, of Georgia, along with that traitorous bunch of so-called Republicans from the Northwest, lined up with DePriest and aided in the defeat of Judge Parker for the Supreme Court, they failed to see any reason for getting worked up over the fact of DePriest and his wife going to the White House and shaking the hand of the President.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

JAN 31 1931

OSCAR DePRIEST "DELIGHTED"

Representative DePriest, Chicago Negro Congressman, and his wife were guests at the White House Congressional reception Wednesday evening. Only three members of the North Carolina delegation were there. DePriest said he was "delighted" at the fine social contacts.

White House Festivities Delight Oscar De Priest

Chicago Negro Congressman and Wife Attend Congressional Reception

ONLY THREE MEMBERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Representatives Jonas, Abernethy and Pritchard at Social Event

By H. E. C. BRYANT.

The News and Observer Bureau.

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It really looks as if the President were trying to heap coals of fire on the heads of thousand of Southerners who stepped aside from their traditions in 1928 to support him.

WM. DAWSON GETS $5,000 A YEAR JOB

William Dawson, well known in local political and civic circles, has been appointed as brief writer on the Illinois Industrial Commission, it was learned this week. The position, which carries with it a yearly salary of $5,000, was given Dawson through the influence of Congressman Oscar DePriest, and Governor Emmerson.

Stir Caused in New Orleans When Mayor Dines With DePriest

Defender
3-7-31
Chicago, Ill

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Social equality, as food for southern discussion, came up again this week when the local white dailies began giving front page publicity to the fact that T. Semmes Walmsley, mayor of New Orleans; Harry Jacobs of Baton Rouge, Louisiana's chief engineer, and James E. Reed, secretary of Governor Long's flood control committee, were guests with Congressman Oscar DePriest at the dinner given by the Illinois congressional delegation at Washington last Friday in honor of Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago.

The Washington correspondent of the Times-Picayune wired his paper that "Mayor Walmsley sat almost across the table from DePriest. When asked about the luncheon, Mayor Walmsley stated that he had been invited to attend by Representative Frank Reid, chairman of the flood control committee. From other sources it was learned that the idea of having a luncheon in honor of Mayor Thompson originated with DePriest, who made the greater part of the arrangements."

In explaining his presence at the banquet, Harry Jacobs, chief engineer of Louisiana, said: "We could have made a scene by retiring or we could swallow our feelings and be courteous to Mayor Thompson and Mr. Reid, to whom we owe so much. We choose the latter alternative."

"Upon my return to New Orleans," said Mayor Walmsley, "I find that the Times-Picayune printed last Saturday a story about a luncheon in Washington attended by me and other members of the Louisiana delegation appearing at the flood control hearing at which Oscar DePriest, the Negro representative from Illinois, was present. As I am just as passionate an adherent to the cause of white supremacy as it is possible for any human being to be, I hasten to give the true facts to my people in New Orleans.

"This is what happened:

"Just as the Louisiana delegation, consisting of Eddie Reed, secretary of the flood control committee; Harry Jacobs, chief engineer of the state board of engineers and representative of Governor Long, and I were leaving the flood control hearing at about 12:45 last Friday, Congressman Frank R. Reid of Illinois, who has visited New Orleans on a number of occasions, walked up to us and invited us to an impromptu waterways and flood control lunch and conference at which Mayor Thompson of Chicago was the honor guest in one of the private dining rooms of the senate restaurant.

"As Mayor Thompson and Mr. Reid had been most active in assisting us in pressing the claims of New Orleans and the Mississippi valley, all of us naturally accepted and then and there walked over to the restaurant with Mayor Thompson, Mr. Reid and Richard Wolfe of Chicago. After we were all seated and the luncheon had begun, Mr. Jacobs came over to where I was seated and whispered that one of the men at the luncheon was Oscar DePriest. I had never seen DePriest until that moment when Mr. Jacobs pointed him out to me, and had had no previous intimation that he would be present.

"After a hurried consultation, we all decided to sacrifice our personal feelings and remain. Neither Mayor Thompson nor Mr. Reid knew that DePriest would be there, as we were subsequently told, and to have arisen and walked out at this juncture would have been a gross insult both to Mayor Thompson and to Mr. Reid—an insult which, in the face of all they have done for New Orleans and for Louisiana, we felt we could ill afford to give them.

"We went through the luncheon in as perfunctory a manner as possible and left at the first opportunity.

"The article in the Times-Picayune appears to have been purposely distorted so as to deliberately convey the impression that we knew in advance that DePriest would be present. This is entirely false. Suffice it to say that I would never have accepted the invitation had I known he would be there. I resent the false implications contained in the Times-Picayune article with all the vehemence at my command."

Mr. DePriest was seated next to Congressman Reid, chairman of the flood control committee, at the banquet.

The Illinois congressman will speak here at the First African Baptist church. A variety of entertainment is being planned in his honor when he arrives.

Mayor Thompson, in whose honor the Washington banquet was given, on the occasion of his last visit here, accompanied by several hundred of his followers, had in his party a large number of prominent Race men.

At the recent congressional reception, given by President and Mrs. Hoover, Representative and Mrs. Numa F. Monet of Louisiana left when they espied Congressman and Mrs. DePriest.

SHEPARD ATTACKED BY OSCAR DEPRIEST

Illinois Congressman Flays Local Negro For Supporting Judge Parker

Attacking Dr. James E. Shepard president of the N. C. College for Negroes, for his support of Judge John J. Parker as federal judge, Oscar DePriest, Negro congressman from Illinois, last night spoke to approximately 300 Durham Negroes. The address was delivered at St. Joseph church and was coldly received due to his flaying of the local educator.

DePriest did not mention Dr. Shepard's name during his talk, referring to his as "your fellow townsman who supported Judge Parker.' However, at a smoker given the visitor by a number of Durham Negroes following his talk. he did mention Dr. Shepard by name and declared that he had never met him and did not care to meet him, according to those present. DrPriest excused himself when the local Negroes attempted to question him, they stated.

The program printed by the church for distribution at the speaking included Dr. Shepard but his name was scratched. it was stated when DePriest refused to appear on the same platform with the local Negro.

In addition to attaking Dr. Shepard, DePriest also flayed former Senators Simmons and Overman of North Carolina; Heflin of Alabama, and Blease of South Carolina. He expressed pleasure that none of them would be in the senate again. Communism, socialism and republicanism also came in for attacks. DePriest advised the Durham Negroes to vote Democratic, pointing out that in no way could they be denied the right to vote.

Office Holding.

Congressman Oscar DePriest avows that Perry W. Howard, politician, who lives in Washington, but represents Mississippi, persuaded him not to attend President Hoover's "White House" reception. Mr. DePriest has witnesses who state that they heard Howard implore him not to attend. Howard states that the Congressman is a liar. Those are grevious words that are calculated to stir up anger. Mr. Howard's record and his unmanly attitude upon most of the vital issues effecting his people leads us to believe that the Congressman speaks the truth and that the gentleman from the deltas of Mississippi is in error. There are those who are so imbued with the complexes of inferiority that they shudder when stalwart leaders of their own race push aside conventions and stand up as men. Such actions they deem as undiplomatic and perhaps obtrusive. What the colored race needs is courage and strength to carry on as free men and not as half men. Perry Howard's stone-age brain has no place in this day and time. He has feathered his own nest with ameliorating the status and condition of his people. In our opinion DePriest flatters this type of individual when he dignifies him with an audience.

ANDERSON'S EFFORT TO DEFEAT DePRIEST G.O.P. TRICK, CLAIM

Kelly Miller Reviews Career of Negro Congressman Who Defied Heflin and Alabama Klan and Appointed Negroes to West Point and Annapolis.

By KELLY MILLER, Dean of Howard University

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—Current reports inform us that Mr. Louis B. Anderson, a high-minded, estimable and affable gentleman, is being groomed as successor to Oscar DePriest in the 1932 election. From all sides one hears that Mr. Anderson would make a capable congressman, able and willing to look after the interest of his constituents and of his race. No one can find fault with him for his political ambition. Mr. DePriest was elected for a term of two years. No incumbent has a patented claim on his office beyond the term of his tenure. The constituents have the unquestioned right to send to Congress the man whom they deem best calculated to promote their own welfare. Any qualified citizens has the undisputed right to aspire to Congressional honors. It might also be said that under ordinary circumstances, no outsider is supposed to intermeddle in the affairs of a Congressional district. This conclusion, however, must be accepted with reservations. A Congressman is a national officer. He serves the whole people. How often have we seen national interest and anxiety over the re-election of some Congressman or Senator who has rendered conspicuous service to the nation at large! This is especially true of group interests. The whole Negro race was anxiously concerned in the retention of the late Martin B. Madden in Congress by virtue of his devotion to the interests of the Negro race. Oscar DePriest inherits this race-wide interest, accentuated by his racial identity with the people whom he serves. He occupies the unique and delicate position of being the only Negro in either house of Congress. The eyes of the nation are focussed upon him. He has perhaps received a larger share of national attention than any other member of the lower house. He has met in a spirit of courage and stubborn loyalty to his race every test that has been imposed upon him. He is not hampered by the nice restraints which might cause one of Chesterfieldian amenities to hesitate. He moves straight to his racial objectives with bluntness and a blindness to all other considerations which cause even his bitterest Bourbon opponents to wonder and admire. He appoints Negroes to Annapolis and West Point; exercises the privileges which go with his high position, whether they take him to the Senate chamber, the Congressional restaurants or to White House receptions; he defies Senator Heflin in the Senate or the Ku Klux Klan in Alabama; he even looks the Grand Old Party squarely in the eye and declares that he is a Negro before he is a Republican. Whatever the polished Chesterfieldian may think of the propriety of his brusk procedure, it is mighty pleasing to the common folk. The common people hear him gladly all over the country. They will crowd the largest auditorium at high entrance charge to listen to his political doctrine, whereas they could not be paid to listen to any of the old partisan standpatters with whose stale platitudes they have been feed for 40 years. He is the only Negro with a political message that the people care to hear. Unless all signs fail in fair weather, the people will rally around his national and local leadership and he will sweep his district as he has swept the country, like a whirlwind.

One learns from the political whispering galleries here in Washington that the national Republican authorities are displeased with DePriest's spirit of brusk independence and are kindling back fires in his home district to supplant him with a more docile and pliable successor. This is understandable from a standpoint of partisan regularity. But what on earth has the Negro gained by partisan regularity from the days of Taft to the days of Hoover? While the knuckle-close Negro politician may be of service to his party, he is of none to his race.

The Negro's hold on the Congressional district is by no means as certain as it used to be. There is only a fragile majority of potential voters. Internal dissension may easily throw the district to the white Democratic contestant, as is the immemorial wont. The monkeys wrangle over the division of the cheese to the cat's great delight.

According to the growth and distribution of the Negro population, as revealed by the fifteenth census, Chicago is the only city likely to elect a Negro Congressman for the next 10 years. By manipulation of gerrymanderer the race will be

OPPOSING CONGRESSMAN DE-PRIEST

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DePriest, running unopposed, succeeded in beating his white opponent Baker, a practically unknown white political aspirant by a little more than a scant 3,500 votes when the district was almost 90 per cent colored. Now that the district is on about a 25 per cent-75 per cent basis, let Anderson come leaping out here and poll a vote equal to Baker's—and it is goodbye to the Negro's congressional hopes. Almost any white man having some standing in the community and indorsed by the democratic party would have a walkaway. Negroes would have sacrificed up to Louis B. Anderson's ambition, a prize it took them exactly 29 years to obtain.

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LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
GAZETTE

OCT 11 1931

DePriest Urges Organization Against Radicals.

Special to the Gazette.

Camden, Oct. 10.—"Negroes everywhere should organize against Communism and radicals," Oscar DePriest, Negro congressman from Illinois, told a large audience here last night. Negroes from many parts of Arkansas attended the lecture.

"Nothing that I know of is more calculated to harm us as a race as Communism," he said. "You may not be getting a square deal in everything, but we have the best government under the sun, for it is a democratic form of government, where the humblest citizen can get a hearing. If you think your rights are abridged, you cannot remedy them by heeding the Reds, but pay your poll tax, cast your vote for the best men in your city and state, and regardless of party, organize against crime and lawlessness and your rights are more apt to come to you.

"Lynching cannot be stopped by legislation. It is not law that is needed, but to mould sentiment against it. I happy to learn of the good race ...s that exist in your city. I ...ell wherever I go of the happy ...ns that exist in Camden."

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
DEMOCRAT

OCT 12 1931

DePriest Scores Radical Activity

Denouncing Communism and activities of Reds, which were seen as an attempt to intimiate cotton pickers and prevent them from working in the fields, Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Illinois, addressed a capacity audience at the auditorium of the Dunbar high school Sunday afternoon.

The auditorium seats 1,200 people and it was estimated that 500 were turned away, as a result of which he gave another address at 8:30 a. m. Monday at the high school before leaving for Marianna, where he was to speak at noon.

Following the negro congressman's address, a resolution was passed at the meeting Sunday unanimously urging that all able-bodied persons aid the farmers in gathering their crops and thus not only find employment but prepare for the winter.

The resolution also urged that DePriest use his influence to have the government farm loans extended another year, and also that the Arkansas Chamber of Commerce and the local chamber of commerce use their influence in obtaining a proportionate share of work for the negroes of the various communities, both in skilled and unskilled labor.

Mayor Objects To DePriest

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 15.—(ANP)—Although it was formally announced that a local church would sponsor an address in the municipal auditorium by Oscar DePriest, Congressman, it is considered doubtful the address will be delivered, due to disapproval expressed by Mayor J. G. Palmer. The mayor said he had advised a Negro delegation visiting his office about the DePriest visit to keep DePriest away and substitute another speaker. "I told the delegates that it would be a big mistake to bring DePriest to this city," Mayor Palmer said, "as the white citizens would consider it an affront."

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

SEP 26 1931

DE PRIEST ASKS NEGRO RIGHTS

Scores Reds in Address to G. O. P. League.

Picture on Page 4.

The question of equal rights for the Negro was the theme on which Oscar De Priest, the country's only Negro congressman, Friday night addressed the anniversary convention of the Iowa Negro Republican Voters league.

"We are going to hold a conference of representatives from all the Negro organizations in the United States in Washington in December," he said, "to draw up a program to place before the American people asking equal rights.

"You must organize, to be in a position to put into office men who will give the Negroes a square deal. The real battle is fought at the primaries. When you are organized, you will receive recognition, but not before."

Scores Communism.

After urging the Negroes to obtain for themselves a "square deal," Mr. De Priest scored communism. He declared that communists are trying to propagandize the Negro.

"They believe in common ownership," he said, "of everything from a grocery store to a railroad. I believe in government supervision of business for protection of free industry, but not for protection of the few.

"If communism is ever allowed to come into this country then the people will be the servants of the government, instead of the government being the servant of the people."

Cites "Unfair Details."

He then touched on details of the government which seem to him to be unfair to the Negro. Among them he cited the civil service examination, and suggested that as a means of identification in civil service applications, fingerprints be used instead of photographs.

"A photograph of a Negro on a civil service examination paper," he declared, "counts against that man because of prejudice when that examination paper is read."

The speaker referred to Governor Turner's action in sending the national guard into Cedar county to enforce the cattle tuberculin testing there.

"Wish All Had Courage."

"I wish," he asserted, "that all governors had the courage and conviction to call out militia in order to keep peace, law and order."

In closing his address the congressman reiterated his urge for Negro organization.

"Don't give up," he recommended. "You will win out in the end. Select men in the primary elections who will help you."

J. G. Browne of Des Moines, president of the Iowa Negro Republican Voters league and delegate to the December conference, opened the meeting with an explanation of the purpose of the league.

Governor Present.

On the platform were Gov. Dan W. Turner, Congressman C. C. Dowell of the seventh Iowa district, Mayor Parker L. Crouch, and Councilmen Frank Mathis, John Budd and Roscoe Bane. With them were Harry Wilson, league secretary, and the Rev. W. E. Guy, who delivered the invocation.

After Mr. Browne's talk, Mr. Wilson presented his annual report. Governor Turner welcomed Mr. De Priest to Iowa and Mayor Crouch extended the city's greetings. Congressman Dowell introduced the speaker.

Accompanied by his wife, Congressman De Priest was to leave Des Moines this morning to motor to his home in Chicago.

DETROITERS HISS, BOO SPEECH OF OSCAR DePRIEST

Congressman Likens Disturbers to an Ungrateful Mule.

HECKLING SO LOUD POLICE OFFER AID

Meeting Finally Ends in Confusion.

DETROIT, Mich.—Jumping into the local political inferno, Congressman Oscar DePriest, of the First Congressional District of Illinois, was severely scorched, Saturday night, when he attempted to champion the cause of Harold Emmons, white, candidate for mayor, against the present incumbent, Frank Murphy, white.

The scorching took place at the First Regiment Armory at one of the many last minute mass meetings before the general election, Tuesday. An estimated crowd of four thousand was on hand to hear the congressman.

Following his introduction by Mrs. C. S. Smith, widow of the late Bishop C. S. Smith, the congressman was greeted with a thunderous applause. He was presented with a large bouquet of flowers.

After telling of his extensive travels DePriest launched an attack on the dismantling of the colored combat units of the regular army. He also flayed the Democratic party for its racial discrimination and other acts of injustice. This also brought a round of applause.

Local Politics

The congressman then said, "Detroit is the balance of voting power in the State of Michigan, and while you have a non-partisan city government, your mayor is nationally known as a Democrat. Detroit should be controlled by a Republican. No public official has a right to use the taxpayers' money as a political football and issue dole when you want work; give you a loaf of bread for your vote."

Boos Begin

This statement did not meet with the approval of a large number of the audience, boos and hisses coming from every part of the large hall. Many of the people left the hall, while others began a rapid cross-fire at the congressman. The speaker labored to get the audience under control in order to proceed with his speech, but to no avail.

Mule Story

In refering to the booes and hisses, Congressman DePriest told the story of the ungrateful mule that kicked his master after he had fed him for years because he didn't know any better. He likened his audience to the mule.

Police Come Forward

These remarks added fuel to the already seething fire. Officers came forward and offered their assistance, but DePriest informed them that they should not interfere. The congressman's voice grew husky and his face was flushed and red. Several vocal combats were engaged in with hecklers. The crowd forgot what DePriest had said at the beginning and attacked him from all angles. The meeting ended in confusion.

DePRIEST 'DOUBLED-CROSSED' IN DETROIT

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—Congressman Oscar DePriest of Chicago was the victim of an embarrassing experience here Saturday night when, after having been invited to deliver a talk on the unemploymnt situation, the trend of the meeting turned out to be a political one. And when the trend toward politics materialized, DePriest's utterances were shamefully and disrespectfully booed and hissed.

The meeting was advertised as being an unemployment gathering, and DePriest began his speech pointing out the fact that the Negro was being displaced in the factories by white men and stated that these conditions should be looked into.

Other speakers, however, began to bring political issues and candidates into the meeting. DePriest was asked to read a telegram which had a political issue involved.

Senator Charles A. Roxborough, who introduced DePriest, and in the interest of whose candidacy, DePriest spoke here some time ago, injected a political angle into his utterances.

When Congressman DePriest, naturally following the lead, gave his views politically, on the Detroit situation, the audience greeted his remarks with disrespectful gestures.

All in all, it appeared that the Congressman, coming to this city with honest and sincere intentions, was the victim of an insidious frameup.

Office Holding

BETWEEN THE LINES

BY GORDON B. HANCOCK

OSCAR DePRIEST, C. S. D.

(Doctor of Common Sense)

Palmetto Leader

Congressman DePriest's visit to Richmond was an inspiration! Thanks be, he made no attempts at oratory; he brought a message of common sense unadorned with the affectations so often characteristic of those who boast of great "learning". It is doubtful whether this writer has ever heard a message more steeped in the wisdom, born of long and trying experiences. For nearly two hours audiences craved oratory, noise hot Honorable Oscar Depriest held a large one was weary. Negroes are ready for "brass tacks" now and that is what DePriest brought to Richmond. There have been times when Negro audiences craved oratory, nois, hot air and flattry of a kind; Negroes want light now and light is what DePriest brought to Richmond! Above all, DePriest is both honest and honorable. Nobody doubts his sincerity and confidence needs no oratory to drive home the truth. In DePriest this country has a big-hearted, fearless and courageous champion of the rights of man, and the Negro has in him a powerful advocate at the bar of public opinion. The Negroes and in this country need nobody to represent them in Congress but DePriest for a man of another mould might spoil a great setting. Academic degrees and scholarly distinction would be in Mr. DePriests' way; they would be a positive bother;! As it is Mr. DePriest is absolutely untrammeled by poverty or by the niceties and vagaries that often accompany those who feign "learning." Learning is a minghty fine thing for some people, but fortunately DePriest does not need it. He knows just enough to have that hard, cold, common sense that the Negro needs at this stage of his development. What appeared to be "blusterous," in Mr. DePriest's Congressional beginnings has been dissipated and we have now a real statesman that merits the Negro's confidence and encouragement. Should the readers of this column hear labored breathing, they may know that it comes from this writers' efforts in climbing on the DePriest "band wagon." DePriest as a Negro congressman looks mighty good!

There were three admonitions brought forth which the Negroes everywhere will do well to ponder. First, the Negro must more and more rely upon his own efforts. The time has come when it is futile to expect others to do for us what we can do for ourselves. For Negroes situated like the 50,000 in Richmond to sit by and pine and whine and wait for whites to bring them things on political and economic platters is at once despicable and peurile. Richmond Negroes have access to the ballot in sufficient numbers to command something and that they do not is at once surprising and pathetic. This admonition means also that Negroes must learn to spend the Double-Duty Dollar which means not only that Negroes trade with Negroes but with such whites as employ Negroes. Second, the time is at hand when Negroes in the South must study political situations and cast their vote where it will be counted. This means that so far as possible the Negro must "go democratic." If DePriest had said simply this and gone home he would have justified his visit to Richmond. The time for the Negro's slavish devotion to the Republican Party is passed and the sooner the Negro realizes this the better. In other words DePriest advocates the Negro's attention to local policy and local advantage rather than a notional one. With the recent Supreme Court ruling on the Primary laws, what a tremendous challenge to the Negroes of Virginia. It is far more advantageous for the Negroes to have in their cities and towns Democratic Mayors whom they helped to put there than to have a Republican President and Congressman. If the Negro wakes up to this fact even after sixty years of mistakes, he could be abundantly pardoned. Third, the Negro has nothing to gain for Communism. To have Honorable DePriest to come to Richmond and say what this column has advocated quite two years ago was encouraging. When the Negro becomes too definitely connected with communism his color becomes a badge of infamy and suspicion and although the white communist may throw bombs all night and be "white and patriotic" the next day, the Negro by reason of his color could never get away with such "murder." Then, too, DePriest warned the Negro leaders not to queer the jobs of the hardworking Negroes. He said that wherever issues jeopardized the jobs of the lowly Negroes, the Negro professionals and business men should face the responsibility. These so-called radicals would do well to remember this timely admonition. Hold your job! DePriest says jobs are important; only fools say they are not!

CONGRESSMAN DEPRIEST MADE A BAD BREAK AT GREENSBORO, N. C.

Independent

If Congressman Oscar DePriest has been correctly quoted in the Greensboro, N. C. Daily News, May 19th, he has been giving the Negroes of North Carolina some bad and unsound advice. He roared and blundered at Greensboro when he told the Negroes the way to obtain their constitutional rights was to vote the Democratic ticket; in this unguarded statement he did much to impair his usefulness as a political leader of his group.

In amazement the Congressman's friends throughout the country are wondering what has caused this radical change in the mind of our "Lone" Congressman Was it the atmosphere he breathed at Greensboro, or the memory of the red shirt and bandana handkerchief days in 1900, when the "tar heels" disfranchised the Negroes of the state and drove John Dancy and a hundred other Negroes out of the state on no other crime than they had right to exercise their constitutional rights by voting the Republican ticket.

Mr. DePriest may understand now as later on that the Negroes will not be lead into the camp of the enemy by him or any other apologist. Possibly Congressman DePriest is not the Oscar DePriest the Republicans of the first Illinois District sent to Congress. When sent to Congress he was the diamond in the rough, hating and denouncing the party of lynching, disfranchisement, Jim Crowism and segregation, but now that he is in Congress, he is the polished stone felicitating the party that has legalized the theft of his people's birthrights. When Oscar DePriest advises his race to vote the democratic ticket, does he compromise with lynch law, Jim Crowism and disfranchisement? If he has forgotten how Negroes were driven out of North Carolina, their property damaged in 1900 by the red brigade of outlaws under the leadership of former United States Senator Simmons, the Negroes in North Carolina have not forgotten the crimes committed against their constitutional rights in the name of white supremacy.

Our Congressman could spent his time in a better service to his race than riding over the country advising it to vote a democratic ticket. He could do much more good in Congress within his party ranks fighting for equality of rights for his people than riding over the country advising his race to vote for the party of slavery, mob law and disfranchisement.

DePriest says vote the democratic ticket, to vote the republican ticket in the South is a waste of time. If we were inclined to take our "Lone" Congressman's advice, and cut the fool, how would we get by the white primary infamy? But possibly the democrats have told Col. DePriest how it can be done. The Democrats of the South say, and say it boldly and by constitutional amendment, that they don't want the Negro vote, but our Congressman says, vote for them, anyway. The democrats say the Negro has no political rights, but DePriest says the way to get our rights to vote for those who deny that we have rights.

Congressman DePriest must do more than talk. We want action affirmative action that counts Speeches to recilitate the democrats when in the South and apologize for Pritchett, who refused to occupy room in Congress next to a Negro, will neither get us anywhere or help DePriest to the confidence of the people he ought to serve. Instead of advising the Negroes to vote the democratic ticket, our Congressman might introduce an anti-lynching bill in Congress, move to investigate the distribution of federal funds among land grant colleges. Look into army recreation service for Colored boys, investigate lilywhite distribution of Federal patronage in the South; make his speeches in Congress instead of Colored churches for pay.

We love our Congressman, but we can't follow him into the democratic party. If he wants us to change our politics, he must give us something better than Blease, Heflin, Simmons and Caraway. We are not going to put money above principle. We prefer to follow the policy of Lincoln and Douglas rather than DePriest's.

Depriest's Advice—Read DePriest's speech in another column

The Anti-DePriests

Those who wondered why the new movement to defeat Congressman Oscar DePriest was launched in Washington recently did not have long to wait for an answer.

Washington press bureaus announced last week that the anti-DePriest movement is backed by the Hoover administration. Reason: Mr. DePriest by voting for himself for Speaker of the House, will imperil the G.O.P. grip on the House.

Afro-American

The second reason is: Mr. DePriest in addresses all over the country advises the people to vote for the best man irrespective of party.

Evrybody knows that Mr. DePriest does not want the Democrats to run the House. But he does want black boys in West Point and Annapolis, black officers and full enlistment in the 9th, 10th Cavalry, 24th and 25th Infantry, and if his confreres won't give them to him, he'll make a deal with the Democrats.

9-19-31

Mr. DePriest is the most astute politician we have ever had in Congress. Mr. Hoover realizes this and acts accordingly. The way to get rid of Mr. DePriest is to run somebody against him in the next primary. Mr. Louis B. Anderson has been chosen.

Baltimore, Md.

According to the press, Mr. Hoover has called off his program to remodel the G.O.P. in the South and make it lily white. Mr. Perry W. Howard, of Mississippi and Mr. Henry Lincoln Johnson Jr., of Georgia are to be taken back into the Hoover fold.

As a reward for this White House benefaction, Mr. Howard, says the press statement, will lead a battle against Mr. DePriest.

Associated with him will be Mr. R. R. Church, Tennessee; Henry Lincoln Johnson Jr., Georgia; J. Finley Wilson, Washington, D.C.; Perry B. Jackson, Cleveland; J. Harris Gains, Illinois.

Mr. Howard was discredited by Mr. Hoover and prosecuted by the Department of Justice for job selling. The government's attorney was Mabel Walker Willebrandt, but Mississippi jurors sided with Mr. Howard against this crowd of Northerners "who have come down here to run Mississippi." Mr. Howard it seems is ready now to make friends with Mr. Hoover in order to handle patronage and campaign funds there.

That in so doing, we lose the best Congressman we ever had doesn't seem to matter much to the politicians.

Fortunately Mr. DePriest is no novice. Mr. Howard will be more than apt to find that the Honorable Oscar is no Mabel Walker Willebrandt, and the battle will not be waged in Mississippi either.

MEMBER OF ILLINOIS PAROLE BOARD HELD

"Judge" Harrison's Arrest Shocks Political and Religious Circles—Out on $2,500 Bond.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—(ANP)—Political and religious circles were stunned here Saturday evening when the late papers appeared with headlines bearing the information that "Judge" William Henry Harrison, appointed a member of the Illinois Board of Paroles and Pardons by Governor Louis Emmerson, had been arrested in connection with the taking of a bribe to use his influence to free a white prisoner.

Harrison was arrested by an officer from the state attorney's office.

The officer accompanied a white woman, Mrs. Katherine Smolik, to Harrison's office in the South Center Building at 47th and South Parkway. Mrs. Smolik is said to have been prepared to make an installment payment on a case in which she was the go-between. She carried with her $300 in marked money. Harrison is reported to have told her that he had been warned by another person who works with the parole board not to take any money that day. He, therefore, declined the payment.

The state's attorney's investigator was waiting on the outside. When Mrs. Smolik came out, he entered and placed the parole board member under arrest.

Four hours were spent Saturday afternoon and evening grilling Harrison. He is reported to have finally given in and signed a written confession of guilt which, it is thought, will involve several other persons.

He was released Saturday evening after Attorney Will Lilly, an associate in Harrison's office, had induced Judge Joseph B. David of the Superior Court, to set bail. This was fixed at $2,500. Major Adam E. Patterson, another office associate of Harrion, went the bond.

Harrison was to be arraigned Monday before Judge John H. Lyle in the Felony branch of the Municipal Court, and the state's attorney was to move for his indictment.

The particular act to which Harrison is reported to have confessed was an agreement to use his influence on the board, for $1,300 to obtain the release of William Risdarelli, 22 year old white man, who was in prison for robbery.

It was also indicated that a system had also been set up whereby an inmate of the penitentiary contacted prisoners with money for the purpose of setting up action on the outside in their behalf.

The arrest of Harrison precipitated a speedy demand for a thorough going inquiry into the actions of the present parole board. State's Attorney John A. Swanson and C. W. Jones, chairman of the board, announced that the board would be given a cleaning out with the least possible delay.

"Judge" Harrison was born in Mississippi, but went to Oklahoma when that state, then a territory, was making a fight for statehood. He lived there with some success for a number of years. It was while he was living there that the pseudonym, "Judge" came to him. Called upon one day to preside over a case over which two lawyers were unable to agree, Harrison was given the position of judge. Thereafter the title clung to him, and he adopted it.

He is best known, however, as an orator and lecturer. For many years he traveled in every state in the union, lecturing in white and colored churches, and for lyceum bureaus on aspects of the race problem. He thus came to be known as a spokesman for the Negro race. His gentlemanly bearing obtained for the best recommendations.

He was very active in religious circles, having spoken frequently for the National Baptist Convention. He is a member of Olivet Baptist Church, Chicago, pastored by Dr. L. K. Williams, president of the National Baptist Convention.

When the opportunity came three years ago to elect a Negro to Congress, Harrison was selected and supported by a large element of the church group to make the fight against Oscar DePriest.

At the time he was employed as an assistant attorney general. After he was defeated by Mr. DePriest, he interested himself in the gubernatorial campaign of Governor Emmerson, and when the latter was elected, Harrison was made a member of the parole board, because of representations that har been made to the state that the Negro, forming a large portion of the population of state institutions, should have a representative on the board to state his side of cases.

However, Mr. Harrison has never figured prominently with any of the big political factions. He was not a Thompsonite or a Deneenite. He had little political power or following.

The chances are that a political issue will be made out of his present predicament. Forces are already lining up for a fight on the governor. A bitter mayoralty campaign is now in progress. A scrub brush on the parole board will inject a new angle into the campaign. What may happen was indicated when Judge John H. Lyle was selected to preside over the arraignment proceedings. Lyle is the principal candidate opposing William Hale Thompson for the Republican mayoralty nomination. His issue is crime. Harrison would seem to be meat and bread for him.

Quits Bee

Edwin Jourdain, recently elected alderman of Evanston, has resigned his post as managing editor of the Chicago Bee. It is said that Jourdain's new duties in the wealthy surburb were too arduous to permit his continuing in his former exacting position.

PERRY W. HOWARD SAYS DEPRIEST TOLD FALSEHOOD

Did Not Ask Him to Pass Up Social Functions.

DENIED INTERVIEW

G.O.P. Head Wouldn't See DePriest.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Denying that he had conspired to keep Congressman DePriest from White House functions, Perry W. Howard accused the member of the lower house of trying to trade attendance upon these affairs for Federal patronage, in a statement this week.

The Mississippi committeeman was vehement in his statement when shown a recently published article in the AFRO-AMERICAN in which Congressman DePriest charged that Howard advised him to stay away from the White House.

"Deliberate Falsehood"

"If DePriest says that I conspired with Chairman Huston to keep him away from the White House, he utters a wilful and deliberate falsehood," Mr. Howard said.

"On the contrary," he said, "it was DePriest who asked me to intervene. He told me that he believed I had the ear of Chairman Huston and if I would persuade him to have President Hoover give him (DePriest) four or five good Federal appointments for colored leaders in Chicago, that he would not accept invitations to the White House hereafter when invited with Congressional delegations.

"But I assured him," Howard said, "that I was not interested in whether he went to the White House or not. He then asked me to arrange an engagement for him to talk with Chairman Huston, but Chairman Huston said that he did not care to talk with Mr. DePriest for the reason that DePriest was such a camouflager and sensation-monger that he would seek notoriety if granted an audience.

"Must be Slipping"

"Undoubtedly Oscar must be slipping, when he turns now to bolster himself up by attempting to deframe me," said Mr. Howard. "I have taken no interest in his Chigago fight, notwithstanding the fact that my state has more colored people in Chicago than any other state in the union.

"Now, the truth of the matter is, that Oscar has set himself up as a leader, but I will not accept his leadership for the reason that he does not measure up to the notions of leaders that I have known, who are self-sacrificing individuals without vanity, pomp or braggadocio and who sacrifice all for the cause they represent, such as Douglass, Booker T. Washington, Amanda V. Smith, J. Finley Wilson and others.

"And there is Gandhi, traversing the earth in the cause of India with a lion skin around his waist and goat's milk as his only food.

Colossus of Bombast

"But contrast this with our modern day 'colossus of bombast' (DePriest) who stalks across the horizon of the intelligence of an unsuspecting people—a so-called leader who pretends to be a veritable Crispus Attucks for his people, and, notwithstanding the fact that he is paid a salary of $10,000 per year and expenses, by the government, and has free stationery and even letters written and mailed at the expense of the government, yet your so-called race warrior and bloated millionaire calls upon the public everywhere he goes for compensation and expenses for everyone of his outbursts of hot air, notwithstanding the fact that this compensation comes from the sweat, blood, toil and tears of the poor colored people.

"Let me suggest to this gentleman that he had better go ahead with his Chicago fight and stop throwing away his time on me; for, I have my own ideas and don't give a d—— what he thinks about me.

"I am going to fight like h—— for my people in my own way."

Political - 1931 Illinois

Office Holding

William H. Harrison Is Dismissed From Parole Board on Bribery Charge

Independent 1-22-31

Atlanta Ga.

Chicago.—Attorney William H. Harrison, colored member of the Illinois Board of Paroles and Pardons, confessed last night to the acceptance of a $450 bribe to free a convicted criminal. As a result of his story and evidence from other witnesses, a general inquiry into certain phases of the parole system will be conducted, State's Attorney Swanson announced.

The bribe, taken in two installments, according to Harrison, was for the purpose of liberating William Ridarelli, 22 years old, 3217 Lexington street, now serving a term at Joliet prison for robbery. Altogether $1,300 was to have been paid for the convicts' release. Harrison will be charged with conspiracy, according to Assistant States' Attorneys Mal Coghlan and Max Libusoski, and Investigator George Williams. Two others, Sigmund Smolik and his wife Katherine, alleged go-betweens, will also be held.

Arrested at His Office.

Harrison was arrested by Williams at his office at 417 East 47th Street, after information reached State's Attorney Swanson that Harrison had been told by an attache of the pardon board of the secret plan to trap him while taking a bribe.

Harrison was taken to the state's attorney's office and questioned for more than four hours before he confessed. He implicated Mrs. Smolik as the go-between.

"Mrs. Smolik came to my office August 18 last year and gave me $300," Harrison told his questioners. "After a little discussion I gave back $150. She saw me again on October 23 and gave me $300. That was all I received.

Ridarelli appeared before the pardon board shortly afterward through my intercession, but nothing was ever done."

Tells of Parole Scheme.

According to Coghlan, Libusoski, and Williams, Harrison was instrumental in obtaining the release of Mrs. Smolik's husband from Joliet, to which he had been returned for violation of parole. The service cost Mrs. Smolik nothing. But Harrison, she charged, suggested to her a plan for freeing men on parole for money. She agreed, she said, and suggested Ridarelli, and also her brother-in-law, Jim (Scarface) Folignos, now in prison, as an agent to sound out fellow prisoners.

Mrs. Smolik soon met Mrs. Ridarelli and told her her son might be freed for a cash consideration. The amount was $1,300. Mrs. Ridarelli placed the money in escrow. However, when her son was not freed she complained to Mrs. Smolik. Later she complained to the Chicago offices of the parole board, and was advised to see State's Attorney Swanson. She did so and later obtained warrants against the Smoliks.

Mrs. Smolik and her husband were arrested and confessed their share in the conspiracy. An undercover inquiry was conducted by Williams, aided by Coghlan and Libusoski, but the arrest yesday had not been contemplated until all evidence had been obtained. It was a report that Harrison had been warned of the investigation that prompted his arrest.

Recounts Visit to Office.

According to officials, Mrs. Smolik appeared at Harrison's office yesterday to make a scheduled $300 payment in a parole deal. Harrison refused the money, she later said, with the following remark:

"Kate, I've been tipped off by some one in the pardon board not to accept any money today. Put the money in the bank and hold it until later."

This purported statement, the prosecutors said, convinced them that a thorough inquiry into certain phases of the parole system is necessary. They also quoted another alleged remark of Harrison's: "The members of the board do favors for each other," as justification for the inquiry. Their investigations, they said, disclosed that Harrison had promised clemency to five other men besides Ridarelli. Folignos is one, they said. The price for Folignos, it was said, was to be $1,000, of which $500 had already been placed in escrow. Folignos is serving a sentence for a bombing in Kensington in 1924.

Attorney Harrison before his appointment to the parole board was an assistant attorney general, and at one time a candidate for congress from the First district.

The parole board was rocked by a scandal during the administration of Governor Small and several grand juries investigated the situation at that time when it was charged that paroles and pardons were being bartered.

Starter by Board, He says.

Springfield, Ill.—The arrest in Chicago of William Harrison, Negro member of the state pardon board, resulted from an investigation originated by the board itself, W. C. Jones, of Streator, chairman, said tonight.

"Las Monday, P. J. Barry, supervisor of parole, notified us that the Ridarelli family had come to his office in Chicago and charged that money had been obtained from them by Mrs. Katherine Smolik of Chicago, wife of Sigmund Smolik, a parolee, to arrange for the release of William Ridarelli from Joliet penitentiary," said Mr. Jones's statement. "I instructed Mr. Barry to issue a parole violator's warrant for Smolik, investigate the Ridarelli charges, and turn over all the evidence to tSate's Attorney Swanson."—Chicago Tribune, Sunday, January 18.

Doubling of Inhabitants of DePriest's District Jeopardizes His Re-election

Omaha Nebr. News

6-29-31

New First Illinois District Contains 317,500 Persons, as Against 167,000 in Old District—Other Obstacles in Path

New York Age

CHICAGO, June 22 (ANP)—Is Oscar DePriest to be congressman again, or will he be defeated and his place taken by a white man? This question naturally arises when one considers the recent congressional reapportionment which has taken place in Illinois. Although successful efforts were made to prevent a gerrymander of the district that would have destroyed all chances of electing a Negro congressman, the new district reduces instead of increasing the chances.

The old First district from which Mr. DePriset has been elected contained only 167,000 persons and was one of the smallest in the Chicago area. The new First district from which Mr. DePriest must be elected has, according to the census figures of 1930, 317,500 persons.

When Mr. DePriest was first elected, at a time when Republicans were in control throughout the city, he won from a nondescript white man by only 3,000 votes.

In the new First district, however, these can be no great preponderance of Negro votes. Most of the Negroes in Chicago are in this new district, but there are only 234,000 Negroes in the entire city. There are large communities of Negroes outside the First district. If it were granted that 175,000 of the Negroes in Chicago live in the DePriest district, it is apparent that these, subtracted from the 317,500 persons in the district, would leave 142,500 who are white.

The first hurdle for Mr. DePriest in his next fight is expected to come from within his race. Reports persist that Louis B. Anderson, Second ward alderman, desires to top off his career serving his race in Washington.

The second obstacle for Mr. DePriest will be in the form of a solid white vote against him, much more formidable than it has been in the past.

The third obstacle is involved in the change of party complexion in the political affairs of this city. Prior to now the DePriest district voters have been largely Republican because Republicans were in power. But Republicans are no longer in power, and Bill Thompson is gone. If the Negroes get anywhere, it is the concensus of opinion that they must prove their value to the Democrats. Thus it may be expected that there will be many Negro votes, formerly Republican, which expedience has turned Democratic.

Sponsors Law

Defender

HARRIS B. GAINES

Former assistant state's attorney of Cook county and member of the Illinois general assembly, whose bill limiting the power of Chicago municipal court judges became a law Friday, July 10, when it was signed by Governor Emmerson.

DEPRIEST SAY PERRY HOWARD WAS ADVISOR

Afro-American

Name of Claude Huston, G.O.P. Chairman also Mentioned.

10-17-31

MOVE TO GO ON

Baltimore, Md.

Clarence Darrow Announced as a Speaker.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Perry W. Howard, national committeeman from Mississippi, advised Congressman Oscar DePriest that he should not accept White House reception invitations any more, a letter written recently by the Congressman and made public in the AFRO-AMERICAN this week, reveals.

The statement with reference t Howard was made when Congressma DePriest's attention was called to th announcement that Howard, Louis E Anderson, John T. Risher and other contemplated a conference whicl would get behind thecandidacy of Anderson for the seat now held by DePriest in Congress.

The congressman stated that he had no intentions of deserting the cause of the non-partisan conventio called to meet in December. Despite what enemies might say or do, he said, "I think this convention is the proper method for getting our complaints before the people and shall go along with the program."

Recalls Proposition

It was Perry Howard, he recalled, who came to him with the proposition that he stay away from White House receptions.

Howard claimed, Mr. DePriest says, that he represented the chairman of he Republican National Committee who at the time was Mr. Claude Huston of Tennessee. "My attitude is best understood by the fact, said the congressman, that I have been to White House receptions since." He aid he did not propose to sacrifice he rights of members of Congress to atisfy the prejudiced feelings of any individual member of the Republican party or any individual personlly or other organization.

Sure to Succeed

Congressman DePriest stated that he was sure the meeting scheduled to convene in Washington on December nd was sure to succeed. He expressed his opinion that the "powers that be" would rather that it would not be held. Between 60 and 0 delegates, he said, had accepted he invitation to the call, and others re coming in. A program committee comprising Kelly Miller, Bishop Jones nd Carl J. Murphy, is preparing a program and the body will formulate public statement to be issued to he people setting forth its policies nd objectives at the meeting.

Dissatisfaction

In his call for the meeting made some time ago, Congressman DePriest stated that his travels about the country had revealed to him a deep-seated dissatisfaction among all classes of colored people throughout the land. The masses, he said, are expecting the leaders to appeal for justice and definite relief.

Believing that the time was ripe for action, he invited a group of representative leaders to Washington in June for the purpose of formulating certain definite measures to be urged upon the President, the Congress and all political parties. It was at this meeting that plans for the non-partisan nation-wide convention were made.

HOWARD DENIES HE IS OPPOSING OSCAR DEPRIEST

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In a letter to Congressman Oscar DePriest dated September 12, Perry W. Howard denied his new G.O.P. conference plans to oppose his re-election.

Mr. Howard's letter follows:

I hasten to correct an erroneous impression in the Press. It makes it appear that the purpose of a proposed Republican Conference is to oppose your reelection to Congress.

This is to advise that nothing is further from the fact, as the said conference was not proposed with any reference whatever to your seat or any other Congressional seat, but a Conference of Colored Republicans who will insist upon certain things being done within the party and thereby setting the Republican party in order.

Notwithstanding your unkind feeling in an expression towards me down in my State by you recently, I want to keep the record straight.

A letter from Robert H. Lucas executive director of the Republican National Committee, to S. D. Redmond was also made public September 15. It reads:

Mr. S. D. Redmond,
121 Farish Street,
Jackson, Mississippi.

Dear Mr. Redmond:

An article from the Southern Register based on my letter of August 31st to you has been called to my attention. This article purporting to be based on statements made by you attempts to use the contents of my letter for an attack upon Mr. Perry W. Howard. This is unfair to both Mr. Howard and to me.

Mr. Howard has been very active in behalf of the Republican Party of Mississippi. He has given much time and energy in the service of the party throughout the country. He has made persistent efforts in patronage matters for recognition of deserving party workers in your state.

Patronage is not usually handled through the Committee headquarters. Except in rare instances that is usually done by direct contact of party leaders with the department in which the appointment is to be made. For this reason very few instances affecting Mississippi have come to my attention. But Mr. Howard has expressed to me many times his deep interest in securing proper recognition for Republicans of his state.

Mr. Howard has always spoken to me very highly of you and in as much as I assumed you and he were working in complete harmony I was perhaps not as explicit in my letter of August 31st, as I should have been.

(Signed) ROBERT H. LUCAS,
Executive Director, Republican National Committee.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.
NEWS

SEP 16 1931

NEGROES HEAR SOME TRUTHS

THE negro congressman Oscar DePriest, who has been prone to make some rather wild statements in his adopted home at Chicago, dropped his flam-buoyant attitude while in Atlanta during the past week and made a sensible and constructive talk before the National Negro Baptist Convention.

First, DePriest warned the members of his race against the Communist propaganda that has been spread so lavishly in the South in recent months, holding that it was a "gigantic conspiracy" to deprive the negro of the right to make a living. He emphasized the fact that the great body of negroes are laborers, dependent upon the white people for jobs, and observed "Let us once get a reputation as opposing those who make it possible for us to make a living, and it is the end of the American negro."

DePriest also made the statement, surprising as coming from him, that the negro is much better off in the South than he is in the North, and this constitutes a rather conclusive answer to some of those organizations and individuals in the North that make a practice of bewailing the lot of the negroes in this section. But it is a fact, for there is no greater social tragedy in America today than confronts tens of thousands of the colored race who were tempted in times past to leave the South and concentrate in the great cities of the North.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
DEMOCRAT

OCT 11 1931

Negro Congressman in Warning Against 'Reds'

Camden, Oct. 10.—(Special.)—Many negroes from all parts of Arkansas were here last night to hear Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Illinois, who spoke under auspices of St. James A. M. E. church here.

DePriest warned negroes against Communism and "Reds". He praised relations existing in Camden between the races.

He said the way to remedy lynching was to mould public sentiment against it, and not by laws could this be accomplished.

Negroes everywhere should organize against Communism and radicals, DePriest said. He praised the present form of the United States government and told the negroes to vote for the best men in city and state affairs and to abide by the laws.

Office Holding.

Gary Councilman Hurt In Auto Crash

Recorder

GARY, Ind., Sept. 4.—Wilbur J Hardaway, city councilman and a companion, John A. Robinson secretary of the I. P. O. E. of W., were injured, Robinson seriously in a crash early Tuesday morning.

Robinson, who suffered possible internal injuries sustained a badly wrenched back. Councilman Hardaway received bruises and cuts. Their automobile crashed into a street car.

Bailey Made Special Asst. Atty. General of Indiana

Defender

Chicago, Ill

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 9.—Attorney R. L. Bailey, one of the best known lawyers in Indiana and the central West, has been appointed special assistant attorney general of the state of Indiana, the appointment being effective as of Oct. 1. Mr. Bailey thus becomes the first man of Color to occupy such a position in the Hoosier commonwealth. He has assumed his office and been regularly assigned to appeals and other cases.

10-10-31

The appointment was made through the influence of James M. Ogden, attorney general of the state. Mr. Ogden, who is an ex-president of the state bar association, a Harvard law graduate and an instructor in the Indiana College of Law, where he taught Bailey, is a man who has demonstrated his belief in fair play for Negroes on many occasions.

Mr. Bailey has been active in many cases in the state. He has been attorney for the Educational Aid society and the National Postal alliance for many years; fought the Indianapolis and Gary school segregation cases, the Kennedy extradition case for the N. A. A. C. P., and has had wide and varied experience in noteworthy criminal cases. Recently he was appointed receiver for the Citizen's Life Insurance company. He is married and has two children. The state administration as well as Mr. Bailey are Republicans.

R. L. BAILEY MADE SPECIAL ASST. ATTORNEY GENERAL OF INDIANA

Lawyer and Leader

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—(ANP)—Attorney R. L. Bailey, one of the best known lawyers in Indiana and the central west, has been appointed special assistant attorney general of the State of Indiana. The appointment became effective October 1st. Mr. Bailey thus becomes the first man of color to occupy such a position in the Hoosier commonwealth. He has assumed his office and been regularly assigned to appeals and other cases.

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Norfolk, Va.

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Political - 1931

Kansas

Ogeice Holding

TRIBUNE

Great Bend, Kans.

MAR 9 - 1931

About Kansas Legislators

(By A. L. BELL)

GRANT WAGGONER

Grant Waggoner of Cherokee county was born on a farm in Montgomery county, Ill., May 29, 1888. He attended school, "did" chores and performed farm labor until he was seventeen years old. There is, perhaps, no better lesson to be learned from chores, those tasks that must be performed daily and at specified times. Chores form the fundamental training of executives and men of large affairs.

Grant's high school work was done in the academic department of Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill. At the age of twenty he was graduated from the law department of Grant University at Chatanooga, Tenn. At the time of reaching his majority he was admitted to the bar at Tulsa, Okla., in 1909, where he engaged in the practice of law for three years. In 1912 he opened a law office at Baxter Springs, Kansas, and has been practicing law at that place since that time.

In 1918 Mr. Waggoner married Miss Ruth Barnes, a music teacher of Baxter Springs. They have two children, Grant, jr., aged ten and May Jane seven years old. Mr. Waggoner is a World War veteran and at the time of his discharge was sergeant major in the judge advocates department. He served four years as city attorney of Baxter Springs, and was a member of the house of representatives in 1915, 1923 and 1929. So the work was not new to him when he returned for the present session. In 1923 Mr. Waggoner vigorously opposed the report of the commission to codify the Kansas statutes particularly the sections relating to the issuing of municipal bonds. At the special session of the legislature in 1923, called after the supreme court had declared the soldiers' compensation act inoperative, it was Mr. Waggoner who wrote from the floor the amendments that were accepted by the house and senate and approved by the governor and which made the act operative.

Mr. Waggoner is never dull. He is a forceful speaker. He practices the advice of a famous orator, "The first three sentences of a speech are what count." He not only is clean cut in his speech, but he puts an unusual amount of fire and vigor into what he has to say. He fights hard but never hits a foul blow. Win or lose he comes out of the contest smiling and already anticipating the next round. All the world likes a "square shooter."

His opposition to the committee's report in 1929 was not made to cripple the bill, but was an honest endeavor to give to the state a better road law. He is particularly interested in such constructive legislation as will prevent higher taxes, if it does not lower them. He views with suspicion reform legislation that creates new boards under the guise of lowering taxes.

Mr. Waggoner has sponsored the following legislation at the 1931 session: Consolidation of departments or bureaus; retention of power of government by local units of government.

He voted for the capital punishment measure and farm corporation bills.

He is opposed to any income tax measure that does not apply proceeds to offset local taxes.

He was appointed a member of the school book investigating commission created at this session.

Committee assignments: Chairman fee and salaries, member banks and banking, judiciary, mines and mining.

FRED M. HARRIS

A valuable addition to the personnel of the state senate was made in 1928 in the election of Fred M. Harris of Franklin county. He is a banker and a lawyer and signally successful in both. He was born in Franklin county in 1876. His father, J. P. Harris was a pioneer of Kansas having settled in Franklin county in 1859. He was a veteran of the Civil war. He was a man of tremendous energies, his chief activities embraced farming and banking. For years he was president of the Peoples National bank of Ottawa.

Senator Harris is a graduate of the Ottawa high school, attended Ottawa university and was graduated from the Kansas university law school with the class of 1898. Admitted to the bar in that year he formed a partnership for the practice of law with Judge Benson, now deceased. This partnership was dissolved ten years later when Judge Benson became a justice of the state supreme court and later was appointed U. S. senator to fill out the unexpired term of J. R. Burton. Senator Harris is engaged in the general practice of civil law. He served the city of Ottawa as city attorney for four years, was mayor three years and has been attorney for the A. T. & S. F. railway twenty-six years. Senator Harris has for many years been active in civic affairs. His state wide acquaintance began in 1903 when he responded to the toast, "Kansas" at the Kansas Day banquet in 1903. He is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the state. He is a director and vice-president of the Peoples National bank of Ottawa, a director of the state bank of Rantoul, director of the state bank of LeLoup. He is also interested in agriculture, operating a farm of 320 acres ten miles north of Ottawa and has a one-third interest in 880 acres in Coffey county.

In 1911 Senator Harris married Miss Helen James of Ottawa, whose parents were pioneers of Franklin county. To them have been born two children, Frederick who is a student in the Ottawa high school and Sally Jane who attends the elementary school.

Senator Harris was chairman of the pre-session tax council held in Topeka in 1928, and is chairman of the committee on assessment and taxation in the senate.

W. E. ARCHER

Senator W. E. Archer of Hiawatha was born in MacDonough, Illinois, in 1874. In 1886 his parents and grandparents came to Fort Scott. In doing a man's work, being employed on a farm in Brown county during the summer and attending school at Fort Scott in the winter months. In his early teens the senator began 1898 he was graduated from the old normal school at Fort Scott. Then we find him teaching a country school in Brown county and all the while reading law, either in the privacy of his room or in the office of Means and Smith at Horton. In 1898 he was admitted to the bar and he became junior member of the law firm of Means and Archer. He has always liked politics, and we find him clerk of the district court for four years, a member of the house of representatives during the sessions of 1905 and 1907. County attorney for Brown county for six years, in the house of representatives during the sessions of 1923 and 1925, and in 1928 he was elected senator from the first district. While he was county attorney he moved his residence from Horton to Hiawatha.

In 1898 the senator married Miss Leda Zimmerman of Brown county. They have two daughters and one son—Ethel, a graduate of State Teachers' College at Emporia, now teaching in the junior college at Hiawatha; Inez, a graduate of Baker University, teaching at Sabetha; and John, a graduate of Baker University and in the employ of the Seymour Packing Co. at Topeka.

Senator Archer has been president of the Kansas Day Club, in fact state republican clubs would not be complete without the membership of W. E. Archer. The road to ease, comfort and success is often a tortuous one, particularly for a poor lad who has experienced more of deprivation than of comfort. But in the rough winding path he learns that there are 100 cents in a dollar and 60 minutes in an hour, a truth that cannot be imparted by instruction, but only learned through experience.

DR. W. M. BLOUNT

Dr. W. M. Blount is the first Negro to sit in the Kansas legislature for forty years. In 1889 a colored preacher by the name of Fairfax was representative from Chautauqua county. Dr. Blount was born on a farm near Luftin, Texas, in 1883. He graduated from the high school at Terrell, Texas, and did his pre-medic work in Walden University at Nashville, Tenn. He graduated from the medical school in that city in 1908. For four years after graduation he practiced medicine in Oklahoma City. From 1912 to 1921 he was engaged in practice in Texas, and since 1921 has been practicing in Kansas City, Kan. He was married in 1909 and has one daughter.

This is Dr. Blount's first political office, and in fact he has little taste for politics, except, as he says, "It affords me an opportunity to help bring about a better understanding between the races. As is the case too frequently neither race understands the other. Then politics touches all of our social and economic problems. Through organization we can develop leadership, and through leadership my people can be led into paths of decency and wholesome conditions through industry and thrift. It seems to me that both races should be willing to give and take. I think I am right when I say that no people regardless of race or creed can ever be wholly free except as they earn it. Liberty must be earned. It is a waste of effort to thrust it upon any one unworthy of it."

Dr. Blount is a member of the following committees: Cities of the first class, education, hygiene and public health, county lines and county seats.

Political - 1931

Office Holding.

Liberia

MINISTER, WIFE SAIL TUESDAY FOR LIBERIA

Afro-American
1-17-31

C. Mitchell, 3d Marylander to Serve in West Africa

Baltimore, Md.

FETED BY CONSUL

Bishop Davis to Join Couple Abroad

Charles E. Mitchel, minister and consul-general to Liberia, and Mrs. Mitchell sailed from New York Tuesday aboard the Leviathan en route to Monrovia.

They have a suite of two rooms and bath on D Deck with a third room for Mr. Mitchell's valet.

They will be joined in London within the next two weeks by Bishop Monroe H. Davis, of Baltimore, A.M.E. bishop of West Africa, and the three will make the trip from Liverpool to Monrovia via an Elder Dempster steamer.

While in London, they will take the Pasteur treatments and vaccinations to secure immunity to small pox, yellow fever, and malaria, which may require ten days.

Travelers to Monrovia have been much disturbed by warnings from the British Bank of West Africa, which recently discontinued a Liberian bank because sanitary conditions in the capital were said to be intolerable.

The report stated that two valuable assistants were lost through yellow fever, and efforts to have the government remedy the deplorably unhygienic conditions were unavailable. The bank denied closing its branch for business reasons.

The bank officials stated:

"Heaps of refuse are allowed to accumulate all over the town (Monrovia). There was a collection of such disease-breeding rubbish quite close to the premises of the bank. The bank officials, being unable to induce the authorities to remove this, set some men on to clear it away, but the operations were stopped by the local officials."

William T. Francis, U.S. Minister, whom Mr. Mitchell succeeds, died of yellow fever in Monrovia two years ago.

At State Department

Minister Mitchell spent some time last week at the State Department in Washington, conferring with Secretary Stimson, Assistant Secretaries William R. Castle, Jr., and Theodore Marriner, going over the official correspondence with the Liberian government and the commission's slavery report.

In Baltimore

Thursday, he came to Baltimore and was the guest at a reception tendered by Dr. Ernest Lyon, Liberian consul-general, and Mrs. Lyon, at their home on N. Carey Street.

Bishop A. L. Gaines and Mrs. Gaines, Bishop Monroe H. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Rev. C. Y. Trigg, Willard W. Allen, the Rev. John T. Colbert, Carl Murphy, George Watty, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Waters, Jr., and Mrs. Frances Turner White were among those invited to meet the new minister.

Mayor Broening was among the party of a dozen or more who went to Mt. Royal Station to see the Mitchells leave for Akron, Ohio, where a conference with the Firestones was scheduled.

Third Marylander

Mr. Mitchell is the third Marylander to hold the post of minister to Liberia. The other two were Henry Highland Garnett and Dr. Ernest Lyon.

Like Mr. Garnett, Mr. Mitchell recalled that he also had but one leg, the other having been lost in service during the Spanish-American War.

Mr. Mitchell was born in St. Michaels, Md. As a boy he was reared in the home of the great Frederick Douglass. He was for years business manager of West Virginia State College.

Mrs. Mitchell is a traveler and lecturer and has made several African tours.

More Pay, More Power

CHARLES E. MITCHELL, U.S. Minister to Liberia, whose pay was increased last week from $5,000 to $10,000 a year. This week President Hoover asked that he be promoted in rank from Minister Resident and Consul General to Minister Plenipotentiary. This is one step lower than ambassador, the highest U.S. foreign service rank.

Afro-American
1-24-31

Baltimore, Md.

NEW MINISTER TO LIBERIA.

In its news columns, conspicuously displayed on its first page, the Baltimore Afro-American disclosed the momentous fact that the new Minister to Liberia had a third room reserved on the steamship Leviathan for Mr. Mitchell's valet. This will probably distinguish Mr. Mitchell as the first American minister to the West African republic to burden himself with so important a factotum as an appendage of his official dignity. The article in which this revelation occurred read in part as follows:

> Charles E. Mitchell, Minister and Consul-General to Liberia, and Mrs. Mitchell sailed from New York Tuesday aboard the Leviathan en route to Monrovia.
>
> They have a suite of two rooms and bath on D Deck, with a third room for Mr. Mitchell's valet.
>
> They will be joined in London within the next two weeks by Bishop Monroe H. Davis of Baltimore, A. M. E. Bishop of West Africa, and the three will make the trip from Liverpool to Monrovia via an Elder Dempster steamer.
>
> While in London, they will take the Pasteur treatments and vaccinations to secure immunity to small pox, yellow fever, and malaria, which may require ten days.

It will also be noted that Mr. Mitchell is not neglecting any precautionary measures against tropical diseases in preparing to take up his duties at the Liberian capital, where it is stated upon the authority of British bank officials, that the sanitary conditions were intolerable. Perhaps in place of a valet a medical aid might have been a better investment for the new minister. However, Mr. Mitchell is probably the best judge as to his personal requirements along those lines.

The Afro-American classes Mr. Mitchell as the third Marylander to occupy the post of Minister to Liberia, the other two from that state being Dr. Henry Highland Garnett, who was credited to New York State, and Dr. Ernest Lyon, now the Liberian Consul General at Baltimore. Other members of the race who served at this post and returned to tell the tale were John H. Smythe, Charles H. J. Taylor, Ezekiel E. Smith and a few others whose names have escaped. Among those who died in office were William T. Francis of Minnesota, James L. Curtis of New York, Dr. William D. Crum of South Carolina, and Thomas McCoy from Indiana. Dr. Joseph W. Price of North Carolina once declined to accept the post, as did the late Walter Cohen of Louisiana. Fred R. Moore of New York was appointed as Minister to Liberia by President Taft in the last days of his term of office and confirmed by the Senate, but he resigned without leaving for his post.

It takes the stuff of which heroes are made to accept the post of Minister to Liberia, but Mr. Mitchell is probably the first of the group to assume the task of proving himself a hero to his valet.

The old adage which says that no man is a hero to his valet, was set at nought in the case of President Roosevelt, whose valet wrote a book to disprove the same. Let us hope that Minister Mitchell may prove equally fortunate.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
1-15-31

SAILS—United States Minister to Liberia Charles Mitchell of West Virginia, who sailed Tuesday at noon on the S. S. Leviathan for Africa from New York city. He carries an important message from the state department against slavery to the Liberians.

NEW AIDE GOES TO MITCHELL IN LIBERIA

Afro-American

WASHINGTON, D. C. — William Hunt, foreign service officer of Class VII ($4,000), now stationed at St. Michael, has been asigned under date of January 7, to Monrovia, Liberia, as as consul and second secretary of the American legation under Charles E. Mitchell. 2-7-31

Mr. Hunt is senior member of colored persons in the diplomatic service. Baltimore Md.

His official biography reads:

Born in Nashville, Tenn., June 28, 1869; home New York City; educated at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Massachusetts, and at Williams College, Williamstown, was employed for a time and later as clerk in the American Consulate at Tamatave; appointed Vice Consul at Tamatave March 20, 1899; Consul, August 23, 1901; Consul at St. Etienne, November 1, 1906; Consul of class eight by act approved February 5, 1915; appointed Consul of class six, June 4, 1920; Foreign Service Officer of class seven, July 1, 1924; assigned to Guadeloupe, December 10, 1926; to St. Michael, September 25, 1929; married.

Mr. Hunt will proceed from St. Michael to Monrovia and succeed Samuel Reber, Jr., formerly charge d' affaires and third secretary of the legation. Mr. Reber is now on his way to America.

Washington Man Gets High Post In Liberia

Washington Star 2-27-31

Word has just been received here that William George, a Washington man, has been promoted from Consul clerk to Vice Consul at Monrovia, capital of Liberia.

DURANT, OKLA.
DEMOCRAT

FEB 28 1931

U. S. MINISTER TO LIBERIA SAYS HE IS BEING WELL TREATED

By VIRGIL PINKLEY
United Press Staff Correspondent

LONDON, Feb. 23. (UP).—Charles E. Mitchell, United States Minister to Liberia, told the United Press during an interview at the Belgravia Hotel that he is now receiving excellent treatment in London despite the fact that a number of hotels preferred not to admit him and his wife because they are colored.

The United Press understands that 36 leading hotels in London have a ban against colored people and that many of these hotels refused Mitchell admission.

"I find most English people are not against colored people," Mitchell said.

"Hotels probably raise an objection against colored people and refuse to admit them because some groups have adopted an unwise, boisterous attitude. This conduct makes it difficult for the next colored person who asks to be treated decently to secure accomodations."

When asked about the difficulties encountered recently by Paul Robeson, Mitchell replied, "I fail to understand why my friend Paul Robeson should receive abuse because of his race. I enjoyed tea with my wife at the Savoy several days after our arrival in London. I have attended the House of Commons, enjoyed witnessing a number of theaters, and we plan visits to Oxford and Stratford-on-Avon."

The post of United States Minister of Liberia is the first diplomatic one to be held by Mitchell. During Coolidge's administration he served on several commissions and was a member of the mission to the Virgin Islands.

For the past 26 years Mitchell has been comptroller of the College and Institute of West Virginia, located about eight miles from Charleston.

Both Mitchell and his wife have traveled a great deal. Mrs. Mitchell was educated in Munich, Germany, and speaks German and French fluently.

Asked what he thought about his new work and the hot climate of Liberia, he replied, "I believe I know my race. The work will be most interesting, especially since the League of Nations is now taking such a keen interest in Liberia."

The management of the Belgravia Hotel, located in Grosvenor Gardens and only a few paces from the United States Embassy and Victoria Station, praised Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell as "fine people, soft spoken and neatly dressed. Their dress and manner is decidedly conservative and we are glad to have them as residents of the hotel."

Mitchell, Minister to Liberia, Withholds State Credentials

Defender 9-26-31

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—(CNS)—Seven men of our Race now comprise the total list of those who are engaged in the foreign service of the United States, inquiry at the state department here revealed this week. Of this number, one, Charles E. Mitchell, is an accredited minister; four are career men, with the rank of consul, and two are noncareer men with the rank of vice consul. A career man is one who does not hold office at the will of any political party. Chicago Bee

These seven men are scattered in all parts of the globe as the accredited envoys of the government. By rank the highest position held by a Race man is that of minister to Liberia, held by Mr. Mitchell, whose home is West Virginia. Mr. Mitchell is now in Liberia, but has not presented his credentials to the Liberian government, having been instructed not to by this government until the situation with respect to slavery is settled by the present Barclay government.

The oldest foreign officer in point of service is James G. Carter, whose birthplace is Brunswick, Ga., was formerly consul at Tamatave, Madagascar. Next in service is William H. Hunt, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., consul and secretary to the legation at Monrovia, Liberia. Mr. Hunt was formerly consul and secretary to the legation at Monrovia, Liberia. Mr. Hunt was formerly consul at St. Etienne, France. William J. Yerby of Chicago, is now consul at Nantes, France. Prior to this assignment he was consul at Dakar, West Africa. The only other consul of the seven is Clifton R. Wharton of Baltimore, who is now stationed at Las Palmas in the Canary islands. Mr. Wharton was formerly at Monrovia. These four just mentioned are career men.

In addition to these, two young men are listed by the state department as vice consuls and clerks to the legation. They are William C. George of Washington, stationed at Monrovia, and Carleton A. Wall of New Jersey, now stationed at Nantes, France.

Office Holding.

HOW WALTER COHEN WAS ABLE TO FIGHT G. O. P. LILY-WHITES

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—A story of personal loyalty to a man and political interest in the Race was revealed at the recent meeting of the stockholders of the People's Industrial Life Insurance company, of which the late Walter L. Cohen was president.

Walter L. Cohen Jr., son of the late president and founder of the company, was a candidate for the presidency of the company. Hon. B. V. Baranco of Baton Rouge, a former vice president, who succeeded the late political leader as president upon Mr. Comen's death, was elected president, and Mrs. Antoine Cohen and Bingamon J. Cohen, widow and son of the founder of the insurance company, were elected directors.

In declining to elect young Cohen to the presidency to succeed his father, it was disclosed that the stockholders of the company had made their investments primarily to form a business from which the late Walter L. Cohen could obtain sufficient income to permit him to continue the fight within the Republican party of the state and prohibit the faction advocating lily-white control from taking possession. During the years when the People's was growing from a small concern to a company with an income of $300,000 per year, able to pay its president $12,000 per year, the stockholders had not insisted on receiving any dividends.

At the annual meeting, it is said, the stockholders voiced their opinion that they sohuld now receive some returns on their investments and that the direction of the company should be placed in the hands of trained men, accustomed to handling large affairs, rather than to bestow a position on the son as a mark of honor to the man whose memory the stockholders revered.

B. V. Baranco, elected president of company, is district grand master of the G. U. O. O. F. and deputy grand master of the national organization of Odd Fellows. Dr. J. S. Clark, president of Southern university, was elected vice president of the company, and Haidel J. Christophe, who was developed from an office boy to secretary-treasurer of the company by Mr. Cohen, was re-elected to his position.

The stockholders elected as the board of directors, B. V. Baranco, Arthur P. Bedou, H. J. Christophe, John Albert, Mrs. Antonia M. Cohen, Bnigamon J. Cohen, Victor F. Collins, John L. Diaz, Arnold L. Dufauchard, George Guidry, T. J. Johnson, Octave Lilly, Dr. J. H. Lowery, E. O. Moss, Peter S. Tibbs, Hazelwood Townsend, Dr. J. S. Clark, George S. Weeks, Adrian Giullmet and Mrs. Deborah Guidry. Mrs. Margot Cohen-Farrell, a daughter of the deceased president, who backed her brother for the presidency, and Walter L. Cohen Jr., though inheriting a part of the Cohen insurance stock and being employees of the company, were not elected to the board of directors.

According to an inventory filed in Judge Hugh C. Cage's division of the civil district court, the appraised value of the gross estate of the late insurance official and comptroller of customs is $32,024.26. Included in the estate are the Cohen homestead, 1617 N. Miro St.; the building occupied by the insurance company, 2320 Dumaine St., and notes showing loans to many political figures and personal friends.

Political - 1931

Louisiana

Office Holdings.

Names Lily-White to Fill Position Left Vacant by Cohen

December 1-10-31

Chicago-Tee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—President Hoover on Monday sent to the senate the nomination of Charles C. Cantrell, white, of Louisiana, to be comptroller of customs at New Orleans, La., to succeed Walter L. Cohen, who died recently while holding the office.

According to his confidants, Mr. Cohen came here shortly before his death after he had received a letter from Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, advising him that the president had under consideration the appointment of a successor to him, and he was giving him this information in order that he might resign rather than be removed.

He made engagements with Vice President Charles Curtis and Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the Republican National committee, and came here to see them. Upon his arrival here he was in such a weakened condition that he was taken to the Whitelaw hotel and put to bed. He was not able to keep his appointments. John T. Risher saw Vice President Curtis for him. Mr. Lucas and David W. Mulvane, Republican national committeeman for Kansas, visited him at his hotel. When they saw his condition they advised him not to resign, but to go back home and take things easy. Cohen's death followed his return to New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—With the indorsement of the executive committee of the regular Republican state central committee and the backing of the leaders of the Cohen organization, Hon. B. V. Baranco of Baton Rouge, La., has taken the lead in the contest to have the vacancy caused by the death of the late Walter L. Cohen filled by a Race man.

Two of the local aspirants for the comptrollership of customs have withdrawn in favor of Mr. Baranco for the first filled by a Race man under every Republican administration, except one, since the days of President Grant.

After the funeral of Mr. Cohen on Tuesday, Dec. 30, State Chairman J. Stuart Thompson, white, of Lake Charles, called a special meeting of the Republican executive committee in this city and after a discussion of the situation, Mr. Baranco was endorsed without a dissenting vote. Since the committee meeting the East Baton Rouge and Ascension Republican parish committees have met and passed resolutions likewise indorsing Baranco.

Chief lieutenant of Walter Cohen in all of his hard-fought battles for the past 20 years, Mr. Baranco was last week made president of the People's Industrial Life Insurance company, of which he was vice president during the life of Mr. Cohen.

With the announcement that Dr. J. D. Hardin, president of the New Orleans Federation of Civic leagues, and James Lewis Jr., member of the Orleans parish committee for the Fourth ward, had withdrawn in favor of Mr. Baranco, the Baton Rouge man has obtained the support of all the Cohen followers among the whites who have committed themselves, including J. Stuart Thompson, chairman of the regular Republican state central committee; Gus Oertling, former Republican candidate for congress; Mrs. James F. Perrin, delegate to the Kansas City convention, and Paul Marshall, a recent contestant in the local Republican primary.

Mr. Baranco has served as chairman of the Republican organization in the Sixth Congressional district for 20 years and since 1928 as secretary of the Republican State Central committee, succeeding the lamented Cohen.

In 1928 when National Committeeman Emile Kuntz broke with his maker, Walter L. Cohen, Mr. Baranco was a delegate to the Kansas City convention on the Cohen delegation. With Dr. J. H. Lowery of Donaldsonville he was enjoined by the Kuntz faction from serving as a member of the state central committee, but both the lower and state supreme courts decided in favor of Baranco and Lowery. The latter, who was seated with Cohen in the contest hearings, is one of the Baranco backers for the comptrollership.

Well and favorably known in fraternal circles of the state and nation, Mr. Baranco is state grand master of District Lodge No. 21, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, for 15 years. Four years ago he was elected national deputy grand master of the order at the Baltimore "B. M. C.," having previously served since 1916 as one of the grand directors.

Having been active in Republican politics for 30 years, Mr. Baranco enjoys a more intimate acquaintance with the leaders of the Republican party throughout the country than perhaps any man of both races in Louisiana politics.

Charles Cantrell, a young white reporter, is being backed for the Cohen post by the lily white organization.

TASK FACES C. MITCHELL AS HE SAILS FOR LIBERIA

Argus

1-16-31

St. Louis, Mo.

Must Handle Situation as U. S. Demands Unequivocal Reply on Demand that Reported Slavery Practices in Country be Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15—Charles E. Mitchell, former West Virginia State College official, will sail for his newly appointed post as U. S. Minister to Liberia this week, with outlooks for a stormy beginning in his new office. A delicate situation now exists between the United States and the West African country due to slavery practices exposed in the country by an investigation committee from the League of Nations, which included Mr. Charles Johnson of Fisk University.

U. S. Threatens Break

Following the exposure of slavery by the committee, Secretary of State Stimson sent Liberia's government an ultimatum that it should abolish slavery or face a possible break with the United States. Since then Liberia has cabled the United States three notes but has failed to satisfy the department that it intends to correct the conditions.

Meanwhile Mr. Mitchell has gone over State Department records and received instructions from President Hoover and Secretary Stimson.

Stimson's first message was sent Libria December 3 following the revelations of conditions there by the international commission on Liberia Slavery.

All Are Unsatisfactory

The United States replied to each of the notes, advising that the proposals they contained would not satisfy America.

The first note resulted in the resignation of President Edwin King and Vice President Yancy. Liberia replied to this note December 5, thanking the United States for the frank tenor of its note and proposing partial compliance.

On December 8 the State Department sent another note advising the new President, C. D. B. Barclay, that the Liberian note did not meet the consideration required by America for maintenance of friendly relations. This drew from Liberia another note on December 24, advising that certain measures to correct the situation had been taken.

Accepted In Principle

Again, on December 27th, the United States advised Liberia its promises were not satisfactory. The latest note from Liberia was sent January 6th.

In this, Barclay said his government accepted the recommendation of the Liberian commission on slavery in principle. This message has not been acknowledged.

Gonzales, La., Weekly
Saturday, January 10, 1931

REMOVED AT LAST—

Walter Cohen, negro politician, is dead. After many attempts he is at last removed from office, and it took death to do it.

His ter mas comptroller of customs in New Orleans expired two years ago, but because of political reasons no one was appointed to succeed him, so he just stayed on.

When President Hoover was inaugurated he told the south he would appoint no negroes to office, and so far we know of none he did appoint. but he did not give Cohen's job to a white man, he just didn't appoint anyone.

We have been hoping for a Democratic president, and southerner preferred, for a long time so we would not have to put up with a negro in a job way above station any negro should hold in the South. Maybe some day our dreams will come true.

However we are glad that even if the Republicans will not of their own volition remove the negro office holder from the South, we have another means of egress, the face of God. Our next hope is that some white man has enough pull to get the job instead of another negro republican.—Slidell Sun.

Lily White Gets Cohen's Post In N. O.

N. Y. Age

1-17-31

Washington, D. C.—On Monday January 5, President Herbert Hoover ignored the regular Republican State Central Committee's endorsement of B. V. Baranco of Baton Rouge, La., and named Charles C. Cantrell, a lily white Republican, as Comptroller of Customs at New Orleans, to succeed the late Walter L. Cohen. Cantrell was backed by the lily whites.

Baranco had been Cohen's right hand man for the past twenty years, and was a strong factor in all their fights against lily whiteism. He was vice-president of the People's Industrial Life Insurance Co., of which Mr. Cohen was president, and succeeded to the presidency on Mr. Cohen's death.

WHITE REPORTER GIVEN COHEN'S JOB

Reporter

New Orleans, La., Jan. 14.—(By A. N. P.)—Charles C. Cantrell of the staff of The Times Picayune, has been appointed comptroller of the customs of this city and district, succeeding the late Walter L. Cohen. No consideration was given the colored applicants for the position, despite the fact that the votes of the Negroes in this section are responsible for the appearance of Republicans on the electoral tickets in the south. The white Republicans of Louisiana consist solely of the officeholders and their wives.

HOOVER NAMES WHITE MAN FOR COHEN'S PLACE

Afro-American

1-24-31

Baltimore, Md.

President had Advised Cohen He Would be Ousted Soon

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Hoover on Monday

sent to the Senate the nomination of Charles C. Cantrell, white, of Louisiana, to be comptroller of customs at New Orleans, La., to succeed Walter L. Cohen, who died recently while holding the office.

According to his confidants, Mr. Cohen came here shortly before his death after he had received a letter from Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, advising him that the President had under consideration the appointment of a successor to him and he was giving him this information in order that he might resign rather than be removed.

He made engagements with Vice-President Charles Curtis, and Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the Republican National Committee, and came here to see them. Upon his arrival here, he was in such a weakened condition that he was taken to the Whitelaw Hotel and put to bed. He was not able to keep his appointments. John T. Risher saw Vice-President Curtis for him. Mr. Lucas and David W. Mulvane, Republican national committeeman for Kansas, visited him at his hotel. When they saw his condition they advised him not to resign, but to go back home and take things easy.

He was kept here three or four days in order that he might recover from the effects of his trip here. He was under the care here of Dr. Henry W. Freeman.

In his last interview he stated that he would see those who wanted him to resign "in hell first."

Ernest Lee Jahncke, assistant secretary of the Navy, is said to have been urging the President to remove him from office.

THE PASSING OF COHEN.

The death of Walter Cohen, Comptroller of Customs, of the post of New Orleans, marks the end of a political epoch in the political history of the Negro race. Mr. Cohen's appointment came out of due season, and his lingering tenure was but a survival of a bygone regime. It was entirely out of line with the established policy and purpose of the lily white program which the Grand Old Party has adopted. His remains were scarcely cold when his white successor's name, already agreed upon, was sent to the Senate. Indeed, several weeks before Mr. Cohen's death, Secretary Mellon advised his resignation, as his successor was about to be appointed. Upon the information, he rushed to the Capital from his sick bed, and was assured of a brief respite, if not for long. Immediately after his return home thereupon he died. Thus endeth an important chapter in the political history of the Negro race.

Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur sought out distinguished colored men and appointed them to high office in recognition of the race as a whole. Bassett, Douglass, Langston and Williams were sent to Hayti, not because they represented any particular constituency, but as representatives of the race at large. They did not attain any particular standing in the party management of any state; they headed no political organizations; but were held up as exemplars and exponents of the possibilities of the race. Then Negroes rose to high placement in the political regime of the Southern States under the reconstruction experiment. This gave them national prominence and preferment after the experiment had come to an end. Bruce Lynch and Pinchback typify this stage of the story. When they ceased to represent their own state, they posed as representatives of the race. These extra state celebrities might be referred to as political receivers of the colored race. Colored men still tarried in the South as head of state organizations. Hill of Mississippi, Smalls of South Carolina, Pledger and Johnson of Georgia, and Cuney of Texas come to mind in this connection. They functioned most conspicuously in those states where the white Republican contingency was a negligible quantity. Cuney, of Texas, was the last Negro to head up the party in a state where there was any hope of white reenforcement. Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Texas, Alabama, and Arkansas quickly supplanted the Negro in favor of white leadership. Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, where there was a little or no hope of any considerable white following, were left in the hands of the Negro, by grace of Warren Harding. The lily white policy of the Hoover regime swept the black leadership from power in Mississippi. South Carolina and Georgia, with one back hand blow. Cohen only was left. His unyielding loyalty to Curtis at Kansas City was the only thread by which he held his tenuous tenure. Now that he is gone, the old order passeth away and the lily whites regime is the order of the day. Herbert Hoover is a dyed-in-the-wool lily white, but perhaps not more so than any other prominent Republican who is eligible as standard bearer of the party. Negro politics in the South is now passing through the dark ages. No longer are there any colored men of national, or even state-wide, political authority and power.

The scene is now shifted to the North. There the Negro leader, as he wishes himself to be called, has no primary influence. At best he can only be the second lieutenant of the white State boss. His local and limited political control rests upon Negro constituencies, penned up in segregated political units. Most conspicuous among these is Oscar DePriest, who comes to Congress from a black district in Chicago. Other cities with a large Negro contingent will follow suit. Negro aldermen, legislators, judges and magistrates are emerging here and there. The Republican party and its Democratic rival is now seeking the Northern Negro vote, not as a racial entity, but by political divisions—state, county and city.

No longer does the administration at Washington search the country for distinguished and conspicuous colored men to appoint as minister to somewhere, registrar of something, or recorder of something else. The race as a whole has been blocked from the most important posts. Only the ministership to Liberia and the recordership of deeds for the District of Columbia are left to feed the hungry Negro politicians. These posts are now filled by the influence of individual Senators. The race leaders at large, if such there be, have no voice or say in their selection. The political current has for the time, swept aside the Negro's former political leadership, which the passing of Cohen emphasizes upon our attention.

KELLY MILLER.

White Reporter Gets Cohen's Job

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15—(A. N. P.)—Charles C. Cantrell of the staff of the Times Picayune has been appointed comptroller of the customs of this city and district, succeeding the late Walter L. Cohen.

No consideration was given the colored applicants for the position, despite the fact that the votes of the Negroes in this section are respoffrible por the afeparance op the Refublicans on the electoral tickets in the South.

The pwhite Republicans of Louisiana consist solel of the officeholders and their wives.

WHITE REPORTER GIVEN POST LEFT VACANT BY COHEN'S DEATH

NEW ORELEANS, March 6.—Charles C. Cantrell, young white newspaperman, was sworn in office Saturday as comptroller of customs to succeed the late Walter L. Cohen. At the same time Warren Kearny, one of the trustees of Dillard university, was sworn in as collector of customs, and A. C. LaVergne as surveyor of the port of New Orleans. United States Circuit Judge Rufus E. Foster, in administering the oaths, called attention to the fact that though three major federal offices were being filled simultaneously, neither of the new officeholders was displacing anyone. The collectorship was made vacant by the death of the late Emile Kuntz, national Republican committeeman, and the surveyorship has been vacant for a number of years.

Supreme Chancellor S. W. Green, New Orleans, of the Knights of Pythians, and B. V. Baranco, Baton Rouge, grand master of the Louisiana Odd Fellows and deputy grand master of the G. U. O. O. F. national organization, were aspirants for the comptrollership.

Office Holding.

MAYOR JACKSON NAMES DOCTOR TO LANSEY POST

Afro-American
9-12-31
Baltimore, Md.

One of the first indications of how the Jackson administration will deal with the growing Democratic organization in the Fourth Legislative District came this week when it was announced that Dr. Robert W. Jackson had been appointed to fill the post of the Board of City Charities and Welfare held under the Broening administration by T. Wallis Lansey.

Dr. Jackson had the backing of Democratic leaders, it was said.

Good Appointment

Although at the City Hall it was stated that the appointment of Dr. Jackson was made bceause of his special fitness for the place, friends of Mayor Jackson declare that it shows that there will be no backward step in the recognition of colored citizens' place in the life and interest of the city.

The term of T. Wallis Lansey, who was appointed by Mayor Broening, expired recently. Mr. Lansey was praised for time and thought he gave to the city welfare work.

Dr. Jackson, whose connection with Provident Hospital has brought him wide experience and contacts, is expected to have a wide influence in shaping the development of welfare agencies supported by the city during his term of office. While the membership on the board may become merely a perfunctory one, it may also become one of vital activity, it was pointed out.

Dr. Howard Young

It has also been predicted that a man with Democratic backing will replace Dr. Howard Young as a member of the Jail Board when his term expires. Dr. Young is also a Broening appointee.

Speculation is still rife as to the attitude the Mayor will take in the case of the assistant in the office of the City Attorney. The place is now held by Arthur C. Briscoe, who was appointed during the Broening administration. The post has been placed under the civil service rules and this, it is said, may keep the young attorney in the office.

What attitude the new City Solicitor to be apponited soon will take, is also another matter of speculation. The appointment of Dr. Jackson as a member of the Welfare body, however, has made leaders believe that if there is a change, it will be to a good Democrat.

Political - 1931

Office Holding

Michigan

LANSING, MICH
STATE JOURNAL

JAN 7 - 1931

NEW SENATOR SEES NEGRO UNITY VITAL

Sen. George Roxborough, Detroit, Is Honor Guest at Reception Here

Senator Charles A. Roxborough of Detroit, only negro to be elected to the Michigan legislature, addressing guests at a reception and banquet in his honor at Central Temple house Tuesday evening declared that "to obtain due recognition the negro race must stand united in working out its own destiny."

The negro element in America, he said, has no white champion like Lincoln and the only hope of the colored race is co-operative organization in which the negro himself must supply the initiative.

Guests of honor at the banquet included: Gov. Wilber M. Brucker, Mayor-elect Peter Gray, Congressman-elect Seymour Person, W. E. Rouse, secretary of the Ingham County Republican committee, Mrs. Ethel L. Phillips, county register of deeds, and other state, county, and city officials.

Brucker Welcomes Senator

Governor Brucker welcomed Senator Roxborough into the ranks of the Michigan state senate and assured him of co-operation. The governor said that the injection of the ideal of humanity in state administration may be regarded as an opportunity for the negro race.

Hyrland T. Rudd presided at the banquet. He was introduced by G. B. Williams. Senator Roxborough was introduced by the Rev. J. H. Bruce, general chairman in charge of arrangements for the banquet.

Music during the evening included several vocal solos and community singing.

HERE — Ordine H. Toliver, former alderman of Hamtramck, Mich., and composer, in Chicago on business last week.

Political – 1931

Missouri

Office Holdings

Lone Legislator

REP. FRANK CLEGG

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—When the Missouri general assembly convened here for its session, Frank Clegg of St. Louis (city) was the lone colored member. Mr. Clegg had many friends here from St. Louis to see him take office and messages of congratulation came from others. This is the first session in recent years where fewer than two colored men have sat in the assembly. In the last assembly there were three, two from St. Louis and Representative L. Amasa Knox from Kansas City. Mr. Knox and one St. Louis man were defeated in November, but Mr. Clegg won out.

Rep. Clegg stated he did not intend to father any bills as yet, preferring to study matters at first. He is likely to be assigned membership on the judiciary and appropriations committee. He is married and has been a practicing lawyer since 1926, being admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1923.

DEMOCRAT

St. Louis, Mo.

JAN 1 – 1931

E. ST. LOUIS ELECTION COMMISSIONER QUITS

Patrick Flannery Held Post for 32 Years—Named in 1886.

Patrick Flannery, 2318 State street, East St. Louis, will retire today as a member of the East St. Louis Board of Election Commissioners, to which he was appointed on its creation in 1886. He has served thirty-two out of the intervening forty-four years as Democratic member of the board.

"The main thing in holding honest elections is to get good judges and clerks," Mr. Flannery declared yesterday in reviewing his service as an election commissioner. "If the clerk does his or her work properly, no one can change the result afterward very easily.

"The first election we held was the city election when M. M. Stephens was elected Mayor for his first term," Mr. Flannery recalled. "We had only the territory from the river to Tenth street under our control. We had eight voting precincts, two of them south of Broadway. There were only about seven or eight Negro voters at our first election."

The Board of Election Commissioners now has jurisdiction over seventy-seven precincts, reaching east to the bluffs. The ballots cast at Stephen' election totaled 2282. At the Hoover-Smith election of 1928, there were approximately 32,000 votes cast in East St. Louis.

Lone Legislator

Call 1-9-31

REP. FRANK CLEGG

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—When the Missouri general assembly convened here for its session, Frank Clegg of St. Louis (city) was the lone colored member. Mr. Clegg had many friends here from St. Louis to see him take office and messages of congratulation came from others. This is the first session in recent years where fewer than two colored men have sat in the assembly. In the last assembly there were three, two from St. Louis and Representative L. Amasa Knox from Kansas City. Mr. Knox and one St. Louis man were defeated in November, but Mr. Clegg won out.

TWO NEGRO DEMOCRATIC JUDGES

Argus 1-2-31

St. Louis, Mo.

It was quite encouraging to some of us to have in our midst a fortnight ago one of the Negro Democratic judges who took his place on the bench in New York City on January 1.

We say that it was encouraging because some fifty or sixty business and professional men of the race had a chance to see, fraternize and handle a man of their own race who had been elected to a high and honored position by the Democrats. The occasion also served to disabuse the minds of some of those present of the fact that all which is good in politics is wrapped up in Republicans while all that is evil in politics is in the Democrats.

Politics is the science of government. Those who run the governments, local, state, and national, rule the governed. It is therefore essential, if we are to be a part of this government, that we must have a part in the governing bodies. It should make no difference whatever with us which party or ticket carries us over just so long as we get in.

With the present outlook in the state for Democratic victory in 1932 for the nationl and state offices, it is timely and proper for the Negroes of the state to begin to think for themselves. We confess that we see very little hope of advancement under the Republican administration which seems to say, "Just so far shalt thou go and no further." Remember that your vote will be a real factor in determining whether Democrats or Republicans shall rule the state. Therefore, an unusual opportunity is yours as well as a great responsibility.

Rep. Clegg stated he did not intend to father any bills as yet, preferring to study matters at first. He is likely to be assigned membership on the judiciary and appropriations committee. He is married and has been a practicing lawyer since 1926, being admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1923. For twenty-six years he was in the employ of the M. K. T. railroad in various capacities. He is a Texan.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

POST DISPATCH

OCT 3 1931

Police Retain Civil Attorney.

George B. Jones, Negro attorney, has been retained to represent the Police Department in civil actions in Justice of the Peace and other courts. His work will relieve Carroll Harlan, judge advocate of the department, of some of his duties. Jones was formerly an Assistant Circuit Attorney under Howard Sidener.

New Jersey

Political – 1931
Office Holding.

NEW JERSEY COLORED ASSEMBLYMAN TAKES SEAT

Savannah Journal

1-31-31

Savannah, Ga

Trenton, N J., Jan. 28 (CNS)—Dr. F. S. Hargrave began his second term as a member of the legislature from Essex County at the opening of the State Legislature here last week. Hon. George E. Bates, President of the Essex County Republican Organi zation presented Dr. Hargrave with a cash purse in the name of the Colored Republicans of the county. Mr. Bates was also among the speakers at the opening of the legislature sessions.

Political - 1931

New York

Office Holding

Succeeds Paige

Campbell Photo.

HARRY G. BRAGG, Harlem lawyer, who will assume duties tomorrow as deputy attorney general in the Labor Bureau. He succeeds Myles

Bragg Will Start New Legal Duties

Harlem Lawyer Sworn in as Deputy Attorney General Here

Harlem's new deputy attorney general, Harry G. Bragg, who was sworn in Monday, will assume duties here tomorrow in the State Law Department's labor office.

Mr. Bragg, who lives at 580 St. Nicholas avenue, was appointed Friday by Attorney-General John J. Bennett, Jr. He succeeds Myles A. Paige, Republican.

A former Baltimorean educated in the public schools of his home town, Lincoln, Cornell and New York Law School, he became a resident of New York ten years ago.

His candidacy was supported by Ferdinand Q. Morton, civil service commissioner and leader of United Colored Democracy.

Mr. Bragg is the son of the Rev. George F. Bragg, rector of St. James' P. E. Church, Baltimore. He was married six years ago to Miss Lillian Hughes of Baltimore, who is an Oberlin College graduate.

Although holding a position in the law department of the State Tax Commission, Mr. Bragg was associated with John A. Ross, attorney, of 111 John street.

Deputy Aaron Smith Reappointed by Dugg

Age

When William Duggan took off on April 1, 1931, as Collector the Second Internal Revenue D trict of New York, as successor the late Collector Frank K. Bowe one of his first official acts was t appointing of the members of h staff.

4-11-31

Aaron Smith, the only colore field deputy, was immediately reap pointed. He is assigned to cove delinquent taxes in the Wall stree area, the zone he has covered t the past eight years. During hi tenure of office, Deputy Smith ha enforced by levy and lien more tha $8,000,000

New York

He is considered an authority o internal revenue laws, making a spe cial study of distraint, levy and lien procedure.

Mr. Smith is a graduate of How ard University Law School; is a World War Veteran; a member of the New York County Republican organization; an election district leader in the 21st Assembly District; member of the Appomattox Republican Club; president of Abyssinian Community Forum of Abyssinian Baptist Church.

Others reappointed by Collector Duggan, who had formerly served as chief office deputy, were Mrs. Marion Moore Day, Ruth M. Jones, Viola Falmetta, Gladys Overton and James Sullivan.

JAMAICA, N. Y.

QUEENS COUNTY NEWS

MAY 2 1931

NEGRO JUDGE SPEAKS HERE

One of the largest crowds that has ever attended a meeting of the Jamaica Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People gathered at the last meeting to hear Municipal Court Justice James S. Watson, of Manhattan. Mr. Watson and Justice C. C. Toney are the first Negro judges to be elected in New York City.

Earle R. Lightbourne, an old friend and associate of the judge, introduced the guest of honor. He extolled the judge for his advancement to his present office. Siegbert, another friend and associate, stated that Judge Watson was not only a credit to his race but also to the bench.

The municipal court justice spoke on "The Power of the Ballot." He urged the Negro to exercise his franchise by registering and voting. He also praised the work of the Jamaica branch.

George W. A. Murray, vice-president, announced that the membership drive, to be headed by Mrs. Romeo Dougherty, will begin on May 10 and extend until June 10.

Mrs. Eleanor Brinkerhoff, soloist, and Mrs. Capitola Bundick, dramatic reader, entertained. The invocation was pronounced by the Rev. M. L. Harvey.

Cary D. Blue Named Deputy Collector, Internal Revenue

Age

6-6-31

New York

Cary D. Blue, well known real estate broker and Republican Captain of the 28th Election District of the 19th Assembly District, has been appointed a deputy collector of Internal Revenue and assigned to the Third District under Collector Charles W. Anderson. Mr. Blue was sworn in on Monday, June 1, and has been assigned to field duty.

He hs been quite active in social and fraternal circles, being a 32nd degree mason; drill captain of Medina Ttemple of Shriners; past master of Prince Hall Lodge, No. 38, F. and A. Masons; ex-president of the Prince Hall Square Club and president of the Alpha Bowling Club.

New York Has Deputy Attorney-General

Journal

Harry Bragg, Clergyman's Son, Occupies One of City's Most Important Posts. Mrs. Bragg, Childhood Sweetheart of 25 Years Ago.

11-7-31

Harry Graham Bragg, son of an Episcopal clergyman of Baltimore, came to New York fifteen years ago and with the aid of the Tammany leader, Ferdinand Q. Morton, has risen to deputy attorney general of New York in the big state building opposite the Tombs Prison.

His dad wanted him to be a preacher, and he tried a year in a seminary. He liked law better and now his work requires offices in the state building and on John Street, with assistants of both races. His stenographer may be white, but her job is to take dictation; not to figure on the color line. That is the way New York's Democratic organization rewards its voters.

Married Lillian Hughes

Mr. Bragg married a childhood sweetheatr, Miss Lillian Hughes, of Baltimore. Let no man tell him that puppy love doesn't last. It does. The high school kids who once shyly held hands as they walked home from Douglass High School and spooned on the front steps of great buildings in Mt. Vernon Place have been happily wed for a decade and have two children, Lillian, the second, and Harry, Jr., in the apartment at 580 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Childhood Sweethearts

Bring on your advisors to the lovelorn who make fun of first loves, and the Braggs will give them a haughty stare. They fell in love twenty-five years ago when yet in their teens, and, believe it or not, they're still turtle dovish.

Asked for a photograph, Mr. Bragg gave the AFRO the last one in his possession. "I don't need it," he said. "I have the original. I am aware, however, that one who gives his photo to the police department or to the press does well to keep his house in order."

Asked if the photo would show any gray hairs, Mr. Bragg said, "I boast of none, but oh, the arid spots.

"An intimate friend told me the other day that I should be elated that such indifferent hair was fast disappearing as it detracted from a sometimes possible likeness."

HARRY GRAHAM BRAGG
Deputy Attorney General

HOOVER NAMES SON OF W. H. LEWIS ASST. U.S. ATTORNEY IN N. Y.

Wire

11-14-31

Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, (Nov. 11. — CNS—William H. Lewis, Jr., son of Attorney William H. Lewis of Boston, former Harvard gridiron star, republican leader, and himself former Assistant Attorney General of the U. S., was appointed assistant U. S. District Attorney for the Southern district of New York state this week. The latest belated recognition of Negro republicans by Pres. Hoover is reported to have come as a result of the Democratic showing made in the elections in New York last week, when all Harlem went Democratic, and a large portion of the colored voters throughout the state turned up in support of the Democratic candidates.

Young Lewis is 28 years old, and is a graduate of Phillips Exeter academy, Harvard university, and Boston university Law school. He is a member of his father's law firm in Boston, and has taken an active part in ourrity in an effort to off set the version to Pres. Hoover for his politics.

The appointment of Lewis ful- ailure to consider them in his fills part of the prediction that st of appointments.

he Hoover administration had under contemplation the belated recognition of Negro republicans in several section of the

Herman S. Whaley Wins Court Fight For Reinstatement, Superintendent of Harlem Office, State Employment

Supreme Court Orders Peremptory Mandamus Issued for His Immediate Return to Office, With Back Salary for 11 Months

The fight which has been made by Herman S. Whaley, who was deposed as superintendent of the Harlem branch of the Employment Bureau of the State Department of Labor by an order issued July 21, 1930, to win reinstatement was brought to successful conclusion when Justice Phoenix Ingraham, sitting in Part 1 of the Supreme Court, First Judicial District, handed down an order directing that a peremptory mandamus be issued in favor of Mr. Whaley.

In his plea to the courts, Mr. Whaley, through his attorney, Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley of 206 Broadway, charged that his dismissal was arbitrary and unjustifiable.

Charged With Incompetency

Mr. Whaley was charged by Mrs. Rrances Perkins, State Industrial Commissioner, in a letter signed by Deputy Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews, with "general incompetency in the management of the Harlem branch of the employment bureau," specifying that he had "failed to investigate and answer the inquiries of a fellow employee concerning her pay checks." A second charge was that Whaley "by acting as a co-indorser on two notes given to one not connected in any way with the labor department constituted conduct unfitting an employee of the state and tended to discredit the Department of Labor."

Another specification citing "another discreditable action" on part of Whaley was that he attempted to impugn the honesty of a complainant."

In the opinion of Justice Ingraham, published in the New York Law Journal of June 18, it was said of the first charge: "We perceive that the facts stated (in the charges) as constituting the offense do not amount to any such offense." As to the second charge, that of acting as co-indorser, is characterized as "fanciful and unsubstantial." The reference to impugning the honesty of a complainant was declared to be "not of sufficient importance to justify" dismissal.

No Wrongdoing Charged

Continuing, Justice Ingraham said: "It is to be noted that the defendants (State Labor Department) have not charged the relator (Whaley) with any wrongdoing in connection with the checks in question, nor do they state in their return that he was guilty of any wrongful act in connection therewith.

"The motion to sustain the objection and to strike out the return is accordingly granted, and the realtor is entitled to a peremptory order of mandamus."

Mr. Whaley had been granted an alternative writ of mandamus on September 22, 1930, and this was upheld by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in an order signed by Justice Edgar S. K. Merrell, which said: "The allegations of the petition herein, if true, certainly show that the petitioner was unjustly discharged and require his reinstatement to the office from which he was removed."

Must Be Reinstated

When communicated with by phone on Monday morning, Mr. Whaley said that his attorney, Mrs. Whaley, would go into court that day and have the peremptory order of mandumus signed, after which, he said, his reinstatement would follow. The reinstatement would carry with it full salary for the nearly eleven months that he has been out of office. A failure on part of the Industrial Commissioner to obey the court order would bring them to face contempt of court charges.

Attempts to get in touch with Commissioner Andrews were not successful, his secretary stating that he was engaged in conferences that would keep him busy all day.

The present superintendent of the Harlem branch employment bureau is Mrs. Carita Owens Roane, formerly with the Dunbar Gardens Apartments, who was appointed from a civil service list following her winning eligibility through examination. Mrs. Roane qualified for the position of superintendent on employment bureaus under the State Department of Labor, and was assigned to this post following the removal of Mr. Whaley. It is supposed that with the reinstatement of Mr. Whaley, the Department will assign her to some other office for duty.

NEW YORK SUN

JUN 22 1931

Negro Takes Position As Aid to U. S. Attorney

George H. Beaubian of Hempstead, L. I., a Negro, was sworn in today by Percy G. B. Gilkes, clerk of the Federal Court in Brooklyn, as an assistant United States Attorney. He was assigned by United States Attorney Ameli to the civil division.

Beaubian was educated in the Freeport and Hempstead schools and was graduated from Columbia University and Brooklyn Law School.

HERMAN S. WHALEY MUST GET POSITION BACK, COURT RULES

Was Discharged From Job as Superintendent of State Employment Agency—Wife Waged Legal Battle for Him

Herman S. Whaley, former superintendent of the Harlem office of the State Department of Labor, from which he was summarily dismissed August 15, 1930, by the order of Miss Francis Perkins, industrial commissioner, must be reinstated, according to the decision handed down by Judge Phoenix Ingraham in the Supreme Court Thursday.

This decision follows the action brought against Miss Perkins and her assistant, Elmer F. Andrews, by Mr. Whaley through his wife, Ruth Whitehead Whaley, 206 Broadway, his counsel of record and sole attorney.

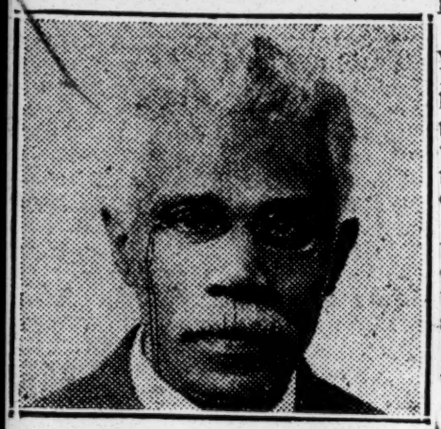
Mrs. Whaley was upheld by Justices Edgar S. Merrill and Ernest Hammer in the Appellate division in her motion demanding that Miss Perkins reinstate her husband or prove the charge of "lack of general efficiency" on which he was dismissed. This right is afforded every civil service employee dismissed on any charge, Mrs. Whaley contended. That the charges were insufficient, unsubstantiated and false was the unanimous opinion of the eleven judges before whom she argued.

According to Mrs. Whaley, her husband is entitled to nearly a year's salary extending over the period since he was dismissed.

In an interview with Elmer F. Andrews, assistant commissioner of the State Department of Labor, and Joseph A. McLaughlin, assistant attorney general of New York State, who defended both Miss Perkins and Mr. Andrews in the case, the opinion was expressed that though the Labor Commission had acted as it thought best for the welfare of the Harlem branch in dismissing Mr. Whaley, it would abide by the decision of the court. An appeal may be made, however.

As this is the first case of its kind neither would say anything as to what would be the status of the branch's present head, Mrs. Carita V. Owens-Roane, who was appointed to succeed Mr. Whaley after she topped the civil service list in a competitive examination. The assistant commissioner, Mr. Andrews, said, however, that since she was a civil service employee she would have to be taken care of should Mr. Whaley regain the position which he held for seven years prior to his dismissal.

ON RETIRED LIST



JEROME B. PETERSON

Jerome B. Peterson Retires From Federal Service After 27 Years

With the close of September, Jerome B. Peterson was retired from the Federal service after nearly twenty-seven years experience in various positions. His first service for Uncle Sam was as United States Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, to which he was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1904.

He spent a year there, while President Castro was the ruler of that country, but missed any revolution or a possible conflict with the United States. After a little over a year, he resigned because the expense of bringing up a family abroad proved greater than the salary then paid at that post.

A few months later, he was appointed by Collector Anderson as a deputy collector of Internal Revenue in the cashier's division of the Second District of New York. In 1916, he was selected by the Collector to take charge of the Division of Porto Rico, to fill an emerency, and remained at San Juan for three years. During this period, he collected over a million and a half dollars in taxes on cigars and cigarettes shipped to the United States.

Being superseded by a new appointee, he returned to New York, receiving the thanks of the new Collector for his efficient service, and a transfer to the gaugers' division. During the War he served under the Customs' service in the inspection of alcohol sent abroad for munitions. Later he was assigned to duty in New York and New Jersey in verifying the inventories of liquor dealers under the various war tax acts.

With the coming of Prohibition, he was assigned to warehouse duty on the permissive end, having to do with the release and taxation of liquor for medicinal use, serving under the Prohibition Bureau and Bureau of Industrial Alcohol.

At the Pennsylvania Distillery warehouse in Brooklyn, where Mr. Peterson had been assigned for the last few years, the officers and employees of the warehouse, together with his associates in the service, presented him with a handsome traveling bag as a mark of their esteem.

Mr. Peterson has been connected with The New York Age in various capacities since its founding. For the past ten years he has been its chief editorial writer.

U. S. CONSUL RETIRES AFTER COLORF'L CAREER

New York—(CNS)—Jerome B. Peterson retired form the government service here last week after 27 years of continuous mployment in the employ of the Federal government. His career is marked by a number of colorful incidents. He was first connected with the United States goverr ment as consul to Puerta Cabello, Venezuela, to which post he was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1904. Resigning from this post after a year, he returned to New York where he was named a deputy collector of internal revenue. His services in New York was interrupted 3 years abroad to fill an emergen position as collector of revenue at San Juan, ,Porto Rico. He returned to New York and up until the time of his retirement was connected with the Department of Internal Revenue in New York. Mr. Peterson is well known in New York as a writer, having for a number of years served on the staff of the New York Age. He was a partner of the late T. Thomas Fortune, founder of that paper. He has two children, Dorothy Randolph Peterson, a teacher in the local school system here and Sidney Peterson, now interning at Harlem Hospital.

Widow in Yonkers Succeeds Husband

Public Works Head Drops Rules in Recognition of Mate's Service

A widow succeeded to the position once held by her husband, Monday, when Mrs. Emma J. Adams, 24 Wood place, became a member of the superinendent's staff at Yonkers City Hall by appointment of Public Works Commissioner William Colquhoun.

Mr. Adams, one of the oldest employees of the city in point of service, died suddenly Thursday. He was widely known by city officials and other frequent visitors to City Hall, and was recognized as a valuable and faithful servant of the municipality.

It was in recognition of his long service, Commissioner Colquhoun said, that Mrs. Adams was appointed over a number of other applicants, including several whites, to the post held by her late husband for so long a period.

"I felt, under the circumstances, that it would be only fair to appoint Mrs. Adams to the vacant post," Commissioner Colquhoun said. "She has a family to support, and is entitled to first consideration over all others."

Mr. Adams' position was civil service, and carried a salary of $1,750 a year. Since his original appointment, however, members of the cleaning staff are not carried as civil service employees, but are paid a flat wage of $5.50 a day. Mrs. Adams' appointment became effective Monday, when she took over her new duties.

William Lewis Jr. Gets U. S. Position

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—(CNS).—William H. Lewis Jr. was appointed today assistant United States district attorney for the southern district of New York, with offices in New York city. He is the son of William H. Lewis of Boston, former assistant attorney general of the United States.

The new Hoover appointee is 28 years old. He is married. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., and attended the public schools there. He was prepared for college in France and at Phillips Exeter academy and was graduated from Harvard university in 1926 and from Boston university law school in 1930. The young attorney has practiced law in Boston in the firm of his father. Mr. Lewis is a nationally known Republican leader and a famous Harvard football player of other years.

LEWIS APPOINTMENT CAUGHT G.O.P. ASLEEP

WASHINGTON. (Special)—Republican leaders were caught "flatfooted" here, also in New York and in Boston, when an unknown vacancy at New York for a special assistant to the U.S. attorney general, was filled by appointment of William H. Lewis Jr., son of the great Boston lawyer, former assistant attorney general, generally conceded the foremost federal court trial lawyer in New England.

Young Mr. Lewis was associated with his father's law firm at the time of his assignment to New York City.

Republican leaders are famed for somnolence. An Episcopal clergyman stepped from his altar in Cambridge over to the state tax department at Boston, and a year later the white governor of Massachusetts appointed another colored man to the banking department. In neither instance did the leaders learn of it until everybody read about them in the daily newspapers.

Political - 1931

Office Holdings

New York

A Judge Mounts Bench in New York

Judge Charles E. Toney, one of the two Negro judges of the municipal court in New York, is shown at the left receiving congratulations from Judge John J. Sullivan last Friday morning immediately after mounting the bench. Mrs. Toney is in the center. —Campbell Photo.

NEW YORK — The two colored judges of the municipal court who were elected last November, formally took office last week-end and are now sitting on cases.

Judge Charles E. Toney (shown above) was inducted into office at 11 o'clock Friday morning, January 2. Judge James E. Watson was inducted into office Monday morning, January 5. Both were elected on the democratic ticket. 1-9-31

President-Justice Timothy A. Leary conducted the ceremony of induction for both new judges. Justice Watson is sitting in the Tenth district, the new courtroom of which is located in a floor of the northeast corner of 125th street and Fifth avenue. Judge Toney is sitting in Part IV of the First district, 146 Grand street, for two weeks and from there he will go to Part II of the Fourth district where he will sit until March. The new judges will rotate about New York City and will hear cases in the world-famous Wall street financial district.

President-Justice Leary said Watson and Toney will not serve the city as Negro justices, but will administer justice wherever they are needed, regardless of the color of the litigants.

Alys H. Lyons, 1864 Seventh ave-

has been appointed court stenographer for Judge Toney, while Ruth [illegible]ne, 127 West 133d street, will serve in that capacity for Judge Watson. The appointment of both women was made from the civil service lists. They are said to be the first female court stenographers.

Joseph Brown, 166 West 121st St., has been appointed clerk of the Tenth District court, to serve under Justice-elect Watson. Brown's deputy clerk will be Edward Knoll jr., 134 West 134th street. Both are democratic election district captains of the Nineteenth Assembly district and members of the Cayuga Democratic club.

BRONX HOME NEWS

JAN 3 1931

First Colored Municipal Court Judge Inducted With Impressive Ceremony

Characterized as probably one of the most remarkable occasions in the history of the United States, the induction of Charles E. Toney as the first colored municipal court justice in the city was solemnized yesterday amid a large gathering of the new justice's well-wishers and friends in Washington Heights Municipal Court.

Members of the judiciary were among the speakers who praised Justice Toney and traced the development of the civil rights of the colored race since the Civil War. Harlem's colored civic leaders expressed their satisfaction with the election of Justice Toney.

Following the invocation by Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, Municipal Court Justice John J. Sullivan formally welcomed Justice Toney into the ranks of the Municipal Court judiciary.

Sees Rise of Colored People

Justice David C. Lewis saw in the elevation of Toney to the bench the rise of the colored race from an inferior position among the city's population.

Justice Toney was introduced by Civil Service Commr. Ferdinand Q. Morton, Harlem Democratic leader.

In a brief address, Justice Toney said that his election "sharply accents the fact that New York City is the only place in America where all men and women, regardless of race, color or creed, receive equal treatment in the courts and other departments of the City government."

He pledged himself to "the right[illegible]ous and fair administration of justice without fear or favor."

Justice Toney and his Harlem colleague, Municipal Court Justice-elect James S. Watson, also colored, who will be inducted in Washington Heights Municipal Court on Monday, defeated their Republican opponents, former Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers and former Alderman John C. Hawkins, in the November elections.

Justice Toney is a graduate of Syracuse University and was admitted to the bar in 1904. He is the oldest practising attorney of his race in New York State. During the World War he served as an officer with the old 15th Regiment. He has never held public office.

Among the colored Harlemites who spoke at the induction of Justice Toney were Edward A. Johnson, the first colored assemblyman; Andrew Robinson, known as "the oldest living distinguished colored Democrat"; Lewis T. Wright, police surgeon, and Cornelius McDougall. McDougall presented Justice Toney with a gavel as a token of appreciation from his friends.

BRONX HOME NEWS

JAN 5 1931

Colored Aide May Keep Job at 85

Possessed of a remarkable memory for faces, names and titles, Eddie Augustus, 85-year-old colored attendant in the office of Secretary of State Stimson, may be permitted to retain the position he has held for 59 years. Under ordinary circumstances he would be forced to retire because of his age but a bill will be introduced in Congress to permit him to continue his service. Representative Fish, of New York, will sponsor the bill.

New York

Political - 1931

Office Holdings

A Judge Mounts Bench in New York

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-:- Judges Mount Municipal Bench

Amsterdam News
1-7-31
New York, N.Y.

Justice James S. Watson Mrs. Watson Ferdinand Q. Morton

Campbell Photos.

Justice Charles E. Toney Mrs. Toney Justice John J. Sullivan

New York politicians made good on at least two of their promises by electing two colored men to judgeships in Harlem. Photo shows Justice John J. Sullivan (white) congratulating Judge Charles E. Toney as he hands him the gavel. In the center is shown Mrs. Toney. Judge Toney was one of the two colored judges elected last fall to serve in the newly created tenth municipal district.

Harlem Greets its First "His Honor"

Afro-American — 1-10-31
Baltimore, Md.

Political - 1931
Office Holdings
New York

Two Former Southerners Participate In Induction of First Negro Judges

Age 1-10-31

Two eminent white men, formerly from the South, joined in the induction of James S. Watson as one of the two Negro judges of the new Tenth District Municipal Court.

Judge Watson was sworn in Wednesday afternoon of last week by Judge William Harmon Black of the New York Supreme Court, a former resident of Atlanta, Ga. Before swearing in Judge Watson, Judge Black made a brief address of welcome and called attention to the fact that he, a Southerner, had the honor of inducting into office the first Negro to the judiciary of New York State.

Then on Monday morning, when Judge Watson was formerly inducted into office at the 7th District Court, George Gordon Battle, famous lawyer and also a Southerner, sent a letter of regret at not being able to attend the exercises, and at the same time praised Judge Watson's qualifications in the highest terms.

Judge John J. Sullivan of the 7th District presided at these exercises. Felicitations were brought the new judge by Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan of the 21st District; Miss Annie Matthews former registar of New York County; Andrew M. Robinson, real estate broker and veteran Negro Democrat; Judge Louis Abrams of the 7th District; Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton; Mrs. Bessye J. Bearden, newspaper woman; Justice Myron Sulzberg, also of the Municipal Court; former Judge John J. Rooney; the Rev. John Howard Johnson, vicar of St. Martin's P. E. Chapel; John E. Nail, real estate broker, who represented Republican friends; Sydney T. Christian, who represented young lawyers who had taken their clerkship under Mr. Watson; Benjamin Greenspan, former assistant Corporation Counsel; Demerald Williams, who presented the new judge with a gavel, a gift from the Harlem Lawyer's Association; and Dr. Lucien M. Brown, who represented the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Judge Watson made a fitting responce and said that he would at all times try and live up to the many fine things that had been said about him.

Court Personnel

The staff of the new Tenth Municipal Court, which is located at 125th street and Fifth avenue, is equally divided between white and colored. The chief clerk is Louis Richwald, a white man, who comes from the 17th district. Cornelius Hughes, who has been in the Borough President's office for a number of years is deputy clerk. Joseph ("Blondy") Brown and Mrs. M. Hughes are also clerks. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Brown are colored, and come from the 21st and 19th districts, respectively.

The two court stenographers are colored and they were selected from the Civil Service list. They are Alys Hope Lyons and Ruth Green, and will receive a salary of $3,000 per year.

Judge Toney has a colored secretary, but Judge Watson's secretary is George Weeks of the 21st District, a whiteman.

Incidentally, Judges Watson and Toney are now the highest paid office holders among the Negro group in the United States. They each receive a salary of $12,000 annually with an extra allowance of $3,000 annually for their secretaries. They were elected for a term of ten years

Judge Toney Inducted In Municipal Court

Impressive ceremonies marked the induction into office of Justice Charles E. Toney, the first Negro to sit in the Municipal Court of New York City, at the Seventh District Court, West 151st street, on Friday morning, January 2.

The Seventh District Court was crowded with friends of Judge Toney, and the space around the judge's rostrum was banked with flowers.

Justice John J. Sullivan of the Seventh District opened the exercises and introduced Elmer Carter, editor of Opportunity Magazine, who acted as master of ceremonies. The invocation was offered by the Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church.

The first speaker was Andrew M. Robinson, real estate broker, who recalled the early days of the United Colored Democracy in Harlem, and told of the struggles that organization had in its early days in winning public support. He paid a special tribute to the late Chief Edward E. Lee, head of the United Colored Democracy, and to the late Richard Croker and Charles F. Murphy, heads of Tammany Hall.

Justice David C. Lewis, also of the 7th District Municipal Court, was the next speaker and he extended his congratulations on behalf of himself and other members of the judiciary.

Former Assemblymna E. A. Johnson represented the Republican friends present and extended his personal congratulations and expressed confidence in the ability of both Judge Watson and Judge Toney to make good. He said that Harlem would benefit by the election of these two judges, and he was happy to see this day.

Dr. Louis T. Wright, police surgeon and secretary of the medical board of Harlem Hospital, brought the congratulations of Harlem physicians

Cornelius McDougald, former assistant District Attorney, brought his personal congratulations and presented Judge Toney with a silver-mounted gavel, the gift of a group of personal friends.

Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton was the last speaker, and he began his remarks by reminding Judge Toney of the fact that he was not a Negro judge but just a judge and would be required to pass on the merits of cases of both white and colored litigants. Mr. Morton also thanked the friends present for the support given the successful judges.

Judge Toney responded and declared that he intended to administer justice fairly to all who came before him. He began work on Friday afternoon in the First District.

Judge Toney's secretary is Leslie T. Turner of 304 West 151st street, a graduate of Hampton Institute, who has been a resident of New York for the past eight years. Mr. Turner's wife was recently appointed a public health nurse in Queens.

NEW YORK HERALD

Negro Justice Among 3 Taking Oath of Office

JAN 1 - 1931

JAN 1 - 1931

Recently-Elected Municipal Court Judges Are Sworn In at Special Ceremonies

Induction of recently elected judges to serve in the various courts in New York City started yesterday when several took the oath of office as Municipal Court Justices. Among those sworn in yesterday, who will take office tomorrow, was James S. Watson, first Negro jurist here. Other new judges will take office Monday with the opening of the January term of court.

Supreme Court Justice William Harman Black presided at the installation of Justice Watson, who was born and educated in the West Indies. He and Charles Tomey, another Negro, were elected to the Municipal Court bench on the Democratic ticket. Municipal Court Justice Abraham Harawitz, who took part in the ceremony, said that Justice Black, who came to New York from Atlanta, had "a unique distinction" in administering the oath. Justice Watson is forty-eight years old, married and has had a law office at 240 Broadway for twelve years.

Among others inducted formally yesterday were Municipal Court Justices John M. Lewis and Charles A. Curtin, sworn in at the Hall of Records by Surrogate John P. O'Brien, who spoke briefly, as did Corporate Counsel Arthur J. W. Hilly.

Among induction ceremonies scheduled tomorrow are those for Jehial M. Roeder and Pelham St. George Bissell of the 9th District, who will be sworn in at 624 Madison Avenue at 9 a. m. They are the only Republicans elected to the municipal court bench at the last election.

Borough President Julius Miller of Manhattan will go on the Supreme Court bench for the first time Monday at the county courthouse. "There will be no speeches," Mr. Miller said last night. He was the building committee chairman for the new building. The other 1st District justices, John F. Carew and Bernard L. Shientag, already were serving as temporary appointees when they were elected.

Among others to take office Monday are Associate Justice Cuthbert W. Pound of the Court of Appeals; Supreme Court Justices Richard H. Mitchell, George W. Mullan, of the 1st District, New York and the Bronx; and James C. Cropsey, of the 2d District, comprising Kings, Nassau, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk counties.

Adelbert P. Rich, Associate Justice of the Appellate Division in the 2d Judicial District, retired from the Supreme Court bench yesterday. He attained the seventy-year age limit last March 16, after serving thirty years on the bench.

NEW YORK NEWS

(NEWS photo)

GOOD MORNING, JUDGE!—James S. Watson, first colored judge in history of city, was sworn into office before Judge Black at County Court house building yesterday. He is shown with Mrs. Watson just after the ceremony. Judge Watson takes office officially today—New Year's day.

NEW YORK TIMES

JAN 6 - 1931

JUSTICE WATSON INDUCTED.

300 Leaders in Harlem Civic Life at Municipal Court Ceremony.

Justice James S. Watson, one of two Negroes elected to the bench of the Municipal Court, was inducted yesterday in ceremonies before more than 300 persons, most of them of his own race, at the court house of the Seventh District, 447 West 151st Street. Many persons prominent in Harlem political and civic activities were present.

Justice John Sullivan, who presided, said the election of Mr. Watson, a Negro, was a momentous event in the history of New York State and extolled him as a man who won success through merit and achievement. Many floral tributes were before the bench and a gavel was presented to Justice Watson by the Harlem Lawyers' Association.

TWO NEW JUDGES

(Photo by Campbell)

Judge James S. Watson, right, congratulates Judge Chas. E. Toney after the induction ceremonies conducted by Justice John J. Sullivan at the Magistrates Court, 455 West 151st street, New York City, on Jaunary 2, 1931.

Both Justices were elected on the Democratic ticket last fall in Harlem and will preside at the newly created Tenth District Court.

BRONX, N. Y.
NORTH SIDE NEWS

JAN 4 1931

FEDERAL JOBS FOR NEGROES

Writing from Washington to the New York Times, Kelly Miller, a negro, charges that "in these later years" there is persistent and open discrimination against members of his race who seek civil service position after successfully passing the examinations. In part he says:

"While the letter of the law may be technically kept the spirit is ruthlessly violated, so far as the colored applicant is concerned. He may take the civil service examination and pass with the highest overage, but he finds the door slammed in his face when it comes to appointment. Applicants are identified by photographs. The slightest show of pigment would defeat an Einstein should he report for assignment. Under the regulations three names must be certified to the appointing officer. If all three happened to be colored, still some device would be found to frustrate their hopes. Instances are on record where the photograph has failed to reveal racial identitfy, but as soon as this was discovered the applicant was openly or artfully refused appointment. The government invites all citizens to open competition for civil service positions, but cheats the colored applicant out of the fruits of competitive success."

The editor of the New York Times adds to this complaining letter the following note indicating that colored aspirants have had better luck "in these later years" than formerly: "According to a report issued by the Department of Labor, 51,882 Negroes were on the Federal payroll on June 30, 1928, with salaries aggregating $64,483,133. The corresponding figures for 1910 were 22,540 and $12,456,760."

NEW YORK JOURNAL
Bronx Section

JAN 2 - 1931

FIRST OF RACE ON BENCH

Photo by Evening Journal Staff Photographer.

Judge James J. Watson, one of the first two Negroes on the bench in the history of the city, is shown being sworn in at Criminal Courts Building by Judge William Harmon Black, of Georgia. Judge Abraham Horowitz is at right.

Ohio.

Political - 1931

Office Holdings - 1

COURIER

Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAN 8 - 1931

"PLAINDEALER" AGAINST FLEMING

"THE CLEVELAND PLAINDEALER," a newspaper published in Cleveland, Ohio, has thrown an editorial spasm because someone has asked the Governor of Ohio to extend executive clemency to Tom Fleming former alderman of Cleveland and now serving a sentence in the Ohio State Penitentiary at Columbus. "The Plaindealer" is afraid some politicians will persuade the Governor to grant Tom Fleming a pardon.

The attitude of "The Plaindealer" is interesting, if we remember correctly the history of Tom Fleming's case. We believe that it was "The Plaindealer" that furnished two reporters to assist in building up the case against Tom Fleming. If we are not mistaken, it was the testimony of "Plaindealer" reporters that was used in rebuttal at Fleming's trial. These reporters had faced Fleming before the trial, if we are not mistaken, and asked him something about a check bearing Fleming's signature; and at the trial these reporters took the stand and testified concerning certain conversations they said they had with Fleming. It is perfectly natural, then, that the editorial department of "The Plaindealer" is not anxious to see the testimony of two reporters overruled by the executive clemency of the Governor.

But another interesting feature about the editorials is the statement that the Governor of Ohio owes nothing to the people who are asking executive clemency for Fleming. Are we to conclude that "The Plaindealer" opposes executive clemency because the petitioners are not of the same political faith as the Governor? Are we to conclude that "The Plaindealer" reserves for the Governor the right to extend clemency only to people who are in the same political organization as the Governor? Or finally, are we to suspect that "The Plaindealer" does not believe that Governor Myers Y. Cooper should exercise clemency toward a Negro because the Negroes of Ohio saw fit to vote for Democratic candidates at the last election?

It is hardly expected that the Governor of Ohio will pardon Tom Fleming, but we certainly hope his refusal to extend executive clemency will not be based upon the attitude of the editorial department of "The Cleveland Plaindealer."

Political-1931

Ohio

Office Holding.

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AIDS WORKERS—Councilman W. S. Vaughn, Youngstown, Ohio, who was successful in getting the traction company to lower the street car rates to aid the working people.

ONLY COLORED WOMAN RURAL MAIL CARRIER IN U. S.

Lowest Bidder of 150, Miss Helen B. Gibson Wins Contract For Four Years at $1,778.78 Per Year. Covers 140 Miles Each Day

MARIETTA, Ohio. (SPL)—Carrying a star mail route may be a profitable venture for some, but to Helen B. Gibson, of Sharpsburg, near Marietta, it will not only be profitable, but also experience, she declared after being awarded a contract for mail delivery twice a day over the Marietta and Cutler route.

Miss Gibson, a graduate of Bartlett High School, in Washington county, is 24 years old. There may be other women star route carriers, but Helen claims the distinction of being the only colored woman rural mail carrier in the United States.

The colored rural mail woman bid $1,778.78 annually for a four-year period and competed against cloes to 150 others who sought the route. It happened to be that while Helen was the low bidder of the route, she also had good bondsmen and the government awarded her the contract.

Earns Money

"I felt a woman could make money by carrying mail just as easy as a man, and besides, there was a lot of experience," Helen says, citing the cases of some white women who are carrying mail for Uncle Sam and appear to be satisfied.

Her contract calls for direct delivery service to about 40 patrons or rural mail delivery to 40 boxes along the Marietta-Cutler route and six stops to country post offices for pouch and mail delivery. Two round trips each day, except Sundays and holidays must be made. She began delivery on July 1 of this year and her auto makes an average of 140 miles daily.

Prior to taking the job in Uncle Sam's service, Helen was a nurse. Helen has a substitute carrier—Beulah, aged 18, her sister.

When Helen was awarded the rural contract in Marietta, she became the only woman in Washington county in many years to carry mail and was the second in the history of the local office. Mrs. Cynthia Bradfield, of Marietta, was the first woman in the United States to be honored by her sex as a rural carrier of mail.

Had Star Route

Mrs. Bradfield, a sister of a Civil War veteran, William Hildebrand, of Marietta, got her position from the Government to carry mail between Marietta and New Matamoras. She had bid the mail route line so cheap that she lost money, and there was a chance of her bondsmen taking her property because she could not fulfill the contract.

At that time M. M. Rose was postmaster of Marietta. He took the matter up with the late Congressman Henry C. VanVorhis and obtained a release of contract for the widow without further loss. She had the star route for a term of four years. Her brother, William Hildebrand, was the driver over the famous old stage route from Wheeling-Marietta-Zanesville, delivering mail for the U. S. Government.

CLEVELAND'S COLORED COUNCILMEN!

The Union

Denounced By Hon. Harry C. Smith, Father of Ohio's Anti-Lynching Law, and Editor of "The Gazette."

9-3-31

Cleveland, O., Aug. 19, '31.

Wendell Phillips Dabney,
Editor, "The Union," Cincinnati, O.

Confrere

Dear Confrere:—Your request for a short article on "The Blossom Triplets," Cleveland's Afro-American councilmen, Atty. Clayborne George, Atty. Lawrence O. Payne and Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, is herewith complied with:

Dudley S. Blossom, (white), director of safety of Cleveland for about six years past, with his then superior officer, City Manager Wm. R. Hopkins, arbitrarily refused our internes practice in the Cleveland City hospital and our girls entrance to the school for nursing at the hospital. Every other class, group or race of people in this city was accorded the rights or privileges mentioned in the foregoing sentence.

When Rev. Horace C. Bailey, for more than twenty years one of our leading ministers in this community, took his motherless granddaughter, a graduate of our local public schools, to said Blossom in an effort to secure her admission to the nurse's training school at the City hospital, he was curtly and coarsely told by Director Blossom that

"No Negro boy or girl would be allowed to train in the City hospital as long as he was director of public safety."

Two years ago this fall when we were struggling to elect Messrs. George, Payne and Bundy, Dr. Bailey, night after night from the public rostrums of the third and fourth districts openly repeated the insulting Blossom statement and demanded the director's ousting as well as that of the then City Manager Wm. R. Hopkins. The writer, "The Blossom Triplets" and all other speakers in the third and fourth councilmanic districts made the same demand.

Payne and Bundy reside in the third district and George in the fourth district. They pledged their constituents, night after night during the campaign, to "do all in their power to help oust both Hopkins and Blossom." They were elected on that pledge and early in last year, soon after the oust-[illegible]opkins, broke their pledge and [illegible] in the reappointment of [illegible] of Welfare Dudley S. Blos-[illegible], amazing, astonis[illegible]ng and disgusting every loyal member of the race in this community as well as others.

As members of Cleveland's City Council, they have failed absolutely to cause the removal of the unfair prejudices, against our people only, in the various city departments. In spite of the fact that their three votes have been the balance of power in Cleveland's City Council for more than a year and a half, scores of our young men and women who have won positions in civil service examinations have failed to secure them as a direct result of this failure upon the part of "The Blossom Triplets." Apparently, they have been too intent upon looking after their own personal interests to do their full duty to their constituents of color and the rest of the people of this community.

This letter is already too long and, if not, would surely be so if any time permitted me to enumerate the other score or more failures of "The Blossom Triplets" which have arrayed against them all the loyal and aggressive members of the race in this community. Payne, George and Bundy will be defeated in November. Two or more Afro-American candidates are opposing each of them. And in January next it will be good riddance to "The Blossom Triplets."

The editor of "The Union" will recall that it took more than three years to get our internes and student-nurses into the Cleveland City hospital. This was accomplished the first of last year and was the result of a fight lead by "THE GAZETTE" with the assistance of the late Geo. A. Myers of this city and Councilman F. W. Walz (dem.) who introduced the resolution in the Cleveland City Council the first of last year, fully opening that institution to our people in common with all others of this community.

Yours for the race,

HARRY C. SMITH,
Editor, "The Gazette."

Office Holding.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURE THREATENS COLORED MEMBERS OF HOUSE

Harrisburg, Pa.—(C. N. S.)—If the re-appointment bill which is now before the Pennsylvania House of legislature passes at this term, the city of Philadelphia will lose its two colored members of the House by the next session of that body. The reapportionment of the districts from which the representatives now come would be constituted of wards made up almost entirely of whites. The condition would prevent the election of a colored man. The two colored representatives are William Fuller and Samuel B. Hart.

Walter Tucker of Pittsburg, the only colored legislatures representative from that section of the State will retain his position as far as the measure is concerned as colored supporters have rallied to his cause.

Virginia
8

Political - 1931
Office Holding:

West Va. Legislator Wins Signal Victories

N.Y. Age

Charleston, W. Va.—Delegate Stewart A. Calhoun of McDowell County, the only Negro representative in the West Virginia Legislature, won two brilliant victories in the House of Delegates this week when the house was considering the amendments of the Taxation and finance committee to the budget submitted by the Budget Commission.

3-28-31

The committee had stricken from the budget an item of $25,000 from the West Virginia State College appropriation. Mr. Calhoun made a speech in which he defended the recommendation of the Budget commission and insisted that the item be left as the Commission had recommended, $147,000 for each year of the biennial period.

He was supported in this contention by Delegate Thornhill, Democrat, of Raleigh County. Several delegates took sides with Delegate Calhoun and urged the retention of the item. The committee recommendation was voted down and the item remains as recommended by the budget commission.

New York

Delegate Calhoun won his greatest victory when he came to the defense of an item making an appropriation for the State Supervisor of Negro Schools. The Taxation and Finance Committee had deleted this item from the budget and gave as their reason that C. E. Kimbrough, I. M. Karper and E. L. James, all Negroes, had appeared before the committee and urged that the position be abolished.

Mr. Calhoun made a rousing speech in defense of the State Supervisor of Negro Schools, William W. Sanders.

Political—1931

West Virginia.

Office Holding.

Charleston W. Virginia Elects First Colored Man as Councilman

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—James Cubert "Cube" Campbell was elected to the City Council here Monday by an overwhelming vote. He will represent the 8th ward. He is the first Negro to be nominated and elected to the City Council.

When he was nominated in March the local paper said:

"The eighth ward, the ward having the largest Negro vote in the city, unanimously nominated Jas. Cubert Campbell for member of the City Council on Monday night, March 23. This is one of the greatest political achievements of the Negro in the city and is the first time in the brilliant political history of the Negro in the city that one has been nominated for such an office.

"Mr. Campbell was strongly endorsed by the administration and when his name was presented at the convention it was greeted with cheers and prolonged applause. His popularity was immediately discerned and from the outset it was clear that he would be the choice of the convention. When the matter was put to a vote there was not a single dissenting vote. This great acclaim on the part of his constituency together with the administration and organization backing, practically assures his election. As an almost invariable rule, nomination on the Republican ticket in the Eighth Ward is equal to election.

A Notable Victory

This is a notable victory for the Negro and evidences better than any other single event of the growing political conscientiousness of the race. It can be recalled that years ago Hon. S. M. Starks and Mr. Hazelwood sought nomination to the city council but were unable to be named.

"Mr. Campbell is the oldest undertaker in the city of our group and owns one of the finest funeral homes of a colored undertaker in the country. The home, he built and equipped. He was born in the ward in which he was nominated and knows its citizens white and black alike. He finished the local public schools and in 1904 was graduated from Howard University Law School. He was a clerk in the Census Office of the U. S. Department of Commerce for many years, resigning in 1912. He also was graduated from the Cincinnati College of Embalming and in 1912 established the Campbell Undertaking Company. He is a member of the St. Lukes, Odd Fellows, Masons, Elks, Knights of Pythians and the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternities. He is also a member of the Mountain State Bar Association and the Board of Vestrymen of the St. James Episcopal Church."

Elected

JAMES CAMPBELL

First of his race to be elected to the city council of Charleston, W. Va., thus upsetting an old tradition to keep the council white. He is a prosperous undertaker.

Jas. Campbell Upsets Old Tradition

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 8.—For the first time in the history of Charleston one of our group has been elected to a seat in the city council.

James C. Campbell, a resident of Charleston for 20 years and owner of one of the finest undertaking establishments in the city, was the man who defied tradition here, and proved that such a thing could be done when he won a 30-year fight the Race has made to get representation in the city government.

Mr. Campbell, who represents the Eighth ward, won by the largest majority ever given a candidate for city council. Not only did he receive the vote of the Republicans of the ward, but the hearty support of the Democrats. He was indorsed by Republican leaders of the city and was actively supported by R. P. DeVan, prominent business man, who was elected mayor of Charleston by a large vote.

The new alderman has been active in Republican politics for many years, and before coming to Charleston held a government position in Washington. He is a graduate of Shaw university and of Howard university law school. His funeral home and his residence are among the show places of this city.

Last Thursday evening, April 30, friends of Mr. Campbell honored him with a banquet, at which most of the civic leaders of Charleston attended. Speakers included T. J. Nutter, Capt. G. E. Ferguson, Prof. W. W. Sanders, E. L. Powell, J. E. Elliott and J. F. J. Clark, the last named man being master of ceremonies.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
GAZETTE

JUN 21 1931

Square Deal to Colored

Hon. S. A. Calhoun, of McDowell county was the only person of the Negro race to serve in the recent legislature, he being one of the four delegates from his county. In the make-up of the committees of the house, Speaker Taylor saw to it that the only representative of the Negro race had important committee assignments. Realizing that his race is interested in education and labor, Mr. Coleman was appointed as a member of the committee on labor. Other committee assignments were judiciary, claims and grievances, elections and privileges, federal relations and arts, science and general improvements. In addition to this Delegate Calhoun was recognized every time he desired to address the house and he was listened to attentively by the membership. The oft-repeated charge that democrats are unfair to colored people, made during every campaign by the republican machine, can not be borne out as a result of any act of the democratic house of delegates.—State Sentinel.

Political-1931

Party Affiliation.

Democratic

TO CONVERT COLORED VOTERS TO THE DEMOCRATIC FAITH

After the November election which resulted in New York in the election of two Negro Justices of the Municipal Court in Harlem, the Hon. James C. Thomas, former U. S. District Attorney of New York jubilated over the election of the two colored judges and took occasion to denounce the Reublican party, also attributing the defeat of the Republican candidates to Negro dissatisfaction with the National Republican party.

What all members of the Negro group have cause for jubilation is the election of two Negro judges; that they are Democrats or might have been Republicans matters little. Herald - Commonwealth

There is little reason, however, to premise that because two Negro Democrats are elevated to the judiciary in New York the entire Negro group should become Democrats.

1-31-31

Democracy in New York signifies one thing to Negroes, Democracy in Mississippi and Arkansas signifies a totally different thing.

Baltimore Md.

There are lillywhite Republicans in the South because Democrats disfranchise Negro Republicans—we believe Mr. Thomas knows that.

When the United Senate is composed of Democrats from every section like Wagner, of New York, Negroes will not find it difficult to become Democrats Nationally as well as in New York or Chicago.

One announcement coupled with Mr. Thomas' declaration was that Mr. Thomas had been invited by the Hon. Jouett Shouse to come to Washington "to outline a plan to convert colored voters to the Democratic faith."

Colored voters await with interest this conference and the birth of the "plan" of conversion.

If we might be permitted we would suggest to Mr. Shouse and Mr. Thomas that the first requisite to a general conversion of Negroes to the Democratic faith is the repeal of white primary laws in the South followed by the repeal of Jim Crow and other racial discriminatory laws.

When these laws are repealed, the discussion will be open.

Atlanta, Ga., Georgian
Thursday, February 19, 1931

UNDERWOOD OFF FOR HEARING AT CAPITOL

Confirmation for U. S. Judgeship Is Expected to Follow Senate Probe

With indorsements from the Georgia bar and from outstanding citizens in the hands of the Senate judiciary subcommittee, E. Marvin Underwood has gone to Washington to attend a hearing Friday on his nomination as judge of the Federal Court for the Northern District of Georgia.

The opposition had dwindled to apparently a negligible factor, Mr. Underwood's friends pointed out. Of the three protests that had been received from Atlanta by Senator Felix Hebert, chairman of the sub-committee, none of the authors was available for the Friday hearing.

S. J. Lummox, a protestant could not be located by the telegraph companies. Another who had filed protest and gave his name as "S. J. Walker, President, Walker Investment Company," could not be found in city or telephone directory. Mrs. J. E. Andrews wired Senator Hebert that she would not attend, but expressed her opposition as based on Mr. Underwood's attitude on development of racial relations, charging he was responsible for unrest here.

ATLANTA LAWYER APPEARS BEFORE PROBE BODY TODAY

Forema Termit.

Opponents of Confirmation Do Not Appear; Underwood Says Health Is Good

Washington, Feb. 20. (AP)—Although several protests have been received against approval of the nomination of E. Marvin Underwood to be United States judge for the northern district of Georgia, no one appeared at a senate judiciary sub-committee hearing today to oppose his confirmation.

Senator Herbert, Republican, Rhode Island, chairman, said protests had been received from S. G. Walker, Atlanta; Hallie L. Crutchfield, Rome, Ga.; T. J. Lummox, Atlanta, and J. E. Andrews, Atlanta.

Walker notified the committee he would be unable to attend the hearing because of injuries received in an automobile accident.

No reply was received from invitations sent to the others to attend the hearing to press their charges.

Underwood was asked to make a statement, in the course of which he was questioned by Senators Herbert and Dill, Democrat, Washington, concerning charges made in the communications received.

In reply Underwood testified he was an "independent Democrat" and voted for President Hoover in the last election and for the Democratic presidential candidates at the two previous elections. He said he had never been active in any political campaign as a prohibitionist but that his activities had been in behalf of the cause of prohibition.

As to the race question and his activities in that connection he said he "had joined in an organized effort to try to better race relations by bringing together the best elements of the two races with a view to reducing friction, preventing lynching, assuring the negro greater justice in the courts, better educational opportunities and civic improvement."

Underwood also told the committee he had never had difficulties with organized l[illegible]

refuted the charge that he had had no courthouse experience by saying he had argued 15 or 20 cases before the United States supreme court when he was an assistant attorney general. He said he had had no recent intimate connections with power or railroad interests.

In response to published charges that his health would hamper his usefulness on the bench, Underwood presented a certificate from Dr. James E. Paullin of Atlanta "certifying that he was in excellent condition."

NEWS

NEWPORT, R. I.

MAR 7 1931

"DEMOCRATIC HARMONY."

There never was a more curiously mismated pair than the Democracies of the North and South. The Democratic party as it is today is an amazingly disunited thing, an organism whose parts are mutually antagonistic.

The party is strongest in the rural South and the urban North. In the South its adherents are almost all in entire opposition to liquor. The South furnished much of the public opinion that made prohibition possible. In the North one finds the Democratic party almost unanimously against prohibition.

The South is almost everything that Tammany is not. Former Governor "Al" Smith and Tammany are, or at least have been, in almost complete control of the Northern wing of the Democratic party. The Southern Democrats are opposed, tooth and nail, to everything that Tammany stands for. The Southern Democrats are predominantly Protestant; the Northern

Democrats are predominantly Catholic. Not only are Southern Democrats Protestant, but, as the 1928 Presidential campaign and election proved, they are bitterly anti-Catholic.

The Southern Democrats are actively, constitutionally and intolerantly anti-Negro. The Democratic party of the South stands not only against the Negro, but is bitterly opposed to the right of the Negro to vote. Every political right that the Negro has he has because the Republican party gave it to him. In the North the Democrats try by every means in their power to wean the Negro from his traditional Republican allegiance. In the South the Democrats will have nothing whatever to do with the black man; they do not even want his vote.

From now until the next election we shall hear much of "Democratic harmony." But there seems no chance for such harmony. There can be no harmony between oil and water—no amount of effort can make the two mix. It is hard to see how the Democratic North can mix with the Democratic South. The two have absolutely nothing in common except the word "Democrat." Mr. Smith was almost the perfect representative of the Democracy of the North—and see what the South did to him! Personally a very fine man, sincere and upstanding, able and devoted to Democratic principles, yet to the vast majority of Southern Democrats he was everything that he should not be. If the Democrats should nominate a "typical Southern Democrat" he would be about everything, in the eyes of Northern Democrats, that he should not be.

And they talk of "Democratic Harmony!"

BROOKLYN TIME

JAN 24 1931

G. W. HALL ELECTED

Made Executive Member of 5th A.D. Colored Democrats.

The colored Democrats of the Fifth A. D. held their annual election of officers recently at a meeting at 1758 Fulton st. The slate submitted by the nominating committee was voted into office.

The new officers are: Garry W. Hall, executive member; Oscar W. Falcher, assistant executive member; Charles J. Campbell, president; Miles Woff and Edward Beebe, vice presidents; Jefferson Mitz, secretary; Allie Wilson and Irvin Hopson, assistant secretaries; James W. Durant, treasurer; Mal B. Falcher, assistant treasurer; Walter Lofton, custodian of records; Edward Williams, sergeant-at-arms; Garry W. Hall, jr., assistant sergeant-at-arms; Mrs. Garry W. Hall, co-leader; Samuel W. Pease and William H. Jones, counsellors.

VICTORY SHOWS RISE OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY AMONG NEGRO VOTERS

Organization Majorities Delivered But Many Bolt To Vote As Independents; Rumor Democratic Organization On South Side

With a record-breaking majority of almost 200,000 votes, Anton J. Cermak, Democratic leader, swept into office as mayor of Chicago yesterday in what also proved to be a record-breaking election.

The colored voters on the South Side registered a surprisingly large tally for the Democratic mayoral aspirant. Comparative figures show that Cermak amassed the greatest Democratic toll in the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth wards ever recorded, which tends to show that large numbers of colored voters have turned Democratic, while many bolted the Republican ranks, despite the fact that the strong South Side Republican "Machine" delivered its quota.

According to election figures which compare the Democratic vote given Dever four years ago and the Democratic vote given Cermak yesterday:

Second Ward:	Dever ...	1,791
	Cermak ..	3,583
Third Ward:	Dever	3,484
	Cermak ...	4,806
Fourth Ward:	Dever ...	6,848
	Cermak ..	9,370

In the fifth ward there has been built one of the strongest Democratic organization in the city and this ward gave Cermak a plurality of 988 over Thompson yesterday. Last year this ward also gave Senator J. Hamilton Lewis a large margin.

It is expected that the new Mayor will take up his duties officially Thursday.

Before the election leaders in the Democratic party are reported to have promised to build up strong and permanent party organizations in the Second, Third, and Fourth Wards if an appreciable support for Cermak came from the colored voters. The unusual Democratic vote given by them is credited to the work of Bryant Hammond, who is chiefly responsible for the Fifth Ward organization. Hammond is a member of the County Executive committee, and is one of the most able of South Side Democratic leaders.

ACTIVITIES OF NEGRO DEMOCRATS DURING THE PRESENT LEGISLATURE

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Apr. 9—The Negro Democratic House Sponsoring Committee with the Rev. Dr. S. D. Woods of Sikeston, chairman; the Rev. G. L. Gladney of Parma, recording secretary; the Rev. John W. Laden of St. Louis, corresponding secretary; and Prof. N. C. Bruce, field manager, has been constantly on the "firing line," looking after those things in the Legislature which affect the colored people of the state.

They have cultivated the friendship of the Democratic House and Senate, and several bills affecting the colored people have passed the House. It is generally believed that these bills will pass the Senate also.

Most of the Negroes employed by the 56th General Assembly are regarded as Democratics, and as such they are said to be in a position to render much valuable service to the race.

'REVOLTS' IN DIXIE FAIL TO DISTURB PARTIES' LEADERS

Horace Mann Promises Solid Southern G. O. P. Bloc To Fight Hoover Renomination.

DEMOCRAT CHIEFS IGNORE DISSENTERS

Mann's Anti-Hoover Claims Discounted by Southerners Close to President.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—(AP)—Signs of revolt in the southern ranks of both major parties were received today with apparent equanimity at republican and democratic headquarters.

While southern democratic leaders were organizing to combat policies advanced by Chairman Raskob, of the national committee, Horace Mann, director of the southern campaign for the republican national committee in 1928, claimed control of 232 Dixie delegates to the republican convention next year.

Although his move was interpreted as "anti-Hoover," republican headquarters showed little concern over his claims, contending its southern organization was in better shape than ever before.

Democratic headquarters took no formal notice of the disturbance within its ranks, but it was said unofficially the southern movement had been anticipated.

Claims Discounted.

Mann's claims were discounted by C. Bascom Slemp, former secretary to President Coolidge. Slemp, a power in southern politics, said Mann has "no organization and no following."

"He will not control votes at the convention," Slemp added.

Mann contended the south would send a solid delegation to the republican convention to demand a "new order of politics."

He would neither affirm nor deny reports his organization was designed to block the renomination of Hoover and would be pledged to former President Coolidge.

His friends, however, claimed these delegates as well as others from some northern states, would go to the convention pledged to oppose the president.

Mann said headquarters would be established here in December to perfect a national republican organization separate from the national committee set-up.

He added the southern delegates to the next republican convention would represent the people in the republican party of the south rather than federal officeholders.

"Determined."

"The republicans of the south," he said, "are determined to have a solid delegation of men and women at the 1932 convention resolute in their purpose and firm in their convictions that a new order of politics shall henceforth prevail in Dixie and that our people are entitled to both place and consideration at our national conventions as well as the right to participate in the counsels of our nation."

Southern democratic leaders continued to work quietly for an organization to prevent the party from adopting the anti-prohibition and economic recommendations of Raskob and to make business conditions the paramount issue in 1932.

Meanwhile, formation of the nucleus of a nation-wide organization of young voters was virtually completed by the National Capital Republican Club.

This organization, intended to extend to every part of the nation except the south, was built around young republicans in Washington attending school, working in government departments or employed by members of congress.

The organization is headed by Douglas Whitlock, of Indiana, associated with the law office of Everett Sanders, another former secretary of President Coolidge.

Leaders of the movement emphasized it was not organized to support President Hoover or any other candidate for the nomination but to "advocate, promote and maintain the principles of republicanism" through cooperation with the national committee.

The nucleus of the organization is to consist of 200 republicans with three young men and three young women from each state.

Political - 1931

Party Affiliation

Cleveland Democrats Plan Big Banquet

CLEVELAND, April 10.—The 18th Ward Democratic club of this city is planning for its first annual banquet to be held at the Phyllis Wheatley home Monday night, April 13, at 8 o'clock. Among the guests of honor will be Hon. Ferdinand Q. Morton, civil service commissioner for the city of New York and a nationally known Democratic leader, who is to be the principal speaker. Other speakers include W. Burr Congruer, chairman of the county central committee; Mrs Bernice Pyke, national committeewoman; Sully James, party leader and prominent attorney of Springfield, Ohio; Dr. Linell Rodgers, Maurice Bernon, Dr. James Owens, Ray T. Miller, county prosecutor; Sheriff John Sulzeman, Senator Robert Bulkley, Mrs. Alice Hendricks and Norman Selby Minor, president of the club and assistant county prosecutor. Accommodations for 500 guests have been arranged by Flonza Murray, chairman of the banquet committee, and by the brisk advance ticket sale at Benjamin's, E. 55th and Central; Fox Pharmacy, E. 93d and Cedar, and Dr. Owens' office, E. 79th and Cedar, it appears that the new Democratic club will eclipse anything ever attempted here before. This club is making rapid strides since its organization a year ago, although it has only 50 members. A delightful dinner has been arranged at $1 per plate.

Democratic

DEMOCRATS MAKE GAINS AMONG CLEVELAND COLORED VOTERS

Call and Post

4-18-31

Believes Day When Negroes were Regarded as Democratic Jokes is Over

The day when threats of Democratic gains among Negro voters in Cleveland were regarded as mere jokes is over. This fact was demonstrated beyond doubt when more than 300 of our colored Democrats comprising the 18th Ward Democratic Club headed by Assistant Prosecutor Norman S. Minor held their first annual banquet in the Phillis Wheatley Association dining halls Monday evening of this week.

And what was of greater significance was the presence among this assemblage of dozens of persons men and women who were prominent leaders in the 18th Ward Republican Club. Numbered amon these were Mrs. Flonze Murray formerly secretary of the Women's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Republican Club, Dwight R. Williams formerly a member of the Republican Executive Committee of Cuyahoga County, Attorney Fred Roseboro formerly prominently identified with the 18th Ward Republican Club, Attorney Clyde Perry formerly associated with ouncilman Lawrence O. Payne, Mrs. Margaret Whiting formerly lady Republican ward leader of the 18th Ward, Mrs. Iola Ellis formerly member of the Executive Committee of tre Colored Republican League and scores of others.

A tremendous Democratic sentiment swept over the assemblage when Assistant County Prosecutor Minor declared that the 18th Ward Democratic Club although only eight months old has had a steady increase in membership and that no longer will overwhelming Republican majorities be rolled up among Negro voters in the 18th Ward.

Cleveland Ohio

"I never thought as I heard returns in past elections from the Eleventh, Twelfth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards that I would come down to the Eighteenth Ward and witness such a demonhtration and sincere interest in the Democratic party as that here tonight," said Mrs. Bernice S. Pyke, Democratic national committeewoman, at the first annual banquet of the Eighteenth Ward Democratic Club last night. The banquet was at Phillis Wheatley Association, 4300 Cedar Ave. E. More than 200 were present.

"There is a philosophy of politics that belongs to the Democratic party," she said, "and it is evident that under the leadership of your president, Mr. Minor, voters in the Eighteenth Ward are learning that philosophy."

Sheriff John M. Sulzman expressed his appreciation for the support given him by the voters in the Eighteenth Ward.

Dr. James A. Owen, Democratic leader, reviewed the experience of Negro voters.

"We have voted like sheep in the past, but we have learned that only by reprehentation in both political parties can our vote be made effective," he said.

He predicted a majority of Negro Democratic votes in the Twelfth and Eighteenth Wards in the election this fall.

Dr. L. Linell Rodgers, Twelfth Ward Democratic leader, emphasized the value of unity, harmony and persistent effort in building up organizationh in the differenct wards.

Other speakers were Assistant ounty Prosecutor David Ralph Hertz, Miss Flonza Murray chairman of the banquet committee; Common Pleas Judge George F. Baer, Municipal Judge David C. Meck, Municipal Judge Joseph F. Sawicki, Assistant County Prosecutor Emerich B. Freed, Eugene F. Cheeks, editor of the Cleveland Guide and Mrs. Alice Hendricks, County Jail Matron. Cheek's paper The Cleveland Guide, it is reported will become the official organ of Negro Democrats. He is said to have left The Cleveland Call and Post because of that paper's Republican leanings.

The meeting launched a drive for 2,500 members for the club within the next 30 days.

NEW DEMOCRATIC MAYOR MAKES CHICAGO GAINS

Afro-American

CHICAGO.—With the record breaking majority piled up for the new Democratic mayor, political leadership in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth wards took the anxious seat here last week.

While the face of the returns show that Anton J. Cermak would have won the election without the Negro vote from these wards, the big gains made among these voters, leaders say, are bound to give the Democrats hope of capturing permanently a larger following in the windy city.

Gains Large

Some idea of the gains made in these Southside wards are given in comparing the vote given the Democratic candidate, Dever, four years ago and that received by Cermak. In the Second Ward, Dever received 1,791 votes while Cermak received 3,583; in the Third, Dever polled 3,484 while Cermak got 4,806, and in the Fourth Cermak topped Dever's vote by nearly 3,000. 4-18-31

It is regarded as certain therefore, that those Negro Democrats in these wards will have good argument sharing in the distribution of patronage, and with patronage, they say, they can build up the same kind of vote that Republican leaders built up under the deposed "Big Bill" Thompson.

There are others, however, who point out that despite these gains, Cermak is not likely to be greatly impressed owing to the fact that the bulk of the vote went to Thompson. In fact the Republican leaders seem to have delivered their full quoto to the old warrior.

These leaders say that the Negro

put most of his political eggs in one basket and that this basket was not the hamper of the victorious Cermak.

Out of the 1,143,142 votes cast in the election, Cermak received 667,529 to 475,613 for Thompson, a plurality of 191,916. Cermak carried forty-five of the fifty wards.

All of the five wards won by Thompson have a considerable Negro population. Three of these five wards gave him a plurality of 39,282 votes. The other two gave him 1,321 votes over his rival.

A loose racial anaylsis of the vote wil ltherefore show that the black voters favored him by 40,603 votes. This plurality, added to Cermak's final plurality, discloses that 232,519 white voters preferred the Democrat to Thompson.

Thus the white voters were overwhelmingly in favor of the Democrat; the black voters were united behind the Republican.

The "Outs" are "In"

But too much emphasis, leaders say, cannot be placed on the fact that the opposition which has been gathering in both Democratic and Republican ranks to "Big Bill" now have a chance, especially the Democratic opposition.

The outs, or the opposition to Thompson in the last election, were made up from the various elements, Republican and Democrat, which had fought him in the past. Dickerson headed an independent organization which worked for Cermak. This group worked industriously and courageously for Cermak.

The result was that although Thompson won the Negro wards, his plurality was cut down 20,000 votes from what it was in 1927. Dickerson's organization of civic and business leaders worked with the Democratic organization among Negro voters to prove to the Democrats that headway could be made in the Negro territory. Hammond had charge of certain practical operations. In this fight they were successful.

School Board Out

Cermak went further than any Democrat has gone to win the Negro vote this last time. In speeches and in circulars, he promised that he would see to it when elected that they not only retained all the jobs they had, but would give them more, notably a place on the school board, a position consistently ignored by Thompson.

The future status of the Negro leaders will depend upon the attitude of Cermak. If the new mayor ignores the Negro voter, permitting him to drift politically and ignoring his plea for jobs, the old leaders will probably be able to maintain themselves.

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

MAY 4 1931

COLORED DEMOCRATIC GROUP IS ORGANIZED

The Fourth Ward Colored Recreational Association, a Democratic organization, has been formed in the Fourth Ward of Englewood, with William Butler as president.

Other officers are as follows: William Chapman, first vice president; Manny Saunders, second vice president; Edgar Warren, secretary; Marshall Turner, treasurer, and Buster Aiken, sergeant at arms. Others who assisted in the formation of the organization were: Fred Williams, Mack Williams, James Thomas, Elmore Brooks, Fairbanks Parker and Roosevelt Adams.

The club plans to establish headquarters on Humphrey street and will begin to function in the near future. Members are desired for the new organization and any colored residents of the Fourth Ward desiring to join are requested to communicate with one of the members.

The new association plans to assist the Englewood Democratic organization to the fullest extent in the coming election. While it will give its co-operation to all Democratic candidates, it will concentrate its forces in the Fourth Ward, where it believes that the need for an organization of its kind is the greatest. Butler, president of the association, is the colored Democratic leader of Englewood.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
COURIER EXPRESS

MAY 11 1931

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC GROUP ELECTS ITS OFFICERS

These officers were elected by the Colored Democratic Organization of Erie County at a meeting at the headquarters of the group, 445 Michigan avenue: James A. Ross, county leader; William F. Fagin, president; Albert Palmer, treasurer, and R. S. Freeman, secretary.

Committeemen were designated for the fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth and twelfth wards and for Lackawanna, Lancaster and Depew. Appointment of Mr. Ross to a post in the new state building was endorsed.

DEPRIEST GIVES ADVICE

Oscar DePriest, Negro congressman from the first Illinois district, evidently has a liking for North Carolina, for he is back in the State for several speeches after having come here for the first time a few years ago when he spoke at the Negro State Fair in Raleigh. Last Monday night he addressed a gathering in Greensboro, and in the course of his remarks gave some sound and sensible advice to members of his race.

DePriest said that the trouble with the white people and the Negroes was that they sought too much society, and, as society led to the poor house, they should settle down. He advised his race to place their personal conduct upon so high a plane as that they be respected, and told them that the intelligent use of the ballot was another means by which they can help themselves. Incidentaliy, he declared the Republican party in North Carolina was in the the minority, and that the Negroes could expect help only from the party in power and advised them to vote the Democratic ticket, even though he is himself a Republican.

DePriest is quoted as having said that the Republicans don't amount to much and said that even a President elected by that party is not infallible, as proven by Hooyer's veto of the bonus bill, which he said he voted to override. He said that any Southern Negro who votes the Republican ticket is wasting his vote. And he is still mindful of Congressman George Pritchard's refusal to accept an office next to him, declaring that Pritchard had a right to leave and he left. He congratulated North Carolina in keeping Pritchard out of the Senate.

One of the best things the speaker said was that he didn't believe in Communists and their doctrines, and said he was against the Negroes joining any such organization. They always speak of bloodless revolutions, he declared, but they always end up by using force, and cited China as an example. He said the American government is the best on earth for the Negroes or any other people. The Negroes of this country are better off than the Russian peasants, for communism makes economic slaves of the people, he charged.

The Illinois congressman could not have made enemies for himself nor for his race when he advised them to improve their own lot to the best of their ability. Self-respecting personal conduct is the best weapon in the hands of the Negro for the betterment of his condition, and everywhere in the South the black man has had the respect and confidence of white brother when he sought to abide by the laws of the land, and that element of the race that has pitched its conduct upon a higher plane has done much to bring about a better feeling between the two races which are thrown together in the South more than in any other part of the country, and where they must continue to live together. Mutual cooperation will make for even more wholesome relationships between the two.

DePriest Declares Democratic Party for N. C. Negroes

Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from the first Illinois district, told negroes here in an address delivered at the Trinity A. M. E. Zion church they should vote the Democratic ticket as that was the party in control in this section.

But, he said, the negroes in this state should recognize their privileges and vote. "A finger good enough to pull a trigger on Flander's field is good enough to mark a ballot in North Carolina." DePriest said that the trouble with both the white people and the negroes was that they sought too much society, and as society led to the poor house, they should settle down. He claimed that society is all right for the negroes, provided it is decent society. The negro has two means by which he can help himself, the speaker said. One is his personal conduct, which should be so good that he would be respected, and the other is the intelligent use of the ballot.

The negro, he claimed, will never be completely emancipated until he exercises his constitutional rights, and that the way for him to use this power is to vote for the Democratic party, for therein lies the power in the south. "Even though I am a Republican, the Republicans don't do much," DePriest said, "and even a President elected by that party cannot be infallible, as proven by Hoover's veto of the recent bonus bill. I voted to pass that bill over the President's veto, and I am also for a law to pension the widows of veterans. Any southern negro, voting for a Republican, is wasting his vote."

DePriest said that he was practical about politics. "If you can't expect favors of people you put in office, then who should you put in?" he asked.

Commenting on the time when Congressman George M. Pritchard, of the 10th North Carolina district, refused to occupy an office next to his in the congressional office building at Washington, DePriest said that Mr. Pritchard had a right to leave, and he left. The negro congressman also stated that he congratulated the people of North Carolina on keeping Mr. Pritchard out of the senate.

DePriest said that he thought he was right in appointing a negro boy to West Point, because he was trying to educate the negroes—one tenth of the population of the country—in the art of warfare, because the negroes have to fight as well as the whites.

"I don't believe in communists and their doctrines," he said, "and I am against the negroes joining any such organization. The communists always speak of bloodless revolutions, but they always end up by using force. Take China, as an example." DePriest declared that the American government is the best on earth for the negroes or any other people. The negroes of this country are better off than the Russian peasants and communism makes economic slaves of the people, he said. The negroes of the United States are doing very well, he continued. They have progressed from ignorance "to about 50 per cent intelligence" in the 67 years that they have been free, the speaker stated, adding that this is better than any other people have done in the history of the world.

BURLINGTON, N. C.
TIMES

MAY 21 1931

DEPRIEST IN THE SOUTH

Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from an Illinois district, has revealed in addresses in the South that he knows conditions of his race in the South, and knows them to be as favorable to mental development as they are anywhere else in the country.

He points out a truth when he says that the negro is living on friendly terms with the white race. The white race in the South is friendly, exerting every good influence to aid the negro race in the development of self toward the end ofbe tter citizenship.

DePriest also revealed a worthy trait of character when he told fellows of his race in the South they should follow the dominant political power of the South, the Democrats, even though he is himself a Republican office holder. In that he meant to say: Support those upon whom you depend for support.

There has been nothing antagonistic in the negro politician's remarks in the South. His logic is sensible and is calculated to foster freindliness and development, and in such a role he may enter as a welcome visitor, a man whose influence may be spread to inspire his fellows to seize every opportunity to advance, not in the dispo ion to hate the white man but to emu out the remarkable progress of the cord and hatred, which breeds ill, late him in his best achievements negro race. It has been one of the but in the spirit of friendliness and DePriest is right when he points miracles of modern civilization, co-operation. made possible not by a spirit of dis-

Party Affiliation.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
REPORTER

APR 29 1931

COLORED DEMOCRATIC ASSN. IS ORGANIZED IN THIS CITY

As the result of quiet work and without preliminary flourishes, the Colored Democratic Association of White Plains was brought into being last night at a meeting held in the clubrooms of the Democratic League on Main street. The officers elected are: President, Alexander G. Thompson; first vice-president, Nelson Bates; second vice-president, Wesley Lyle; treasurer, William Hayward; secretary, James S. Lowrie.

President Thompson, who was the prime mover in bringing about the organization and who for years had been an active worker in the Democratic ranks in New York City, told his fellows of the benefits that had come to their race in that city under Democratic auspices, the crowning advancement being the election of the first Negro judge in the history of the metropolis. Since his removal to White Plains, Thompson said he had found little if any evidence of real betterment under Republican rule. He made plain that the housing situation here would receive the attention of the new association and declared that he had small sympathy for colored people who projected themselves into white neighborhoods where they are not only not welcome but where they arouse resentment against the whole race. He believes the development of a few subdivisions in which the better class can locate themselves is nearer a real solution. Thompson's views were shared by all of his fellow officers.

R. G. Betts, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, also addressed the new association and did not mince words in doing so. He said the colored race would never make much real advancement until Negro voters refused to be put to sleep by bedtime stories of Abraham Lincoln, whose sainted name is so often taken in vain by political hypocritics and until the voters refused to be led by the nose by Republican self-seekers and political preachers who are frequently in league with them. Mr. Betts declared that the Democratic party offered the door of real hope to the colored race and bid those present to go out unafraid and unashamed of their Democratic allegiance and to spread the Gospel. Under Republican rule in White Plains, Mr. Betts said that despite unending promises and bedtime stories, the principal recognition given to Negro voters was jobs on the garbage wagons and ash carts.

SO. NORWALK, CONN.
SENTINEL

JUN 11 1931

Colored Democrats Open New Quarters

The Colored Democratic club of Norwalk will meet in its new quarters, Haviland st., Friday night, William Hargraves, president, announced today.

The rooms are being furnished. All of the club meetings will be held there in the future.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.
COURIER NEWS

JUN 13 1931

Negro Political Club Formed, Incorporated

Papers for incorporation of the Plainfield Colored Democratic Club were filed at Elizabeth yesterday. The organization, the first of its kind in the city or the county, started with a membership of about 125. Headquarters of the club are at 303 West Second street.

Officers are as follows President, Harrison M. Turner; first vice-president, Charles H. Vaughan; second vice-president, Harold Jetter; third vice-president, Raleigh Cruse; secretary, Albert Cook; treasurer, James Carter. The trustees, who serve for a year, are Wellington C. Allen, Albert Cook and James Carter.

SO. NORWALK, CONN.
SENTINEL

JUN 13 1931

COLORED CLUB OPENS ROOMS

Negro Democrats Complete Slate Of Officers — Plan For Charter Night.

The Colored Democratic club of Norwalk will hold its charter night June 22, at its clubrooms in Haviland st.

The club completed its list of committees last night. A governing board was elected. Ward leaders, a finance committee and a publicity committee was selected.

S. D. Hart of Union university, Virginia, was the main speaker. Other speakers were William Hargraves, president; Lindsey Smith Frank Scott, Vanderbilt Baker, Eugene Fletcher and Albert Hicks.

The complete list of officers follows: William Henry Hargraves, president; Preston Lee, vice president; Albert Hicks, secretary; Jefferson Turner, treasurer; Clarence Washington, financial secretary.

Trustees: George Olmstead, chairman; William Patterson, Milo Mills, Hampton Seems and George Gardner.

Ward leaders' committee: Vanderbilt Baker, chairman; Hampton Seems, Frank Middleton, jr., Eugene Fletcher and Lester Carpenter.

Finance committee: Jefferson Turner, William Goodman and John Jefferson.

Entertainment committee: Clifton Rawles, Clarence Washington, James Holmes, Albert Hicks and Frank Scott. chairman.

Publicity committee: George Travers, chairman; Albert Hicks.

A meeting to complete plans for the charter night will be held at the headquarters Tuesday night, June 16.

SO. NORWALK, CONN.
SENTINEL

JUN 19 1931

Colored Democrats Will Meet Tonight

The Colored Democratic club of Norwalk will hold its regular meeting in headquarters, Haviland st., tonight.

SO. NORWALK, CONN.
SENTINEL

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Plans will be made for the charter night of the club to be held Monday.

SO. NORWALK, CONN.
SENTINEL

JUN 22 1931

Colored Democrats Will Get Charter

The Colored Democratic club of Norwalk will receive its charter at its headquarters, Haviland st., tonight.

The charter will be presented by Town Chairman LeRoy D. Downs. Other speakers will include M. Glover Gregory, New Canaan, town chairman; Randolph Maize, Stamford Negro leader; State Central Committeeman Paul R. Connery, Luther Hall, George Campbell Bridgeport.

Henry Hargraves, president, will open the meeting. Several democratic leaders will be present.

SO. NORWALK, CONN.
SENTINEL

JUN 23 1931

NEGRO CLUB GETS CHARTER

Colored Democratic Club Holds Big Gathering—Party Leaders Address Mothers.

The Colored Democratic club of Norwalk received its charter at a meeting attended by more than 200 in the club's new headquarters, Haviland st., last night.

The presentation of the charter was made by Town Chairman LeRoy D. Downs. Other speakers on the program were: M. Glover Gregory, town chairman of New Canaan; State Central Committeeman Paul R. Connery, Attorney Brien McMahon, Frank Campbell, president of the Bridgeport Colored Democratic club; Randolph Maize, president of the Stamford Colored Democratic club; Luther Hall, chairman of the Stamford Colored Democratic club, and William Henry Hargraves, president of the Norwalk club.

Joseph Cannon, of the local club, acted as master of ceremonies. He

(Continued from Page One)

was introduced by President Hargraves. The Rev. Stanley Harriss, of New Haven, offered prayer at the opening of the program.

President Hargraves in opening the meeting, announced that the club had passed the 100 mark in its drive for members. He said that the club will hold a "Ladies' Night"

Thursday night, at which time a women's colored democratic organization will be formed.

All of the speakers congratulated the club on its rapid growth since organization. They said that the club in a short space of time has become an important political factor in the city.

Officers of the club in turn pledged the club to work for the best interests of the democratic party, the Negro people and the city of Norwalk.

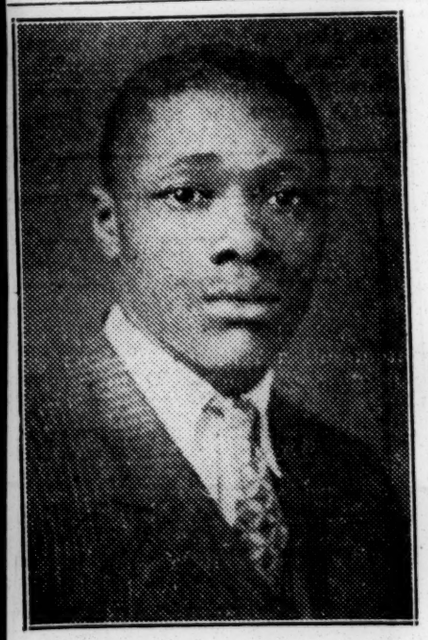
The charter was accepted by President Hargraves from Town Chairman Downs.

An orchestra of five pieces entertained. Deputy Sheriff Benjamin Hertz rendered several piano selections. A cornet solo by Frank Allen was one of the features. The entertainment committee served refreshments.

SO. NORWALK, CONN.
SENTINEL

JUN 25 1931

DEMOCRTIC CLUB HEAD



WILLIAM H. HARGRAVES

NEGRO WOMEN TO ORGANIZE

Democrats Call Meeting At Colored Club Rooms — Several Speakers.

The Negro democratic women of Norwalk will organize at a meeting in the headquarters of the Colored Democratic club, Haviland st., tonight.

The meeting has been arranged by the men's club under the direction of William Henry Hargraves, president. Mrs. Adolphus Russell, state central committeewoman, will speak. Mrs. Frank Campbell, president of the Colored Women's Democratic Federation of Bridgeport, will also speak.

The entertainment committee of the Colored Democratic club has arranged a special program.

SO. NORWALK, CONN.
SENTINEL

JUN 22 1931

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Henry Hargraves, president, wil open the meeting. Several democratic leaders will be present.

SO. NORWALK, CONN.
SENTINEL

JUN 17 1931

Colored Democrats Plan Charter Night

Plans for charter night, Monday evening, were made by the Colored Democratic Club at a special meeting in the new headquarters, Haviland st., last night.

M. Glover Gregory, democratic town chairman in New Canaan and one of the county leaders, will be one of the speakers. Representatives of other state colored clubs will be present.

Eugene M. McIntosh Announces His Candidacy for Democratic Leader, 21st A. D., Opposing Thos. F. Murray

In a strong pronouncement, made public by Eugene M. McIntosh, executivee member, Harlem Progressive Democratic Association, 114 West 137th street, the Negro Democrats are making known their determination to fight for majority leadership in both the 21st and 19th Assembly Districts, Mr. McIntosh announcing his candidacy for leadership in the 21st, in opposition to the present white incumbent, Thomas F. Murray.

The student declares that the Negro forms 80 per cent of the population in that district, with 55 per cent of the enrolled Negro Democrats. It charged that Murray's leadership represents only the interest of clique of political job holders ,to the detriment of Democratic ideals, and means oppression, degradation and discrimination against colored people.

A further charge is made that "by withholding recognition from Negro Democrats or giving any real consideration to the needs and aspirations of colored citizens of the district, he (Murray) gives tacit support and encouragement to the undemocratic and jim crow socalled political organization known as the 'United Colored Democracy,' which is the notorious and segregated entity, undemocratically imposed by Tammany Hall upon Negro Democrats through an appointive colored leadership, and which entity, so long as it exists, must debar the Negro from all executive power and from any just proportionate political representation within the Democratic Party. . . 99 per cent of the political patrnnage, allotted to the district, is held by white Democrats."

Such leadership, declares the statement, with its attendant conditions, is the "fertile mother of hate and race prejudice which operate to prevent any real social progress, as equality of opportunity for all is the inexorable law by which any true social advancement can be made."

Mr. McIntosh, personally, declares his intention, if elected, to "impartially and concretely, without regard to race, creed or color, represent all the people of the district," and that "an equal opportunity for all shall be substituted for the supremacy of white or black, Jew or Gentile, group or clique, that may exist."

Mr. McIntosh is 49 years of age and lives with wife and two children in his own home at 403 West 145th street. He is in the real estate and employment business at 114 West 137th street, and for sixteen years, up to December 31, 1929, a process server in the District Attorney's office.

The same fight is to be made against Martin J. Healy, Democratic leader in the 19th A. D.

A copy was sent John F. Curry, head of Tammany Hall.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

JUL 8 1931

NATIONAL NEGRO MEETING CALLED

Over 400 Delegates Already Assured at Chicago Gathering, Says Tarver.

Plans for the National convention of negroes from every State of the Union called last March are progressing rapidly, according to H. M. Tarver, local negro editor, who made the original call.

More than 400 delegates have signified their intention to be present in Chicago, Aug. 4, to join in the movement to solidify the negro populace of the country into a ochesive, governed body of voters.

Four months of intensive work among heads of the Negro Knights of Pythias and the Knights and Daughters of Tabor, a negro insurance and social organization of National scope, has resulted in many delegates being named and financed for the meeting.

Tarver, prime mover in the drive, was principal of a negro school in San Antonio for many years as well as professor of history and economics at Prairie View State College for Negroes near Houston. He was educated at the Prairie View College and the University of Chicago, though a native Texan.

A threat against the Republican control of the negro vote is expressed by Tarver in his call for the meeting. General discontent among the members of his race, he says, has been expressed against the "lily-white" policies of the Hoover administration.

Questioned as to the financing of the meeting, Tarver said that many of his delegates are wealthy men, and had signified their willingness to provide a fund to keep the movement rolling.

"It is, in effect," he said, "a concerted rebellion of peaceful nature against the enslavement of negro voters by unprincipled white bosses. We are ready, and hundreds of answers to my letters prove it, to get together and stand together behind the party which insures us fair play in National government."

Tarver is a Democrat, and says he has always voted the Democratic ticket. He denied, however, that the Democrats or any other party was backing him in the drive for the convention, claiming it to be a spontaneous movement.

Cleveland Democrats

Following the example of New York, Baltimore, and, at the last election, Chicago, Cleveland has organized a Democratic Club.

Last week three hundred persons, most of them ex-Republicans, sat down at the banquet table and noted how their membership during the first eight months has steadily increased.

Dr. James A. Owen, Democratic leader, sagely aware that it doesn't pay to have all eggs in one basket, remarked:

"We have voted like sheep in the past, but we have learned that only by representation in both political parties can our vote be made effective."

SO. NORWALK, CONN.
SENTINEL

JUN 19 1931

Colored Democrats Will Meet Tonight

The Colored Democratic club of Norwalk will hold its regular meeting in headquarters, Haviland st., tonight.

Plans will be made for the charter night of the club to be held Monday.

Party Affiliation.

NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER DISPATCH

MAY 5 - 1931

IT'S RASKOB'S OWN DEFICIT

If there were any assurance that John Jacob Raskob would immediately resign as chairman of the Democratic National Committee there would be no objection to raising the million dollars he wants the party to put up to pay off a deficit of $650,000 and continue national headquarters in Washington as little more than an adjunct of the National Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment, in which he is a leading light.

Raskob and his man Friday, Jouett Shouse, who travels over the country stirring up strife over prohibition, met with Al Smith in New York and they agreed that a professional organization should be engaged to raise $1,000,000 right away. Mr. Shouse explained what the money was for: to pay off the deficit Raskob's foolish political methods had created, to keep Shouse going until the national convention, and to leave a surplus for the new committee that follows.

The deficit was created by Raskob's dreams of carrying Pennsylvania, Illinois and of lining up the Negro vote for Smith against the Republican party, while his policies as national chairman since the defeat of Smith have almost bankrupted the party's chances of defeating Mr. Hoover next year.

Raskob was Al Smith's "supreme mistake" in 1928, and Smith paid in electoral votes and prestige, while the chairman's apparent conviction that he has a mortgage on the Democratic party by reason of the money he has lent or stood for to protect the deficit does not enhance the political stature of either.

The deficit is Raskob's own responsibility; he created it against the advice, it is understood, of leading Democrats in the South and elsewhere. But if he will resign when he returns from Europe in July, there is no objection to paying it off—and him.

DR. MOTON VOTES DEMOCRATIC

Afro-American
Baltimore Md
7-11-31

NEW YORK.—The New York News quotes Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee in replying to Mayor Jimmy Walker at the Business League banquet, as follows:

"I voted the Democratic ticket straight from governor on down in Alabama in 1930. When the governor heard that I voted for him he sent for me and expressed his appreciation. If I lived in New York I do not know but what I might vote a Democratic ticket."

He then went on to tell of the governor's pardon, at his request, of the white father of a colored family whose race relationship had brought about mob hysteria, his arrest and imprisonment.

MORTON, CZAR OF HARLEM NEGRO DEMOCRATS DETHRONED BY HALL LEADERS.

Ofhole
7-24-31

New York, —(CNS) —Negro leadership among the colored Democrats of this city which has been in reign for over thirty years was given a set back last week when Ferdinand Q. Morton, civil service commissioner, and Czar, was dethroned and the united political group placed in outcast by Tammany Hall.

The further destinies of all members of the party will be determined by the elected leaders of the Assembly district clubs. Charges of corruption and attempted extortion which were recently brought against Morton and his organization by Cornelius Hughes, deputy clerk in the Tenth District Municipal Court, who accused the leaders of the United Colored Democracy of trying to exact ten per cent of his salary on the threat of removing him from his job, is blamed for the recent action by Tammany Hall.

The attention of the leaders now has been turned to primary fight in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly districts, where Eugene McIntosh, colored executive member of the Harlem Progressive Democratic Association has announced his intention of opposing Thomas Murray, a white candidate and leader of the latter district.

NEGROES ACT TO OUST HEALY AS LEADER

N. Y. Times

19th District Democrats Take Cue From Republicans, Seeking Chief of Their Own Race.

New York, N.Y.

Following the lead of Republican Negro voters who after years of contention dethrew white leadership in the Nineteenth Assembly District, Negro Democrats are preparing to battle in the primaries this year with the same objective in view.

7-22-31

The Republican leader of the Nineteenth is Colonel Charles W. Fillmore. John R. McNeal, a leader among the Democratic members of his race in the Nineteenth has opened political headquarters on Seventh Avenue in the heart of the Negro section of Harlem in preparation for a primary fight to wrest the Tammany district leadership from Martin J. Healy. Mr. Healy was tried twice and acquitted the second time on charges of having accepted $10,000 from former City Magistrate George F. Ewald for being instrumental in obtaining for him his seat on the magistrate's bench.

The primary fight against Healy, it was said last night, is not an outgrowth of the Ewald incident, but will be fought strictly on racial lines and on the ground that the predominance of Negro voters in the Nineteenth justifies their claim for a leader of their own race. Incidentally, a McNeal victory would mean the dethronement of Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, who has served as leader under informal designation from Tammany Leader John F. Curry.

The trouble in the Nineteenth makes the sixth fight to threaten existing Tammany district leaders this year. Two of these are in the First and Second Assembly Districts, where massed Italian voters have been stirring, with the result that they carried the day in the Second through the retirement under fire of Harry C. Perry, veteran Tammany executive in the district. The other fights brewing are in the Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Twenty-third.

Moton Votes Democratic

Afro-American
Baltimore Md
7-25-31

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal and sage of Tuskegee, director and trustee of many funds, colleges and organizations, and adviser to Presidents of the United States, votes with the Democrats in Alabama.

Dr. Moton's announcement that he voted for every Democratic candidate in the Alabama elections in 1930, from governor down, shocked the old politicians in New York recently; and the professional politicians in Washington and the South have done nothing but gasp since. Many of them still live in that ancient period with Frederick Douglass who said the Republican party is the ship and all else is the sea.

Clearly, Dr. Moton has gotten off the ship. In so doing, he has moved ahead of much of the South although in Boston, Chicago, New York, Indianapolis, Detroit, Baltimore and even in Norfolk, Virginia, the number of colored registered Democrats has increased and those who register as Republican and vote Democratic is legion.

Nothing in Dr. Moton's address indicates that he is a registered Democrat. Should he take this step, he would be accepting advice from politicians as wise as the late President Harding and ex-President Coolidge.

Dr. Moton's action, however, indicates that he believes the disfranchised South should vote in local elections, and that the way to gain the ballot is to start off with the Democrats who, in Dixie, are in control all of the time.

His action also shows how far ahead of the old-line politicians the sage of Tuskegee is. Like Mr. Oscar DePriest in Illinois, and Mr. Robert R. Church in Tennessee, Dr. Moton strips the party label of its divinity and regards it simply as a vehicle to get somewhere.

These three great progressives could give both old parties something to think about in 1932 if they decided to combine forces.

NEW YORK SUN

JUL 22 1931

NEAL OPPOSES HEALY

Leads Negro Fight to Oust 19th District Leader.

John R. Neal, Negro Democratic leader in the Nineteenth Assembly District, has established headquarters in the heart of the Negro section of Harlem, in Seventh avenue, as the opening gun in the campaign of the Negro Democrats to overthrow white leadership in their district.

Taking their cue from the Republican Negro voters, who, after years of contention, placed a Negro at the head of the political organization in their district, the Negro Democrats are planning to do battle in the primaries this year to wrest the Tammany district leadership from Martin J. Healy.

Healy has been tried twice and was acquitted the second time on charges of accepting a bribe from former City Magistrate George F. Ewald. The indictment alleged the money was paid to Healy for his influence in obtaining Ewald a seat on the magistrates' bench.

It is said that the primary fight against the present Tammany leader in the Nineteenth district is not an outcropping of the Ewald incident, but is purely a racial proposition. Negro voters in the district believe their predominance in the district entitles them to a leader of their own race.

'Tuskegee's Head—A Democrat'

New York News & Harlem Home

Dr. Robert R. Moten's pronouncement at the National Negro Business League Banquet at the Broadway Central Hotel on Wednesday evening, that he voted the straight Democratic ticket from Governor on down in 1930 has aroused a flood of comment. Conflicting emotions were stirred there among the banqueteers. A Republican woman worker present said that she watched closely the countenance of Mayor Walker as he shook his head as if to say, "How could he do such a thing in Alabama?" Others declared that Moten was taking the advice literally of Presidents Harding and Hoover and voting with his neighbors. Others differing slightly felt that Moten is seeking to lead the movement to divide the race's vote in 1932 in order that both parties, not only in the South, but in the nation, will bid for that vote.

New York, N.Y.

We cannot praise Major Moten's pronouncement either as a gracious compliment to Mayor Walker or as a wise policy. For him to vote for the Democratic Party in Alabama is for him to support the party of his avowed enemies in that state—democracy there ranging from its best, Former Senator Underwood, to its worst, Former Senator Thomas Heflin, is built on the corner-stone of race-disfranchizement! For a black man there to surrender his manhood and to bury his convictions to cast a vote for that Democratic party is to "carry coals to Newcastle!"

The colored Texans who, out of revenge and self seeking, have voted the Democratic ticket there, did not prevent Houston from fencing off behind chicken wire the colored visitors to the National Democratic Convention in 1928.

We do not believe that colored Southerns voting with their enemies at election time would do anything other than to further enslave themselves. If they should vote in the Democratic Primaries they would perforce of circumstances, have to vote with their enemies or suffer the same terrorism and bloodshed they now endure in trying to vote the Republican ticket. The South does not object to colored people voting for the Republican party, so much as it objects to them voting at all. Voting is the badge of civic equality and it is this to which Dixie objects. Certainly the nation won't respect a people that surrenders their rights for the sake of a servile peace! What would it profit the race to gain the whole world and lose its own soul?

By the Moton policy the race can gain only further disstates, how can he honestly hope to aid the Republican Party? As a race leader how can his surrender to political slavery serve his people?

SO. NORWALK, CONN.
SENTINEL

JUL 17 1931

Colored Democrats Hold Dance, Party

The Colored Democrtic club of Norwalk held its first card party and dance at its quarters in Haviland st., last night.

Frank Scott, chairman of the entertainment committee, was in charge. More than 100 attended. Music was furnished by the Cotton Club Pickers, unit of the Bridgeport Colored Democratic club.

The Colored Democratic Women's club held a meeting prior to the affair. Plans were discussed for the future. Miss Julia Fisher, president, presided.

The Colored Democratic club will meet tonight.

STAMFORD, CONN.
ADVOCATE

JUL 30 1931

Colored Democratic Women Join the State Federation

At a meeting of the Colored Democratic Club, held on Tuesday evening in the Bethel A. M. E. Church, the women members of the club became federated with the State Federation of Democratic Women's Club. Although the weather was unbearably hot there were over 100 members in attendance.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. L. A. Johnson. The principal speaker of the evening, Mrs. F. A. Queeney of Bridgeport, sketched briefly the history of the Federation and explained the privileges and benefits that would accrue from membership in the organization. Other speakers included Mrs. Russell, chairman of the Norwalk Democratic Women's Club, Mrs. Fisher, president of the Norwalk Colored Women's Democratic Club, Mrs. Frank Campbell, president of the Bridgeport Colored Democratic Women's Club, Mrs. Jackson vice president of Norwalk Club, Mr. Hargreaves, president of the Norwalk Colored Democratic Club; Randolph Maize, president of the Stamford Democratic Club; Mrs. Brown of Norwalk and Rev. McKay, president of the local church.

The following officers were inducted into office: Mrs. Margaret Williams, president; Mrs. Maud Bramwell and Mrs. H. Brooks, vice presidents; Mrs. H. Walker, secretary; Miss McLeod, assistant treasurer; Mrs. Dawdell, treasurer; entertainment committee, Mrs. B. Doswell, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Murray; publicity committee, Mrs. Walker and Miss McLeod; campaign workers, Mrs. Murray, Miss M. Penny, Mrs. I. Colwell, Mrs. S. Green, Mrs. V. Whittlesey and Mrs. L. A. Johnson.

BAYONNE, N. J.
TIMES

JUL 30 1931

De Priest Plans To Be at Moore Rally Tomorrow

A delegation of Bayonne negroes will be in attendance tomorrow night when the Charles W. Alston Democratic Association of Jersey City stages a demonstration in favor of A. Harry Moore, the party's candidate for Governor.

A feature of the occasion will be the attendance of Representative Oscar De Priest, of Illinois, the only colored legislator in Congress. Representative De Priest is a Republican, but will attend the session as a personal tribute to Alston, who is his cousin.

The rally is to be held outdoors on Union street, from Jackson to Ocean avenues. Two bands will provide music and dancing will follow the addresses. Although Representative De Priest will not make a speech in favor of Mr. Moore, he does not favor David Baird, Jr., the Republican candidate. This is due to Baird's support of the nomination of Judge Parker, of "yellow dog" contract fame, for the United States Supreme Court.

It will be in behalf of A. Harry Moore. Mr. Moore, it is expected, will cut his vacation short to be present.

The demonstration will take place on Union street, from Ocean to Jackson avenues, Jersey City.

The center of activities will, however, be in front of Alston's home at 121 Union street, where all kinds of refreshments will be served free of charge.

Alston has engaged two bands and will have two radio ampilifiers to throw the voices of the speakers.

The meeting will be preceded by an automobile parade of at least a hundred cars.

Mayor Hague, Judge McGovern and other prominent Democrats will be among the speakers. In case of rain meeting will be held Friday evening.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

JUL 28 1931

Colored Democrats Form Organization

The Jersey City Colored Democratic Association was formed at a meeting at 741 Ocean avenue, last night. It was well attended. An enthusiastic session was held.

Roland Cromartis was elected president. Other officers chosen were as follows: Edwin B. Holden, vice president; J. Wilkins Biddle, corresponding secretary; Harry Johnson, recording secretary; James Dixon, treasurer, and Andrew Bryant, sergeant-at-arms.

Following his installation, President Cromartie delivered an address in which he stressed the need of a progressive colored Democratic organization. He also discussed the benefits of a being a Democrat.

Other speakers were Samuel Branch of Bayonne, who talked about the necessity of unity and harmony in the ranks; Bryant Cromartie and George White.

The next meeting will take place next Monday evening.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

JUL 28 1931

COLORED DEMOCRATS ARRANGE BIG RALLY

Believing that the Colored Democratic leadership in Hudson County is assuredly going to the man who can demonstrate his capacity to lead, Charles W. Alston, of 121 Union street, and president of the Charles W. Alston Democratic Club, intend to hold Friday night the biggest political rally ever staged by colored people in the State of New Jersey.

Political - 1931

Party Affiliation.

Negro Democrats in Brooklyn Oust Hall As Executive Member

A group of Negro Democrats of the Fifth Assembly District, who have become dissatisfied with the leadership of Gary Hall, met at 1865A Fulton street on Tuesday evening, July 21, at the call of the president, Charles J. Campbell, and elected Henry R. Newbie to fill the place of Mr. Hall, whose office had been declared vacant.

Hall, who lives at 10 Utica avenue, where the club had headquarters until recently, still holds forth and claims that he is the leader.

Mr. Campbell, the president of the club, of which Hall was the executive member, explained to an Age reporter that a committee had reported its findings against Mr. Hall, the executive member, and upon this report declared the executive membrship vacant.

Newbie, who is a real estate agent, and also a poet, is well known in the fraternal, civic, political and church life of the borough. He was elected unanimously by those present.

President Charles J. Campbell, of the Fifth Assembly Colored Democratic Association, presided. George M. Anderson was acting secretary.

A large number of Negro men and women Democrats attended the meeting.

Hall has been leader of the district for sometime. His wife, Mrs. Mamie J. Hall, is co-leader.

This new organization, it is reported, will endeavor to bring the various elements of Negro Democrats together in the district.

While there are about 150 Negro Democrats in the district, there are several groups. One group has never identied itself with the county body headed by "Chief" Young. It is stated that this group will come into the county organization.

SO. NORWALK CONN.
SENTINAL

AUG 7 1931

Colored Democratic Women Give Supper

Nearly 200 enjoyed the chicken supper served by the Colored Women's Democratic association at headquarters, Haviland st., last night.

The affair was in charge of Mrs. Georgianna Jackson, second ward leader. She was assisted by a large staff of workers composed of both men and women. The supper was served from 5 to 9.

Several prominent democratic leaders attended the affair.

STAMFORD, CONN.
ADVOCATE

JUL 30 1931

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The following officers were inducted into office: Mrs. Margaret Williams, president; Mrs. Maud Bramwell and Mrs. H. Brooks, vice presidents; Mrs. H. Walker, secretary; Miss McLeod, assistant treasurer; Mrs. Dawdell, treasurer; entertainment committee, Mrs. B. Doswell, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Murray; publicity committee, Mrs. Walker and Miss McLeod; campaign workers, Mrs. Murray, Miss M. Penny, Mrs. I. Colwell, Mrs. S. Green, Mrs. V. Whittlesey and Mrs. L. A. Johnson.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

AUG 13 1931

COLORED DEMOCRATS TO SUPPORT MOORE

At a meeting of the Associations of Colored Democratic organizations of Hudson County held at the Colored Community Center, 741 Ocean avenue, Jersey City, last evening, a resolution was adopted to support former Governor A. Harry Moore, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, and at the same time give a vote of confidence in the leadership of Mayor Hague.

The organizations with their presidents in attendance were as follows: Bayonne Colored Democratic Association, S. H. Grant; Jersey City Colored Democratic Association, R. S. Cromartie; A. B. Ferribbee, H. S. Morris and Hoboken Negro Citizens' Club, John Granison. The four associations have a membership of over 500.

President Gront, who presided, in an address, criticized those colored officeholders who were aspiring to fill the shoes of the late Gilbert Brown, the colored Democratic leader.

"This is a great opportunity for our race," he said, "to support a real man, A. Harry Moore. It is not jobs we are after, but principles, because Baird turned down the negro pledge when he voted for Justice Parker. A. Harry Moore is a member of the National Organization for the Advancement of the Colored People. Every negro, not alone in Hudson County, but in the State, should be a Democrat at least on November 3."

The presidents of the other organizations also spoke. Another speaker was Edward Johnson, who asks why foreigners were given political jobs when the negroes, who are native born are ignored.

SO. NORWALK CONN.
SENTINAL

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Several prominent democratic leaders attended the affair.

SO. NORWALK CONN.
SENTINAL

AUG 6 1931

Colored Democrats To Serve Supper

The Norwalk Colored-women's democratic club is holding a southern supper this evening at the club headquarters, Haviland st., near South Main st. Secretary Albert Hicks, of the Colored Democratic club of Norwalk, has extended invitations to the democratic clubs of Stamford and Bridgeport; each club of which will send representatives.

Supper will be cooked in southern style and will consist of fried chicken and the complementary side-dishes. It will be served from 5 to 9 p. m. Mrs. Georgianna Jackson, well known local chef, is in charge of preparations.

Miss Julia Fisher, president of the Norwalk Colored-women's democratic club, and Mrs. Georgianna Jackson, vice president of the second ward, have invited all democrats and their friends to attend.

SO. NORWALK CONN.
SENTINAL

AUG 28 1931

Colored Democrats Play Whist, Win

The whist team of the Colored Democratic Club, composed of Henry Hargraves and Benjamin Thompson, was the winner in the whist tournament at the club rooms last night.

The winners eliminated three teams. Nathaniel Keyes and Mrs. Daniel Nadin, representing the East Norwalk Community club, were second.

Prizes were awarded to the winners.

SO. NORWALK CONN.
SENTINAL

AUG 10 1931

Democratic Officers To Hold Joint Meet

The Colored Democratic club and auxiliary held a special joint meeting for the men and women officers of the organization yesterday afternoon at the headquarters on Haviland st.

Today the new membership campaign commences. Mrs. A. P. Lee, vice president of the Colored Democratic women of the city and also vice president of the third ward has begun a house to house campaign to enroll both sexes.

The vice president of the women's organization announces today that a special meeting for the women will be held at the headquarters, Haviland st., Tuesday, August 11 at 9:30 in the evening. Members are requested to attend.

SOLICITOUS DEMOCRATS

It seems that certain Democrats have become suddenly solicitous about the affairs of the Republican party in the state, so much so that they are anxious to have special legislation relative to their primary elections. A bill has been introduced in the legislature to regulate the Republican primary in the state, so different from that of the Democrats. The bill is so uniquely drawn as to immediately prove that it is the plan of some set of men to gain the ascendency over the other. The Democratic legislature should be above being a party to such a plan and in no manner favor the bill as introduced.

JOURNAL
FRANKFORT, KY.

AUG 9 1931

COLORED DEMOCRATS TO MEET MONDAY NIGHT

Charles Hall, chairman, announces that the members of the Colored Democratic Club of Frankfort and Franklin county are requested to meet at headquarters on Washington street Monday night at 7:30 o'clock. The purpose is to organize for the campaign and other business of importance.

Isaac Booker is secretary of the club.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

AUG 14 1931

COLORED DEMOCRATS EULOGIZE FORMER HEAD

The Hudson County Colored Democratic Association held a memorial service last night in the headquarters, 74 Ege avenue, Jersey City, in honor of the late Gilbert T. Brown, who for seven years was the colored Democratic leader. The hall was thronged. Mr. Brown was eulogized by Thomas Kitrick, Thomas Armstrong and Alexander Ormsby. They agreed that it was only through the conscientious work of Mr. Brown that the strength of the colored Democrats in the county was maintained.

The committee that arranged the affair were William Simmons, president; William Cornell, secretary; Lincoln Clark, Charles Alston and James Bright.

BROOKLYN TIMES

AUG 19 1931

DEMOCRATS SEE COLORLESS RACE IN FALL PRIMARY

Jacobson Files Petition for Congress From Seventh; Will Oppose Delaney.

OTHER POSTS CONTESTED

Anfuso Runs Against Ambro for Assemblyman in 19th District.

Details of Queens, Nassau and Suffolk designations for public offices will be found on Page 4A of this edition.

Brooklyn Democrats anticipate a somewhat colorless primary campaign. Designations for all parties were filed last night.

Many observers agree that interest will centre in the Seventh Congressional District, where Deputy Markets Commissioner John J. Delaney is opposed as the designee of the regular organization by former State Senator Louis J. Jacobson; in the 19th A. D., where Assemblyman Jerome G. Ambro, dropped by the regular organization, is opposed by Victor L. Anfuso, and in the 33d Aldermanic District, where Alderman Patrick J. McCann has Patrick H. Larney as his opponent.

Other contests in the Democratic ranks, soothsayers opine, will be less strenuous than these three.

Jacobson Files Petition

Jacobson filed the necessary petitions at the Board of Elections last night, although reports, until several days ago, had it he would withdraw in favor of Delaney. Jacobson, several years ago, withdrew his candidacy for a renomination as State Senator in favor of the present Senator James J. Crawford.

It was understood at that time that Jacobson would be taken care of later and some time ago he sought the magistrate's post to which David S. Malbin was eventually appointed.

Some of Jacobson's friends were disappointed when he was not designated for Congress in the district which had been represented by the late John F. Quayle and it is said to be largely through their insistence that he is making the primary fight.

Two Others Opposed

In the Second A. D. Assemblyman Albert D. Schanzer is opposed by Matthew Pearlstein. In the 14th A. D. Assemblyman Joseph P. Nathanson will have as his opponent Herman Goldstein.

In the 35th District, Alderman Joseph S. Deromdy is opposed by Anthony Lukowski. Alderman Thomas G. Ryan, Democratic leader of the Second A. D., is opposed by James L. Huntington. Huntington several years ago made a poor run for the leadership against present City Court Justice Joseph Fennelly.

Alderman Walter H. Farrar, in the 52d District, Greenpoint, is opposed by J. P. Goodman. Farrar is the designee of the regular organization, headed by Assistant Public Works Commissioner Peter J. McGuinness.

In the Third A. D. the regular Republican designee for the Assembly, Patrick McGuinness, is opposed by Frederick Hood.

Henry F. O'Neil, in the 36th Aldermanic District, is opposed by Bernard H. Johnston. In the 39th District the regular designee, Roy M. Mann, is opposed by Mrs. Frances Corry.

Two Colored Men Seek Jobs as Tammany Chiefs

Two colored men, one an employment agent, the other "a cowboy from Texas," have announced they want to wear the eagle feathers of Tammany Hall chieftains.

And that's not all.

They plan to elect members of their own race to political office, and have candidates already selected to run in their Harlem districts where colored voters predominate.

One Assembly candidate is a Pullman porter and another is a funeral director.

Soft-spoken Eugene McIntosh, whose employment business is not flourishing, this week wants to succeed Thomas F. Murray as Tammany leader in the 21st District, Manhattan, where Murray's ancestors were early Democratic settlers.

John R. McNell, who said "write it down that I'm a cowboy from Texas and learned to break them down there," wants to succeed Martin J. Healy in the 19th District. "That'll hold Healy," McNell suggested.

McIntosh announced that Shepherd E. Grain, Pullman porter, was his candidate for Assemblyman, and McNell announced Theodore Daniels, funeral director, was his candidate for that office in the 21st.

"We can't lose," McIntosh said, "for colored people outnumber the white enrolled Democratic voters in this district for the first time."

The registration lists show 4,473 colored and 3,029 white voters in the district.

Sixty per cent. of the voters in the 19th also are colored.

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

AUG 15 1931

Democrat Club Opens Quarters

Negro Organization in Englewood Ready for Campaign

The Englewood Colored Democratic Club has opened headquarters in the building at the northeast corner of Englewood avenue and South Van Brunt street, which was formerly occupied by St. Anthony's Mission.

The headquarters has been completely furnished including card tables and books of all descriptions. The place is open both day and night and all are welcome to go there and enjoy themselves, even members of other political parties. The colored club now has 75 members and members are being added on an average of 10 a day. The officers of the organization have set 400 members as the goal to be reached by the coming election.

The colored club plans to meet each Wednesday night at the headquarters. At the meeting this week, Dr. Valentine Ruch, Democratic candidate for mayor of Englewood, was the principal speaker. Several prominent county speakers will address the members at the meeting next Wednesday.

The club plans to sponsor an anti Baird protest meeting in the next few weeks and prominent colored speakers of the metropolitan section will be heard on that occasion.

The meeting of the Englewood Democratic Club scheduled for next Thursday night in the municipal building has been postponed. The next meeting will be held in September.

NEWARK, N. J.
EVE. NEWS

AUG 26 1931

Speaker Sees Negro Vote Swinging to Democrats

A prediction that two-thirds of Newark's Negro vote of 18,000 would go to the Democrats was made last night by Reginald W. Stewart at an open air meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Negro Democratic Club at 13 Bedford street. About 250 attended.

"The Negro vote has changed because of David Baird's vote for John J. Parker for the Supreme Court vacancy," Mr. Stewart said.

Support of the Democratic ticket was urged by Charles A. Stanziale, Ernest F. Masini, Donald C. Fox, Frank B. Bozza and Mrs. Marguerite Jackson. Louis B. Blackman presided and Samuel S. Stewart, secretary of the county organization, told of the object of the gathering.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

SEP 2 1931

NEGROES TO MARCH IN MOORE PARADE

At a meeting of the members of the newly organized Progressive Colored Democratic Club, of Hudson County, at the house of William S. Cornell, 76 Atlantic street, Jersey City, recently, arrangements were completed for participation in the A. Harry Moore for Governor parade, to be held in Jersey City the evening of October 25.

It was announced at the meeting that upwards of 500 colored voters throughout the county would march in line. Mrs. Louise Cornell, chairman of the woman's auxiliary of the club, said that she had enrolled several hundred colored women, heretofore Republicans, under the Moore banner.

Cornell, who is an attache of the court house, is a member of the executive committee of the club, and with Isaac Walker and Dr. William Carpenter, also members of the executive committee, stated it would be the largest turnout of colored voters the county ever witnessed.

The officers of the association are John Davis, president; John White, vice president; George Worthy, secretary; Henry Bradley, financial secretary and Moses Gibson, treasurer. The club has a membership of several hundred.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STAR

AUG 27 1931

JUDGE GECKLER SPEAKER FOR NEGRO DEMOCRATS

Judge John F. Geckler of Marion county Juvenile court will be principal speaker at a meeting of the East Side Colored Democratic Club and the West Indianapolis Democrat Club No. 7, Negro, at 8 o'clock tomorrow night at 1407 Kappes street, W. M. King, general president of the organization of Negro Democratic clubs in Indianapolis, announced yesterday.

Other speakers will include Michael F. Morrissey, chief of police; Timothy P. Sexton, county treasurer; Ira P. Haymaker, county recorder; Dow W. Vorhees, county commissioner; Bruce Short, county surveyor, and Charles A. Sumner, sheriff.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

SEP 10 1931

Colored Women Will Campaign for Moore

The Progressive Colored Democratic Association Women's Auxiliary held its organization meeting last night in Ideal Hall, Jackson Av. and Atlantic St. Mrs. Mary Louise Cornell, the organizer, was unanimously elected as president of the auxiliary, which will meet the first and third Wednesday at Ideal Hall. She delivered the opening address, welcoming the members and thanking them for the honor bestowed upon her.

Other officers elected are: Mrs. Hattie Pryor, vice-president; Mrs. Louise Wright, recording secretary; Mrs. Josephine Kelly, financial secretary; Mrs. Gertrude Benn, treasurer; Mrs. Flora Bryan, chaplain, and Mrs. Margaret Jones, sergeant-at-arms. All elections were unanimous. The auxiliary boasts a charter membership of 100.

The auxiliary was organized to aid in bringing out a big colored vote for A. Harry Moore in the Eighth Ward and will be continued after election to aid in uplifting the colored race in business and social problems in the ward.

Party Affiliation.

New York Democrat Blamed For Jim Crow Committee For Geo. Washington Bicentennial

9-12-31

Popular Segregation Color Scheme Carried Out at Washington in Planning Anniversary Father of His Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—Appointment of a special colored committee to co-operate with the District of Columbia George Washington Bicentennial Commission in co-ordinating participation of the colored residents of the United States in the celebration here next year was announced to-day. This jim crowing of the race under Congressman Bloom, of New York City, Democrat, has caused much adverse comment here.

Judge James A. Cobb, of the Municipal Court, heads the special committee. Its membership includes: Dr. John R. Hawkins, president of the Prudential Bank; Major Campbell C. Johnson, secretary, Twelfth Street Branch, Y. M. C. A.; Lieut. Col. West A. Hamilton, editor of The Washington Sentinel; Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of public schools.

Professor Kelly Miller, Howard University; Mrs. Gabrielle H. Pelham, Community Center; Miss Mannie H. Burroughs, president of the National Training School for Women and Girls; Dr. R. W. Brooks, pastor of Lincoln Temple Congregational Church; Perry W. Howard, attorney.

Dr. William H. Thomas, pastor of Metropolitan A. M. E. Church; C. David Houston, principal of Armstrong Technical High School; Mrs. Robert G. McGuire, of 1820 Ninth street, N. W.; Albert I. Cassell, architect, of Howard University; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, of 1615 S street, N. W.; George A. Parker, attorney; Dean D. C. W. Holmes, of Howard University; Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard University, and Edward H. Long, assistant superintendent of schools.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
EVE. UNION
SEP 12 1931

DEMOCRATS IN PLEASANTVILLE WANT CHANGE

PLEASANTVILLE.—A resolution officially endorsing the move for commission government here was unanimously passed Thursday night at a combined meeting of the Mainland Democratic club and the Women's auxiliary, according to Richard G. Carr, 201 W. Adams av., president of the club, at the Democratic club's headquarters, at 405 W. Washington av. Carr spoke on the subject, questioning the sincerity of the organization republican workers in arguing against commission rule because of the fact that the commissioners would be paid, recalling that the people had previously been asked to vote on the question of paying the councilmen. He compared the city government to a corporation, pointing out that no executive of a large firm would work well for nothing.

William C. Sullivan, former superintendent of schools, also spoke, criticising the present administration for "extravagance," the curtailing of which, he said, would result in reduced taxes.

A large number of members of the club and its auxiliary were in attendance.

* * *

Oppose Commission

Members of the Northside Colored Republican club at a special meeting Thursday night, went on record with a resolution as opposed to a change to commission form of government here. The meeting, at which several prominent organization workers were speakers, was held in the club's quarters at 117 N. Fourth st., with about 50 present. The following made addresses: Mayor Charles E. Jackson, Edward Stephenson, Harry Souchal, Tony Miller and Heyman Fine. Robert Murray, first vice-president of the club, presided over the meeting.

TWO DEMOCRATS GET RECOGNITION FROM MAYOR JACKSON

Atlantic Commonwealth

Last week Mayor Jackson appointed Dr. Robert L. Jackson a member of the City Board of Charities in place of Mr. T. Wallis Lansey who was appointed by former Mayor Broening and served throughout his term. 9-12-31

Dr. Jackson is a Democrat and his appointment marks a departure in the Democratic attitude toward the Negro in Baltimore. he being the first Negro appointed to office by a Democrat ever made in the City of Baltimore. Baltimore

It is true the office is not a salaried one but, nevertheless it is one of honor and high responsibility and one for which no Negro was ever considered until Mayor Broening paved the way during his last administration.

The recognition given the race by the appointment of Dr. Jackson has a right to be regarded as an indication that the Democratic party in Baltimore has changed its attitude toward the Negro and intends to go after his vote aggressively and hold out to him the same inducements held out to other citizens in the shape of official reward.

In all fairness and candor Negro Republicans can praise Mayor Jackson for this auspicious beginning and the broadmindedness which it exhibits.

A healthy division of the Negro vote along party lines, if it can be done without loss of his self respect, can do him no injury and in the long run may be of inestimable and lasting benefit.

This appointment paves the way and if followed up by other substan- recognition will result in large gain both to the Democratic party and the Negro.

TRENTON, N. J.
Gazette Times
SEP 17 1931

DEMOCRATS SEEK NEGROES' SUPPORT

County Candidates to Attend Meeting Tomorrow at Sunlight Elks' Lodge

Steps to organize colored Democratic voters will be taken tomorrow night at a political rally to be held at the Sunlight Lodge of Elks' auditorium, 44 Fowler Street.

The meeting will be the first attempt in several years to perfect a grouping under the Democratic banner. Leaders include Dr. Leroy Morris and Peyton Manning. The session will start at 8:30. In addition to promoting the candidacy of A. Harry Moore, candidate for Governor, arrangements will be made for a subsequent election of club officers.

A delegation consisting of local members of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race will attend to register a protest against the vote cast by former United States Senator David Baird, Jr., Republican candidate for Governor, for the confirmation of Supreme Court Justice Parker.

Special speakers will include: J. Leroy Baxter, former Essex Assemblyman, and J. Bernard Johnson, local attorney; Harry Heher, State chairman; County Chairman Leo J. Rogers; Sheriff Charles H. Reichert, Under Sheriff Abraham S. Lewis; Orlo S. Hatton and Dr. Edward J. Jennings.

County candidates will attend and be introduced. Included are: Former Judge Erwin E. Marshall, candidate for State Senator; George Pellettieri, Albert Cooper, Jr., ond Frank J. Backes, candidates for Assembly, and Fred L. Nitz, Ralph W. Hackett and Elijah Wright, who seek election to the Board of Freeholders.

TRENTON, N. J.
GAZETTE
SEP 19 1931

NEGRO DEMOCRATS PLAN TO ORGANIZE

Officers to Be Elected at Next Meeting September 24

Democratic Negro voters in this section organized at a rally last night in the auditorium of the Sunlight Lodge of Elks, on Fowler Street, with more than 300 persons in attendance.

Election of officers for the permanent organization will take place at another meeting, scheduled for September 24. Dr. Leroy Morris and Peyton Manning are leaders.

J. Leroy Baxter, former Republican Assemblyman from Essex County, as the first speaker, took occasion to register vigorous protest to the vote cast by former Senator David Baird Jr., in Congress last Winter, for the confirmation of Supreme Court Justice Parker of South Carolina.

Other speakers received with enthusiasm were Harry Heher, Democratic State Chairman; Sheriff Charles H. Reichert, under Sheriff Abraham S. Lewis, Orlo S. Hatton and Dr. Edward J. Jennings. J. Bernard Johnson, local attorney, also spoke as did City Commission George LaBarre.

With the exception of former Judge Erwin E. Marshall, candidate for State Senator, who was unable to attend, county candidates were introduced to the gathering, and responded with brief talks. Those pre-

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH
OCT 10 1931

NEW NEGRO VOTERS IN HUDSON NUMEROUS

Through the activities of the Association of Colored Democratic Organizations, whose headquarters are at 741 Ocean avenue, Jersey City and its Women's Auxiliary, many new Negro voters will be at the polls this election.

A house-to-house canvass was made by the women for non-registrants. Lists were compiled by various organizations in the association and through the kindness of club members, automobiles were donated to take new voters to register.

A tea for all Negro women voters will be held at the clubhouse Sunday afternoon, October 25, and a Hallowe'en get-together wil be given by the joint associations. A mass meeting, when ex-Governor Moore and Mayor Hague, together with leading figures in Democratic politics in New Jersey and New York,

will greet Negro voters of Hudson County, will be held in one of the local schools, October 30

HERALD
Bridgeport Conn.
AUG 2 1931

LITTLE KINDNESS EARNS DEMOCRATS THE NEGRO VOTE

Horrible Living Conditions, In Shacks Owned By Norwalk Republicans, Help Switch In Allegiance—Race Rewarded By Political Jobs—Meeting Place Provided.

Colored voters of Norwalk, about two hundred strong, which means half the Negro population eligible to vote in the city, have formed a Colored Democratic club and auxiliary, with a clubhouse and headquarters on Haviland street.

A greater shock than this to stalwart republicans would be difficult to engineer. From time immemorial, Norwalk Negroes were on the republican voting list.

The political switch of the Negroes is a sign of changing times, of keener political sense and management by democratic leaders, and of the fact that the colored voters of Norwalk are "fed up" on broken promises, stretching throug the years.

The Reasons

Here are a few of the things which Negroes had hoped to get, because of their allegiance to the republican party:

Better living quarters. At present, the majority of colored people of Norwalk are housed in ramshackle firetraps, with outside plumbing and filthy surroundings.

Work for some of their race with the road gangs, operated by the street department.

Appointment of a Negro to a job at the sewage disposal plant.

Naming a colored man as night watchman at the city dump.

Promises, without end, had been made by republicans to Negro leaders that the colored residents would be given this recognition.

The promises amounted to nothing, because, with one exception, none of them were kept.

The one exception was a night watchman at the dump. For a time, the late Chester LaMar had this job. After the colored voter had formed their democratic clut a Negro was again put to work a guardian of the dump.

Better Homes Needed

The crying need of Norwall colored people is not city jobs, bu decent living quarters.

Republicans, in some instances own the squalid, but profitabl shacks and tenements in which th Negroes live. Consequently it isn good politics for republican leac ers to back a movement to de molish these unsanitary eyesores.

A second outstanding need c Norwalk Negroes was a meetin place, where they could hold sc cial and political gatherings.

There are the churches, o course, but the best known colo ed meeting place is the Silent Fou club, on Water street.

The reputation of this club i not untarnished. The better clas colored people refused to enter thi club and warn their children t stay away from it.

Some Negro leaders say that re publicans fostered the questionable clubs open to colored people. Wher trouble took place, these republi cans would help get those ir trouble out of it and thus cement votes. At the same time, trouble breeding clubs kept Negroes dis organized and thus easier t handle.

A few colored spokesmen sav the need of further "emancipa tion" of their race and wanted a real clubhouse, to combat the lur of pernicious raw gin drinking anc resulting brawls.

Ready To Turn

These spokesmen took up th matter with democratic politi cians. The Negroes told the demo crats their people were ready t cross the river Jordan and becom democrats, if white politician would give them friendly help anc encouragement.

The politicians grasped this op portunity. With the help of Lero D. Downs, town chairman, anc others, the Negroes were able t rent the old building on Havilanc street, which, years ago had hous ed sessions of the common council

A club was formally organized and then a woman's auxiliary.

A piano was given to the new club by Joseph O'Brien, of the Crofut and Knapp factory.

Brien McMahon produced a pool table.

Were the newly organized color ed democrats happy and proud? Boy! you could see their dazzling smiles a block away.

The club was formally charterec with the secretary of state. Wil liam Hargraves, graduate of Hamp ton college, Va., was elected presi dent, and Preston Lee, vice-presi dent.

Among the other officers are Albert Hicks, William Patterson Vanderbilt Baker, Frank Middleton, Eugene Fletcher, Wiliam Goodman, John Jefferson, Frank Scott and George Travers.

All Former Republicans

Every one of the above had been a faithful republican, up to the time of the formation of the Colored Democratic club.

Two hundred democrats crowded into the rooms of the new club, to attend its charter night ceremonies. Some well-known democrats from Norwalk and the state spoke to the colored voters.

If the Negroes felt their self-importance, they were not to be blamed. They had their own club house and they were getting recognition.

This charter night affair focused the attention of the city on the new club and republicans, who had been dozing while losing the Negro vote, snapped into activity.

Republicans invited the colored voters of their party to a meeting in the new republican club on North Main street. This, in itself, was something unheard of. It had never happened before.

Mayor Anson Keeler spoke to what remained of the republican colored contingent. So did second ward Leader Richard Ireland. Another speaker was the colored clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Minton.

Ridicules Promises

Ireland told his colored audience that democratic promises were specious and could not be relied upon.

The next day, President Hargrave, of the democratic colored club, replied to this attack by saying:

"It is Mr. Ireland's party that made promise after promise and never stood in back of them."

Jealous of the men's democratic colored club, the Negro women formed a democratic organization with Miss Julia Fisher, musical comedy star, as president. Julia starred in "Blackbirds" on Broadway. She had been labeled a good republican.

Other former republican colored women were named officers, including Miss Harriet Smith, Mrs. Rose Holmes, Mrs. Louise Hall and Mrs. Jannie Hamilton.

Mrs. Hall is a sister of Miss Rebecca Hall for many years one of the vice-presidents of the Norwalk Republican Women's association, the pride of the republican party in that city.

Some say that Rebecca will soon stray into the democratic fold.

JOURNAL
FRANKFORT, KY.

OCT 6 1931

COLORED EDUCATOR URGES CO-OPERATION IN ELECTION OF DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Professor C. P. Russell, forme president of the Kentucky State In dustrial College for colored students last night addressed a meeting of the Capital City Colored Democratic Clul in the Courthouse. Professor Russell who now makes his home in Chicago, gave a resume of the party platform, and urged co-operation of all in making this a banner Democratic year.

Calling attention to the ticket, Professor Russell paid tribute to each individual candidate, and dwelt on heir ability and records which, he said, so aptly fit them for service.

IVORY and GOLD

Afro-American
10/31

By MELVIN CHISUM

EDITOR'S NOTE: The opinions expressed by Melvin Chisum in this column are not necessarily in conformity with the views of the AFRO-AMERICAN, its management and ownership, and the paper assumes no responsibility for Mr. Chisum's views. He is a much traveled and well-known editorial writer. This column is printed in this newspaper because the AFRO-AMERICAN believes that its readers will appreciate the opportunity of following Mr. Chisum's comments on widely diversified subjects.

I am the recipient of a letter from Dr. F. [illegible] illiston, inviting membership i[illegible] National Democratic Negro Voters' League. While I am not quite ready to join up with the Democrats, the information on the letterhead which lies before me is worthy of comment.

This new organization, with headqaarters at 1110 Fairmount Street northwest, Washington, D.C., with Dr. Williston as president, discloses that that old political war-horse of Pennsylvania, James H. Howard, is back in harness.

The letter-head also discloses as chairman of the executive committee Armond W. Scott, a Washington attorney; then for Oklahoma is the name of Dr. I. W. Young, president of Langston University. For Ohio there is A. H. Underdown; for Maryland, George W. Taylor; for Texas J. H. Clenton; for North Carolina Leary Perry; for West Virginia, S. H Rose; for Virginia, Dr. H. M. Gray; and for Maryland is also J. Lewis Taylor.

I fail to see how they expect to do much useful service unless they can enlist the support of Thomas R. Smith of Baltimore, the one Democrat in Maryland to whom all who know politics take off their hats, and I rise to tell you, Doctor Williston, you won't make first base if you leave Thomas R. out of your calculations.

Political-1931 Democratic

Party Affiliation.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
STANDARD-STAR

OCT 24 1931

DEMOCRATS CARRY FIGHT TO COLORED DISTRICT OF CITY

Wallace Announces Pledge of 80 Voters for Otto's Reelection

A crowd of 300 colored men and women crowded a Winyah Avenue hall to capacity last night, heard the Republican party denounced as an organization which has done nothing for the negro since Lincoln and gave the Democratic candidates for municipal office a warm welcome.

In the midst of the proceedings, John Wallace, president of the Non-Partisan League of Colored Voters announced the League, with a membership of more than 80 voters, had unanimously voted to endorse the candidacy of Mayor Walter G. C. Otto, and the entire Democratic ticket.

Colored Leaders Present

The meeting lasted until well past midnight, the speakers including, in addition to members of the city Democratic ticket, a number of colored leaders, notably Harlem's negro judge, George Watson, of the Tenth Judicial District.

Judge Watson, who was elected to the judgeship last year, told his audience his election would have been impossible without the help and support of the Democrats.

Fallon Gets Ovation

An ovation was given Acting City Judge Richard Leo Fallon, seeking election as city judge, following his introduction by William Toliver, Democratic leader of the district, as "the judge who had refused to permit a negro to plead guilty to a crime in City Court, the negro then being brought to trial and found not guilty.

Asked by Mr. Toliver, who introduced the speakers, to define the qualifications of the new City Manager, Mayor Otto declared the man he would endeavor to choose would be unbiased and unprejudiced on racial and religious lines.

The Mayor disclosed he was a member of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People and a subscriber to The Crisis, a negro publication. He declared he had never closed his office to negroes at City Hall, a statement which was applauded. He pointed to recognition given the negro in municipal circles in the present administration, notably appointment of a colored matron at Hudson Park, to the appointment of a colored woman to the Emergency Work Bureau and to other opportunities given the race.

Raps G. O. P. Pledges

Councilman Thomas A. Manning, Jr., told the crowd that probably a number of promises had been made them by the Republican candidates and declared such promises were "fakes".

The Councilman placed the responsibility for the current depression on the Republican administration in Washington, declaring the party was leaderless.

"We've had success here," said Councilman Manning, "because we have a leader and a strong one in Walter Otto. We have fulfilled our promises." Councilman Manning declared the Law Department headed by Corporation Counsel Patrick J. Rooney had saved the City $1,500,000 in the first three months of the new administration by pointing out that no assessment could have been collected on the Rose Street widening as mapped and ordered by the previous Republican Council.

Kistinger Cites Improvement

Councilman Adam C. Kistinger cited how the Pinebrook Boulevard improvements had been forced to wait 18 years for the Democrats to construct it.

"Eighteen years ago when I was a councilman the Council could have gotten all but one parcel of land for the road without cost. Last year the property cost $2,000,000.

Council President Stanley W. Church cited his two-payment tax plan and the fight on electric light rates as legislation he had sponsored in the Council for the good of the people. He charged the Republicans with wasting time in talking about improvements while the Democrats had done them.

Frank C. Koch, a candidate with a record of 12 years in the Council, urged the colored voters to vote the straight Democratic ticket, declaring they would "get nowhere" until they "got over the idea some political party owned them."

Denies Attack On Bizel

Judge Fallon denied he had attacked City Judge John S. Bizel, his Republican opponent, in the district earlier in the week as charged by Judge Bizel, declaring he was at a fraternal organization putting up a candidate for membership.

"The Judge simply has become peeved because he finds so many people agree with my views as to duties and responsibilities of the city judge," said Judge Fallon.

"He said he was elected by the people and I owe my office to an appointment by Mayor Otto. Did he forget ten years of his 14 years as judge were by appointment and he is serving his first term by election? He has done pretty well through appointment and it will becomes him to belittle my service because it comes through appointment.

"Every judge on the United States Supreme Court is there by appointment. It is not a question of how the judge arrived on the bench but rather what has his service been while there. I am willing to match my two years of service with Judge Bizel's fourteen."

DEMOCRATS IN CHICAGO ARE FOR GOV. RITCHIE

Baltimore, Md. American 12-7-31

Edgar Brown, ex-Tennis Champ, Is DePriest's Opponent

CHICAGO, Ill.—When Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, of Maryland, arrived here recently for an address, Edgar Brown, former national tennis champ, stepped forward and presented him a memorial. In it he pledged Governor Ritchie the support of the voters in Chicago, should he choose to run for the presidency. He said, in part: "On behalf of the 246,000 colored citizens of Chicago, we add our genuine welcome to another of the nation's state executives, whose oath to uphold the law and to protect all citizens regardless of creed, color, or previous condition has meant more than empty lip service."

Edgar Brown

Mr. Brown is a candidate for Congressman on the Democratic ticket, from the first Illinois District, the office that Representative Oscar De-Priest now holds. He has the backing of the Democratic organization.

ALABAMA DEMOCRACY BARS HEFLIN AND ALL OTHER HOOVERCRATS

Chicago Tribune 12-17-31

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 16.—(AP)—Alabama Democrats have closed the gates against anybody running for office as a party candidate who failed to support Democratic nominees in the last general election.

The Democratic state executive committee today decreed that all candidates from constable up must sign a statement saying they supported the Democratic nominees in the last general election and did not "openly or publicly" oppose any such candidate. A similar rule was adopted in 1929, except that it applied only to candidates for state and national offices.

As a consequence, Senator J. Thomas Heflin was barred from seeking re-election as a Democratic candidate because he espoused the election of Herbert Hoover as President.

Heflin ran as an independent and was defeated by John Bankhead, the regular Democratic nominee.

BANKHEAD-HEFLIN PROBE NOT ENDED

Memphis Commercial Appeal 12-11-31

Sub-committee Will Go to Alabama for Additional Testimony.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. — Brief hearings on the Heflin-Bankhead senatorial contest in a few counties of Alabama probably will be held during the holidays by a Senate subcommittee. This probability looms following a meeting Thursday of the Hastings sub-committee handling this contest to discuss future procedure.

While no definite decision was reached, it was tentatively agreed that if this course be decided upon after further consideration, that Senator Hastings, Delaware, Republican, chairman of the sub-committee handling the case, and Senator George, Georgia, one of the Democratic members, would go to Alabama when the Senate adjourns for the Christmas and New Year holidays and conduct brief hearings in three or four counties. The places for such hearings are to be selected later.

The sub-committee also agreed that Senator Hastings should ask the Senate committee on audit and control of expenses to appropriate $50,000 additional to defray expenses of the contest. Senator Shortridge, California, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, thereupon introduced a resoltuion asking for this additional sum. He also introduced a resolution to authorize the full committee or the sub-committee to summon witnesses for hearings in the case.

The Senate already has appropriated $35,000 for the Heflin-Bankhead contest. This appropriation was exhausted several months ago. In fact the sub-committee has incurred a deficit of $20,000. If it obtains $50,000 additional it must immediately pay out $20,000 to workers who have received no salaries since September. It will have to pay also for the remaining $30,000 reasonable fees of attorneys for Senator Bankhead and former Senator Heflin and other expenses, so that even if the additional full amount of $50,000 were granted by the Senate there would be little left for extensive hearings in the case.

The idea of sending a sub-committee to Alabama for brief hearings is to get a picture of the situation painted by witnesses on the scene and reduce the heavy expense that otherwise would be necessary by calling witnesses to Washington. By holding hearings at only a few points, members of the sub-committee believe that they could determine a fairer cross-section of testimony.

BUFFALO, N. Y
TIMES

DEC 3 1931

COLORED DEMOCRATS SEEK NEW MEMBERS

A membership drive intended to build up a permanent organization of 2000 will be opened tonight by the Erie County Colored Democratic association at the Michigan avenue Y. M. C. A.

Lansing E. Johnson will preside. Victorious Democratic candidates have been invited to speak.

National Demos Not Behind Negro Demos

Atlanta World

11-17-34

Atlanta Daily World

By Trezzvant W. Anderson

Washington, Nov 13, (ANP)—According to statements given to the Associated Negro Press last Thursday, from the office of Jouett Shouse, chairman of the National Democratic Party, there is no connection whatever between the National Headquarters of the Democratic Party and the Negro organization, known as the National Negro Democratic League, organized here, which maintains its official headquarters at 1110 Fairmont street, northwest.

In an interview with the local A. N. P. Staff representative, Dr. F. O. Williston, who is head of the newly-formed organization, stated that the group had a nationwide organization, with further plans being effected to carry the balance of power in controlling the coming election. He stated that there were 48,000 registered Negro Democratic voters in North Carolina, yet advised that the South had not developed as extensively as the organization had planned.

He further intimated that the National Democratic Organization, headed by Jouett Shouse had recognized the new colored party and had welcomed them "with open arms." Investigation of the status of the new party at Democratic headquarters, however disclosed a contrary story when the Democratic headquarters advised that there was no connection between the two organizations.

No monies as yet have been collected for campaign purposes by the colored group, yet plans are in the offing whereby this item will be taken of, in the near future, according to Dr. Williston.

Named as co-workers in the plans to spread the organization are: Attorney John H. Clinton, of 1418 10th street, northwest, and James Howard of 1715-U St. N. W.

Denial of the supposed hearty co-operation of the white Democratic headquarters with the colored movement has proven to be quite a set back to the hopes of local Democratic followers, and its national reaction will be seen after developments following the knowledge of the public as to the real state of affairs of the organization, which has no office, but meets at the homes of its heads.

Political - 1931 Democratic

Party Affiliation.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
REPORTER

MAY 23 1931

COLORED DEMOCRATS HEAR HARRY FOLEY

Harry T. Foley, of Yonkers, county Democratic chairman, last night came to this city to address a meeting of the White Plains Colored Democrats Association, held in the headquarters of the Democratic League. A. G. Thompson is president of the association.

Mr. Foley told the members what has been accomplished in other sections of the county.

R. G. Betts, city chairman, declared that the colored voters must look to the Democratic party, claiming that the only thing they have ever received from the Republicans are promises.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
STAR

MAY 21 1931

DePriest Raps Race Equality In Speech Here

Education and the Ballot Urged as Weapons for Negroes to Get Rights

HITS SOUTHERN G. O. P.

Democrats Favor His Race More Than Republicans, Speaker Declares

Ridiculing "social equality" and scoring communism as a menace to America and American ideals, Congressman Oscar De Priest of the First Illinois district last night urged a large audience of Wilmington negroes to educate themselves and use the ballot as a weapon with which to gain "justice" for their race.

He declared republicans in the south are more against the negro than are the democrats and urged negro voters to participate in democratic primaries.

"The 'Lily Whites' don't want you," he said. "If I lived in the south I should vote the democratic ticket so that I might have something to say about who should govern me.

Republican nominations in North Carolina and other southern states are "not worth the trouble to print them on the ballot," said the Illinois representative.

In order to qualify for the ballot, he declared, the negroes should organize to educate themselves to meet the qualifications.

"I have no objections to educational qualifications if enforced against whites and black alike," he asserted, adding that education is the foundation of America's greatness.

Sees Democratic Success

Commenting on national affairs the Illinois representative predicted that the democrats would elect the next president of the United States if "they use common sense."

"The democrats, however," he added, "have an uncanny knack of always doing the right thing at the wrong time."

Republican dreams of breaking the solid south are so much "tommy rot," he declared.

"Democrats in the south who voted for Hoover in 1928 did not do so for love of the republican nominee nor in approval of his platform. They voted the republican ticket because they were against the Pope of Rome.

"In the next election the democrats will sweep every state south of the Mason and Dixon line, if their nominee is a protestant."

Between the two parties, he asserted, there is now little of no difference the republican party of today little resembling the party of Lincoln. Then, said the speaker, the republicans stood for human rights, now they stood for the rights of those they wanted to help.

Ridicules Social Equality

On social equality De Priest was emphatic and sarcastic. Socia climbing in both races has led "ove the hill to the poorhouse for tw many," he declared.

He disclaimed any desire to pus himself into society, either white o negro, and vigorously advised his audience:

"You've got to quit trying to be something but what you are." In somewhat bitter vein he declared "We're not all black now because you've had too much social equality already. Instead of trying for socia equality, let's try for economic ad vancement."

Practical Politics

Of politics he said:

"I'm practical about it. The whit man taught it to me and I'm goin to play his game.

"You can preach and pray an hout all you want to, but they'l ever give you any more than the ave to.

"Unless you can vote, no politicia will pay any attention to you. I wouldn't. There are several hundred Chinamen in my district in Chicago, but I don't worry about them, because they can't vote. Politics is a game between the 'ins and the outs' and if you can help make and unmake an office holder you can secure your rights."

"Do less praying and more voting," was his final advice on the political side.

Communism a Menace

Communism he classed as a very dangerous enemy of America, which is "the greatest and best country on earth," he said.

"Let's handle it with bare knuckles and knock it out," he urged.

He warned negroes to have nothing to do with communistic agitators and to take no stock in their doctrines. To do so would, he declared, prove fatal to the hopes of the race to reach its proper place in the scale of American life.

On his two most criticised acts as a congressman—acceptance by his wife of an invitation to tea at the White House, and appointment of a negro to West Point—he touched briefly.

The invitation of his wife by Mrs. Hoover was not "social equality", but "official recognition", he asserted.

Explaining his appointment of a negro to the military academy, he declared that he believed that if a negro is qualified to serve as a common soldier, he is qualified to serve as an officer.

"And if I didn't appoint a black boy, who would?" he enquired. "Nobody else had done it in 35 years."

The Illinois congressman was emphatic and vigorous in spots, but was good natured throughout and white persons in the audience almost unanimously declared there was nothing of the "radical" about him.

Speaks at Academy

He spoke in the Academy of Music under the auspices of the local negro American Legion post, before a crowd of negroes who filled about half the first floor and the entire gallery. There was a small sprinkling of whites in the section reserved for them.

The speaker was introduced by Dr. J. A. Bonner, pastor of the local negro Presbyterian church.

Robert McLaughlin, local negro mortician, was master of ceremonies. Preceding the speaker, there was music by a quartette and the choirs of St. Luke and St. Stephen churches. Rev. W. C. Cleland, pastor of St. Stephen, delivered the invocation and Rev. G. W. Billips pronounced the benediction.

Jane Crawley Taylor, introduced by C. M. McDonald, welcomed Congressman De Priest. The master of ceremonies was introduced by Dr. W. H. Moore, pastor of Shiloh Baptist church.

Solos were sung by Ruby Mitchell and Rosa Caviness.

After the speaking at the Academy there was a smoker at the negro Elks temple and a banquet at Ruth Hall.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

MAY 20 1931

Colored Democratic Association to Give Charity Ball May 29

The fourth annual charity ball of the Hudson County Colored Democratic Association, Inc., will be held Friday evening, May 29, at Columbia Hall, Ocean and Cator Avs.

Philip Golden, chairman of the committee in charge, says he expects more than 1,000 to attend. In addition to music by a New York orchestra, there will be vaudeville entertainment.

Those assisting Golden on the committee are Moses Gibson, David Hutton, LeRoy Robinson, Taylor Nelson, William Kelley, and Oliver Purpear, Samuel Coleman, Alfred Stokes and Lubin Spencer will be floor managers.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
RECORD

MAY 19 1931

DEPRIEST WELL RECEIVED HERE

Negro Representative Advises Members of His Race to Back Southern Democrats

A large audience assembled last night at Trinity A. M. E. Zion church, East Washington street, for the address of Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from the first Illinois district, who spent the night in the city. Despite the fact that the meeting was delayed and the address of the visitor did not begin until approximately 10 o'clock, he was heard with keen interest.

The Illinois legislator declared against communism and the doctrines of communists and commented most favorably upon conditions existing between the two races in the south, and he pronounced as quite friendly the relations Personal conduct and proper exercises of suffrage were referred to as two major methods by which the negro could help himself, individually and collectively. Too much society is not so good, regardless of the race, and he urged that his hearers buckle down to constructive and elevating tasks.

Advises Negroes.

The speaker urged his hearers to back the program of Democracy, declaring that the way for the negro to exercise his constitutional rights is to be with the majority party. A vote for a Republican in the south is a vote thrown away, said the speaker, who did not believe "Republicans amounted to much," even though he was a member of that party. Incidentally, the speaker congratulated North Carolina in defeating Congressman George M. Pritchard for United States senator. Congressman Pritchard moved his office from the one adjoining the negro congressman when he first went to Washington, and the speaker commented briefly on that last night. He said Mr. Pritchard had a right to move his office if he so desired.

Dr. A. M. Rivera presented the visiting congressman in a brief speech, after Mayor Paul Lindley had extended an official welcome. Prior to the meeting at Trinity church Congressman DePriest was guest of honor at a dinner given at Bennett college by the two negro civic clubs. He came here under the auspices of Maceo T. Alston post, American legion.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.
SENTINEL

MAY 21 1931

Politics and Tendencies

Oscar de Priest, negro congressman from a Chicago district, has been speaking at several points in North Carolina in recent days. Much that he said was sound advice and is well worth heeding on the part of members of his race regardless of the part of the country in which they may live.

De Priest is a politician or he would not be in Congress. He is obviously a successful politician. He advised the negroes of North Carolina to vote with the party that will get them the most in the way of returns. That is of course the way politicians manipulate party wires. He gave it as his opinion that North Carolina negroes would get more by voting for Democratic

than Republican candidates.

If Representative de Priest had taken the trouble to study the record of the present legislature, which is almost solidly Democratic, and the factors back of its career he would have probably taken a different view of the efficacy of mere politics to effect genuine progress. For back of the deadlock in the legislature is the conflict of an agricultural and an industrial civilization brought to a climax by the widespread slump in business and industry. The conflict in the legislature is not, therefore, between parties but between interests. Democrats are fighting each other as stubbornly as parties could battle in the lists.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS

MAY 19 1931

DePriest Says In Address Here That Negroes Should Turn to Democratic Party

IS THEIR HOPE

Says "Any Southern Negro Voting for Republican Is Wasting His Vote."

IS AGAINST COMMUNISM

Speaking before approximately 700 negroes and a few white people at the Trinity A. M. E. Zion church Monday night, Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from the first Illinois district, declared that if the negroes of this state ever want to get anywhere, they must realize that the party in power is the only party that can do anything for them, and for this reason they should vote the Democratic ticket.

The speaker also said that the Republicans failed to recognize the negroes, and for this reason also, they should vote for the Democrats. But if on the other hand, the negroes are not wanted in either party, they should vote for the party with which they can drive the best bargain, he said.

The congressman from Illinois, coming from Cambria, Va., where he spoke night before last, was met about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the corporate limits of the city by 10 cars containing a welcoming committee from the Maceo T. Alston post of the American legion. The calvacade drove through the city's streets to the legion hall, where the congressman was officially welcomed. He was entertained at a dinner last night by the two negro civic clubs at Bennett college.

Exercises Start Late.

The exercises at Trinity A. M. E. Zion church, which were scheduled to get under way at 8:30 o'clock, did not start until 45 minutes later, upon arrival of the principal speaker of the evening. Congressman DePriest arrived at the church at 9:15 o'clock, was taken through the back door to avoid the crowd assembled at the entrance, was ushered onto the rostrum and the program began with the assemblage singing "America."

The invocation was followed by a song from a Bennett college quartet and an opening address by L. A. Oxley, state director of negro welfare of Raleigh. Oxley spoke of the negro's patriotism and of the appropriateness of the program's title "Americanism," which was sponsored by the church and the American legion.

Mayor Paul C. Lindley was introduced by George Mitchell, negro attorney. Mr. Lindley said "that it is always a pleasure to welcome to Greensboro any citizen who has distinguished himself in public affairs." He said that the relationship between white people and negroes in Greensboro was unusually harmonious and that the negroes in this city had a fine hospital and good schools.

Allen Adams, former commander of the Henry K. Burtner post of the American legion, greeted the negro legionnaires present.

Rivera Introduces DePriest.

Dr. A. M. Rivera, negro dentist introduced the speaker of the evening In his introduction, Dr. Rivera said he was sorry that Principal Charlotte Hawkins Brown, who was to introduce Congressman DePriest, was unable to be present, but that he considered it a great honor to have the privilege of introducing so distinguished a citizen as the Illinois representative.

The crowd greeted Congressman DePriest by standing and applauding The speaker began his talk at 9:55 and spoke for more than an hour telling his listeners some of the things he thought they should do to better their condition. The congressman began by saying that he found conditions favorable among the negroes of the south, and that as a rule relations between the whites and the negroes were friendly.

But, he said, the negroes in this state should recognize their privileges and vote. "A finger good enough to pull a trigger on Flander's field is good enough to mark a ballot in North Carolina," the congressman stated. DeP[illegible] said that the trouble wit[illegible]oth the white people and the negroes was that they sought too much society, and as society led to the poor house, they should settle down. He claimed that society is all right for the negroes, provided it is decent society. The negro has two means by which he can help himself, the speaker said. One is his personal conduct, which should be so good that he would be respected, and the other is the intelligent use of the ballot.

The negro, he claimed, will never be completely emancipated until he exercises his constitutional rights, and that the way for him to use this power is to vote for the Democratic party, for therein lies the power in the south. "Even though I am a Republican, the Republicans don't amount to much," DePriest said, "and even a President elected by that party cannot be infallible, as proven by Hoover's veto of the recent bonus bill. I voted to pass that bill over the President's veto, and I am also for a law to pension the widows of veterans. Any southern negro, voting for a Republican, is wasting his vote."

DePriest said that he was practical about politics. "If you can't expect favors of people you put in office, then who should you put in?" he asked.

Commenting on the time when Congressman George M. Pritchard, of the 10th North Carolina district, refused to occupy an office next to his in the congressional office building at Washington, DePriest said that Mr. Pritchard had a right to leave, and he left. The negro congressman also stated that he congratulated the people of North Carolina on keeping Mr. Pritchard out of the senate.

DePriest said that he thought he was right in appointing a negro boy to West Point, because he was trying to educate the negroes—one tenth of the population of the country—in the art of warfare, because the negroes have to fight as well as the whites.

"I don't believe in communists and their doctrines," he said, "and I am against the negroes joining any such organization. The communists always speak of bloodless revolutions, but they always end up by using force. Take China, as an example." DePriest declared that the American government is the best on earth for the negroes or any other people. The negroes of this country are better off than the Russian peasants and communism makes economic slaves of the people, he said. The negroes of the United States are doing very well, he continued. They have progressed from ignorance "to about 50 per cent intelligence" in the 67 years that they have been free, the speaker stated, adding that this is better than any other people have done in the history of the world.

NEWS
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Mr. Davis's Red Rag

Anti-Democratic

"We want to follow our Congressman," said Mr. Benjamin Davis editorially in the Atlanta Independent last week, "but not into the Democratic party."

6-13-31

Mr. Davis had reference to Congressman Oscar DePriest's Greensboro, North Carolina, speech in which he urged the South, now 90 per cent disfranchised, to vote in the local elections.

Since there is only one party in Dixie, the Democratic party, and since the Democratic primary is the only real election there in which there is a contest, Mr. DePriest told Carolina citizens to enter local politics and by helping elect well disposed, or defeat illy disposed, governors, mayors, councilmen, sheriffs, and other local officers, they would be helping themselves to better schools, better streets, better treatment in the courts, and a more secure place in their community. This is not only good advice but sound politics.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

As Mr. Davis well knows, Mr. DePriest did not urge Carolinians to vote the Democratic ticket in national elections. To Mr. Davis, the word "Democrat" is as maddening as the display of a red flag before a bull; at the sight of it he lowers his head, shuts his eyes and charges.

After he has wasted considerable energy, however, even a bull realizes there is nothing really exciting about a red flag.

MAY 29 1931

In What Direction?

A negro writing in one of the magazines for June points to evidences of political corruption in Southern States, Tennessee in particular, and compares it with the stealing in the "Reconstruction period".

What answer is to be made?

No Southern state controlled by Democrats has presented the crude, vulgar, obscene spectacles of grand and petty larcenies of 1868—76, but in Tennessee about $7,000,000 of public monies has vanished. Negroes did not get it. Who got it?

In this unanimously Democratic state of South Carolina county treasuries have been looted of a million and a half in the last ten years—and all the thieves were white men and Democrats.

We Democrats gain nothing for government by hiding facts from ourselves.

Nor do we gain by concealing that in the public and official life of South Carolina standards of honor and honesty that a long time protected the people from depredations have been insidiously weakened and polluted. Are not practices winked at that would have been scorned a generation ago?

A negro writer in a prominent national magazine dares to compare government of the present day in Democratic Southern states with carpetbag, scalawa and negro government of the seventies. Not yet is the comparison justified.

In what direction do we move?

Political - 1931

Party Affiliation

BROOKLYN TIMES

MAR 1 - 1931

BOTH PARTIES BID FOR COLORED VOTE

G. O. P. Hopes Harlem Influx Portends Boom, But Democrats Claim Big Gains.

Political leaders of both parties are watching with keen interest the influx of colored voters into Brooklyn. In the past year a large number of colored families have moved from Harlem to this borough and have taken up residence, particularly in the Fifth, Eighth and 17th Assembly Districts. There also is a scattered colored immigration to the First, Ninth, Tenth, 11th and 18th Assembly Districts.

Because of the long identification of colored man with the Republican party, the G. O. P. leaders see in the present drift of population an opportunity to recapture some of the Assembly districts now in the Democratic column. Republican leaders believe the colored voters will swing the Fifth, Eighth and 17th Districts to the Republican fold in the not-distant future, and that in time to come the Tenth and 11th may also be won by the aid of the colored man.

Democratic leaders, on the other hand, have been making deep inroads into the colored vote in the borough. During the past decade, thousands of Brooklyn colored Republicans have deserted the G. O. P. and now are active in the Democratic party. The Democrats are confident the trend of the colored voter toward democracy will continue, with the result that the shifting of the Harlem population to Brooklyn will have no dire effects upon the power of the Democratic party here.

Democrats Claim Big Gain

Wesley Young, leader of the colored Democrats, said yesterday the Democratic party has won almost half of the colored Republicans in Brooklyn. This is in striking contrast with the political situation of 15 years ago and when Mr. Young had difficulty in attracting a handful of colored voters to any Democratic rally. The swing is said to be due to the wise leadership of Mr. Young, Democratic County Leader John H. McCooey and to the active work of prominent white Democrats among the colored voters.

In the forefront of the white Democrats who first sought to encourage the colored voter to join the Democratic party was Municipal Court Justice Lawrence C. Fish. Closely on his heels followed Supreme Court Justice Charles J. Dodd, former Commissioner Arthur G. Dore and Assemblyman Edward Coughlin. In more recent times, Commissioner Edward F. Cadley, Commissioner James J. Sexton, Harry Wolkoff, Municipal Court Justice Edward A. Wynne, and Municipal Court Justice William J. McNulty, gained colored converts to the Democratic cause. The result is that today the colored Democrats have a powerful organization in each of the Assembly Districts where there are colored voters in large numbers.

The Republican colored organization, which formerly was regarded as very strong and which held well attended monthly meetings at 160 Montague st., has called two meetings this year at neither of which were there a sufficient number of persons to make a quorum. As a result the leader of the organization, Francis S. Giles, an Assistant U. S. Attorney, and his co-leader, Mrs. M. C. Lawton, are holding over, awaiting the time when a sufficient number of colored Republicans can be gathered to hold an election. The colored Republican organization in the 6th and 17th A. D.'s have closed their headquarters.

G. O. P. Leaders' Complaint

Brooklyn Republican leaders claim they have been harassed by the national Republican administration in their work among the colored voters. Here is an example they point out. The post office authorities recently compelled the secretary of one of the colored Republican clubs to resign and filed charges against him because he was active in politics. This is not a lone situation, local leaders say, for numerous Federal employes have been similarly embarrassed when they have sought to help the Republican party.

Alleged discrimination against colored gold star mothers by the National Republican Administration, is said to have caused many old-time Republican voters to desert the party. They claim that the white mothers of those who sacrificed their lives in the World War were provided with the best ships available when taken across the seas last year, while poorer and slower vessels were hired by the Government to take the colored gold star mothers to Europe.

In addition, there had been much criticism of the Hoover Administration for its endorsement of John J. Parker by President Hoover for the position of Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. It is claimed by Brooklyn colored residents that Mr. Parker was prejudiced against their race. He was bitterly opposed by the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.

General

NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER DISPATCH

FEB 21 1931

LET MR. RASKOB RESIGN

Chairman Raskob has called a meeting of the Democratic National Committee for March 5 in Washington, presumably for the purpose of taking stock of the party's position before the country, and also to make arrangements for paying off the debts incurred since Al Smith made the great mistake of his political career when he selected an impossible character to head his campaign in 1928. As the national chairman generally holds on until the next presidential candidate is selected, there is yet no hint that Mr. Raskob intends to efface himself from the picture, and this view is substantiated by the fact that his man Friday, Mr. Shouse, continues going about the country asserting what the Democrats must do in 1932, particularly about prohibition.

As for the national committee's debt, a large part of it was incurred foolishly and needlessly by Mr. Raskob in 1928 when he conceived the bright idea that there was a chance for Smith to carry Pennsylvania, when it went for Hoover by a million majority, and in attempting to organize the Negro vote, when about 99.2 per cent voted the Republican ticket as usual. These are only two examples of the manner in which Raskob squandered funds that are now charged to the national committee. And if further evidence were needed, his contributions to the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment, used for the defeat of dry Democrats as well as Republicans, should be sufficient.

Having come off a bad second in his recent clash with Frank Kent, of the Baltimore Sun, over his party regularity and the "mortgage" he has attempted to take on the Democratic machinery, Chairman Raskob will but prove Mr. Kent's contentions if he continues to hold on to his job, and the national committeemen, who should be looking forward to a 1932 line-up, will be doing their party a disservice if they permit him to attempt to direct its affairs during the next sixteen months.

Prohibition has been relegated to the rear, temporarily at least, as a national issue, with the failure of "Hoover Prosperity" to materialize, the disastrous results of the Republican tariff policy, the inability of the President to lead even his own party along constructive lines, the farm relief fiasco, and the resentment, not only of the man in the street but of Big Business at the floundering of the administration at Washington. There is no better substantiation of this fact than the passing of the Wickersham report into a state of innocuous desuetude despite the strenuous efforts of the wets to gain comfort from the findings.

Whatever usefulness, if any, Chairman Raskob brought to the Democratic party in 1928 was destroyed by his own lack of conception of the situation in that campaign. He was the greatest load Al Smith had to carry. He should be permitted to resign, and the sooner the better.

With Whom Will the Negro Vote in 1932?

Independent 2-4-31

Atlanta, Ga.

This question is being constantly raised these days and in nine cases out of ten it is raised by some erstwhile Negro leader whose one purpose is to stir up something to attract attention to himself—he wants to start something. The Independent can answer the query. The Negro as a whole is going to cast his lot with the Republican Party in 1932, not because he hasn't anywhere else to go, but as a matter of sound principle he cannot affiliate with the Democratic Party until the democratic leopard changes his spot.

No self-respecting Negro can affiliate with the political party that tolerates a Blease and a Heflin. The Negro cannot subscribe to a party whose policy condones lynching and promotes mob law.

The Republican Party is not what it ought to be by a long shot, but it is far better than the Democratic Party. It is bad enough for the Negro in the Republican Party and there is no wisdom in jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.

The present administration at Washington may not have done its duty to the race politically, but what better can we hope for from the Democratic Party, so long as it is dominated by the Negro-hating South. There is no sense in robbing Peter to pay Paul.

The South will never accept the Negro upon terms of political equality; Al Smith and Tammany Hall may do so temporarily for a political advantage, but the Negro cannot vote the democratic ticket so long as a democratic fiat stares him in the face. The Negro has no more reason to desert to the Democratic Party than he has to abdicate his home. The Republican Party is the Negro's political habitat, and why should he move out because a few lily white mongrels slipped in the back door under false pretense? We are going to stand pat and fight it out on the inside of the party, if it takes all summer, as Grant said about Richmond when he laid seige to the Confederate capital.

We cannot reform the party from the outside, but we can help to do so from the inside. When bad men get charge of the party and deprive us of our rights, let's stay on the boat and help throw them overboard. We are not going to jump overboard into the sea because a few rats are in the hull; we will exterminate the rats and save the ship.

As a rule, the Negro belongs to two churches and one political party—the Baptist and Methodist churches and the Republican Party. He will not change either, his faith or politics, until something appears that is better than the democratic donkey. We must have a better animal than Blease and Heflin; a specie of a little higher order than Tillman and Vardaman. The Negro is going to stay in 1932 where he has been all the time, in the ranks of the Republican Party, battling for a free ballot and an honest count.

The Negro is like Booker T. Washington's old colored woman was the morning he asked her where she was going and she answered: "Dr. Washington, I'se done been where I'se going and on my way back. Where is you going, Dr. Washington?" So, there is no need asking where will the Negro cast his lot in 1932, because the Negro

done been where he is going in 1932, and, like Dr. Washington's old colored woman, he wants to know, where are the lily whites and Hoovercrats going in 1932?

Let the heathens rage and the lily whites imagine vain things, we are going to say in the house of our fathers until the democrats offer us something better than disfranchisements, segregation, jim crowism, proscription, peonage, and mob violence. We cannot start a race party. We cannot be democrats, socialists, or communists, so there is nothing left us except the party of freedom, a free ballot and a fair count. There is no asylum left us except the party of Lincoln, Grant, and Fred Douglas. If the party was good enough for Fred Douglas, it is good enough for us. Mr. Douglas said the Republican Party was the ship and all else was the sea. We'll stay on the ship—and weather the storm.

Senator Harris a Fair Example of Democrat Inconsistency and Hypocrisy

The Democratic party is a hopeless aggregation of men and women who will never learn anything in the school of experience and bitter disappointment. The party will never learn the genius of construction and production. Its policy is to create a situation of destruction and then hope to gain an advantage from it by laying the blame at the door of the republican party. Independent

The Democratic Party is a party of unfair criticism and fault finding and never have an idea, or remedy to cure the evil it complains of. It dissipates its energy and destroys its usefulness in futile efforts to keep the Republican Party from legislating for the relief of all people. The dominant idea of the democratic party is, "We don't know how to do it ourselves and you shall not do it." This policy of destruction and obstruction has characterized the Democratic party since its organization; and will keep it a negative quantity in the political affairs of the nation for the next fifty years, as it has done for the last sixty years. 3-19-31

As a glaring example of democratic inconsistency read Senator Harris' tirade in Sunday's Constitution, in which he arraigned the first session of the 71st Congress as the most wasteful and extravagant Congress in the history of the nation; and places the responsibility at the feet of the Republican Party.

Senator Harris' statement follows: Atlanta, Ga.

"I firmly believe that from the standpoint of appropriations and how to meet them we have arrived at a time when a warning should be sounded and in no uncertain tones. The saturnalia of extravagance of the republican administration meets the condemnation of the people of our country.

"Approximately $10,249,819,000 appropriations by the last Congress, both houses and the president being Republican, means a tax of about $81 on every one of the 122,735,046 people in the United States. The average family income is only $738 per year. No matter how this burden of taxation is collected it will eventually come out of the pockets of those who must toil for a living. President Hoover recommended appropriations for $27,785,701.07 more than Congress appropriated."

Senator Harris in his eagerness to charge wastefulness to the Republican Party, he forgot to tell the public that he and the Democratic Party voted for every dollar of this saturnalia of extravagance, and to increase every appropriation the President and his party proposed for the relief of the people with a view of disgusting the people.

The Democrats did every thing they could to disgust the American people by unreasonably trying to increase every emergency appropriation to the point of ridiculousness in order to give the Republican Party a bad name.

In the bottom of the Democrat heart, it was not for the relief of human misery it voted, but for political advantages they played. The Democrats didn't care how much misery their conduct entailed, they were playing for political capital to be used in the 1932 campaign. The people have not forgotten Senator Harris' effort in the first session of the 71st Congress to raise the appropriation for prohibition enforcement from $15,000,000 to $250,000,000—not that he thought one-third of the amount was necessary to succecssfully enforce the prohibition law, but he wanted to embarrass the Republican Administration by depleting the treasury. The Senator is first a politician of small calibre, and a Negro hater second. He is extremely selfish and engaged only in those political activities that he thinks will gain him votes and repeatedly reassure his re-election.

His idea of statesmanshij is to get re-elected. He proposes nothing fo the good of his country; serves nobody except his services, directly or indirectly, contributes to his re-election. He stands four-square against the best interest of 50 per cent of the people he represents with and without their consent.

President Wilson committed a travesty against statesmanship and a crime against the interest of a majority of the people of Georgia when he sent Senator Harris to the United States Senate from our state. If the Senator has done one thing in Congress except to promote strife, dissension and race hatred among his constituents, his record fails to disclose it. His favorite pastime is to jump on the Negro. In his campaign for re-election the Negro is his hobby and he never rises to discuss any question embracing the national welfare. When he is compared with Senators Brown, Colquitt, Gordon and Bacon he pales into insignificance in statesmanship. He does not rise above the level of a Senator's private secretary, or a country demagogue.

MR. DePRIEST HANDS OUT POLITICAL ADVICE

Reported Communicated

If the Hon. Oscar DePriest is quoted correctly he has advised the Negroes of the South to do the impossible thing of voting the Democratic ticket. 3-31-31

We do not say that he gave this advice, we only announce that he is reported to have done so.

In a speech at Greensboro, N. C. last week Mr. DePriest is quoted as saying that the Negro will never be completely emancipated until he exercises his constitutional rights and that the way for him to use this power is to vote for the Democratic party. Also that "any southern Negro voting for a Republican is wasting his vote." Baltimore Md

As a matter of fact Negroes of the South, unfortunately, do not "waste" their votes on either Republicans or Democrats; in the disfranchising states they do not make any marked effort to qualify as a voter and exercise the right of franchise.

If Congressman DePriest advises those who qualify to vote the Democratic ticket in the disfranchising states he is advising them to vote indorsement of the very laws that deprives them of the right to vote. It is true that the leaders of the Republican party for a number of years have seemed by silence to approve of the disfranchisement of the Negro in the South and therefore have made little, if any, effort to enforce the constitutional War Amendments giving the Negro the right of suffrage.

But Republicans neither South nor North have advocated Negro disfranchisement, the worse they have done is to accept it.

On the other hand disfranchisement in southern states was initiated by Democrats placed on the statute books of those states by Democrats, are kept there and rigidly enforced against Negroes by Democrats.

And it is for Congressman DePriest, if he advises that they should vote the Democratic ticket in the South to explain why Negroes in disfranchising states should kiss the hand that smote them and degrade and humiliate themselves by indorsing with their votes the acts of their oppressors. When the Democrats of the South exhibit an attitude of tolerance, at least, towards Negro voters it will then be time enough for Negro leaders to suggest that the group embrace southern democracy.

So long as they despise the Negro as a voter and use every device to strip him of the right to vote, following up the power gained thereby by humiliating, restrictive and oppressive laws it comes with no grace and less wisdom for any Negro to advise Negroes of the disfranchising states of the South to vote with the Democratic party.

Party Affiliation.
NEXT! Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

—By Holloway

THE OLD DOG

NOT many, of course, but there are some old dogs that can be taught the new tricks. The motto to the contrary was mayhap invented by impatient hands with old dogs. But none may speak against hope, even in the art of teaching, whether young or old is under hand. Even the South, a very old dog at tricks, may be taught something new. Until it is there will not be the kind of peace for which the prayerful struggle.

For the South now is the accepted time. Other times better than the present one may come, just as other times almost as good have already been, but the season is one of fresh and abundant promise for the recalcitrant acreage surveyed in cross sections at the beginning and so remaining since.

The South is once more divided between its affections, although holding in the iron embrace of devotion an ancient love. There is no hope of taking the South out of the Democratic party but the South may yet be willing to quit its modes of nonconformity and join the communion of righteousness in government. If it would do so it would not have to be content with the elevation of John Garner to the speakership. It might look further and higher.

Without the South there would be no Democratic party, not as we now see it. Without the Democratic party as we now see it we would not have our politics as we have it, particularly every four years. The vices of the Democratic party do more in aid of a favoring fate than the virtues of the dominant party. The country is Republican when it looks towards Washington because it is afraid to be Democratic. It is afraid of a party that lives on tyranny because there is no benevolent tyranny. Tyranny travels with its keepers. It allows them only the latitude of chance.

Mr. Garner is as far South as the speakership has gone since the Rebellion. It got into Georgia once through Crisp. Clark was a Missourian, hero of the blow hot and cold state. But Texas is not an election outlaw state, nor was Georgia in the days of Crisp. No speaker could be elected from an outlaw southern state. They have the committees because there are not enough northern states to go around.

The discussion as to probable contestants for the Democratic nomination for the presidency always turns on the North. It has never turned on the South since 1860. And yet abler men are found South than either Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Ritchie or Mr. Smith. But they are tied in death to the unrevoked program of the South to keep its end of the Democratic party organized as a race. As long as this is so what we now see we shall continue to see.

The South will come up every so often by accident and fall away at the recovery of the natural balance. It got into control of the government through the suppressed slave, but it cannot return through suppression of his offsprings. It has the same count now that it had before the Rebellion, but it has it through aversion to the Constitution, and not through grant of it.

Able, strong, intellectual, patriotic men are all over the South. They are rich in their personal capacities, grasping all the devious ways of intricate government, but they are dead in sectionalism and can have no part in the nationalism of responsibility in our affairs. They may come in through some accidental executive from time to time, but the door is not theirs. No condition could be more regrettable than this and none should be more quickly changed. But to change it is to teach an old dog the new trick.

It may be that the South would rather be out of control than to agree to mere participation in the government by the millions taxed and subdued by the same hand. It may be that it would rather die than allow others to live, but it surrenders a great genius to the evil choice. The northern Democracy has no better names or abler to offer than the South has, but the South is now suppliant. If we were asked to name a half dozen men of the South who could match the northern favorite sons we could do so; do so without hesitancy or fear of rejection of them.

Robinson of Arkansas, Harrison of Mississippi, former Governor Patterson of Tennessee, Governor Murray of Oklahoma are all worthy of the consideration of comparison, but they are doomed to walk a certain distance and be done. Murray is a profound student of government, but he is entangled in the machinations of a party that thrives on darkness and will have nothing of light. Ability flowers in Mr. Robinson, but he is tagged at the wrong place. Governor Patterson was born under the right star and Mr. Harrison carries a great American name with ease, but they are in alliance with organized denial of common human rights.

The Negro is northern and Republican because the white South makes him so. No choice has he. And yet he it is, maybe, who will some day open once again to the South the door of government. The chance that genius craves, the opportunity that brains should covet in the state, may, the one, be satisfied and, the other, be afforded by the people who now stand between the South and its full emancipation as a part of our political structure.

All at once, if an old dog can be taught the new trick, he takes it on with decision and amazing aptitude. All at once, if history has value, the South itself will determine to be free and free all its vast dominion and re-enter the government in which it was once the voice and the genius.

Party Affiliation

Kelly Miller Puts O.K. on DePriest's Recent Conference

His Suggestion Only Appeals to Those Who Place Racial Welfare Ahead of Political Parties. DePriest's Proposal Already Used by Suffragists, Laborites and Drys. Hanky Heads Will Always Vote G.O.P. no Matter What Its Platform.

By KELLY MILLER

Oscar DePriest represents something new in politics. He is our only member of Congress and has back of him the solid support of the ruling majority in his district. He assumes to serve as our representative-at-large. His claim is allowed and he satisfactorily fulfils the assumed role

He is bold and blunt and goes for his objective with refreshing frankness.

He derives his political commission directly from the people, and not from the party bosses.

DePRIEST IS TRULY OUR REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE

He is neither hand-picked nor self-appointed, but is beloved and approved of the people. He represents the will of the people at large as certainly as he does that of his constituents in the first Illinois district.

He sprung from the people, but does not spring from them when they approach him.

He goes throughout the country urging the people everywhere to make instant use of whatever political power they may have to reduce their grievances and advance their own interest. He does not, with the customary belatedness of some leaders, wait till the national conventions have been called, the committees on resolutions appointed and party policies adopted before pressing the claims of his race.

For fully a year in advance of the campaign, he calls a race-wide pre-convention conference to formulate and press our claims wherever they will count to the best advantage Nor does he, as has been the wont, rely upon one party alone. Although the most distinguished and highly honored Republican within our group, he recognizes the inefficacy of a partizan appeal to remedy just grievances.

FORMER POLITICAL METHOD HAS BEEN INEFFECTIVE

This method has been persistently pursued for forty years, certainly a sufficiently long period to determine its effectiveness. And yet our political status has steadily relapsed. If we add to Taft, Harding, and add to Harding, Coolidge, and add to Coolidge, Hoover, the sum total of advantage and advancement on the political scale has been negative.

There does not seem to be any further hope in the old method of procedure. Surely forty years of failure ought to justify the trial of a different method. It is not wise to continue forever in this dark uncertain way. At the present rate of retrogression we would be much further back in 1950 than we are in 1930. I challenge any and all of our traditional leaders to state in clear terms where they expect this eternal one party reliance to lead within the next five, ten, fifteen or twenty years.

NON-PARTISAN CONFERENCE CALLED

Now comes Oscar DePriest making a direct appeal to the people themselves to unite in a non-partizan presentation of our just and reasonable claims to both of the great political parties. This is without prejudice to any person's political bias or predilection.

The proposal is perfectly analogous to the procedure of other minority and disadvantaged groups. The woman suffragists, the laborites, the drys, and the wets by pre-convention agreement, unite in pressing upon both parties the insertion of their demands in the party platform.

All laborites, all woman suffragists, all wets, all drys will not vote for either party, whatever declarations may be carried in the platform. Many will follow their old political allegiance regardless of the special demands of the particular interests which they may espouse. But the great weight of the moral influence of the movement will be thrown on the side of that party which most nearly squares its platform to their urgent demands.

RATIONAL POLITICAL ALIGNMENT DEMANDED

Many of us would continue to follow the Grand Old Party though its platform came out boldly for the lily whites. Others would refuse to vote for the Democratic rival, though the party declared for the remedy of all just grievances. So great is the hold of political tradition and inertia. But the time has arrived when the thoughtful voter must seek political alignment from rational rather than from sentimental and emotional consideration.

Mr. DePriest's suggestion appeals most strongly to those who place racial welfare above the triumph of any political party. This will appeal to an increasing number of the unselfish, especially of the younger generation who approach the situation with open minds. Of course the appeal is hopeless to the die-hard, old line Bourbon whose closed mind has neither learned nor forgotten any political knowledge since Reconstruction.

OUR AUGMENTED VOTE HAS STRATEGIC VALUE

The fifteenth census shows an amazing increase in the number of us voting in the North. Neither party can reasonably hope to carry any one of these essential Eastern and mid-Western states without considerable re-enforcement from the black contingency. Now is the strategic time for us to sell our ballot for what it is most worth — the recognition of our rights and privileges under the Constitution and the law. The best bargain can always be made when there is more than one bidder.

The increasing re-enfranchisement through Northern migration adds timeliness to Mr. DePriest's statesmanlike proposal.

CHICAGO, ILL.
TRIBUNE

JUL 3 1931

DE PRIEST CALLS NEGRO RALLY FOR POLITICAL ACTION

Race to Put Demands to Both Parties.

BY ARTHUR EVANS.

A call for a non-partisan convention of Negroes has been issued by Congressman Oscar DePriest, Republican, of the 1st district, with a view to formulating planks for presentation to the Republican and Democratic national conventions. The gathering is to be held in Washington, D. C., the first week in December and the delegates are to represent the various Negro educational ,religious, political, civic, and fraternal organizations.

The convention is the outgrowth of conferences in the east between leaders of the race in education, business, and politics, and it is termed by its sponsors a new departure in political leadership of the Negro voters.

To Put Forth Negroes' Demands.

The call for the meeting, issued in Washington last week, sets forth that the meeting will focus upon a few definite demands to be made upon both national conventions.

One is a plank against lynching. Another is a plank for enforcement of the civil service law without race discrimination.

"It is to be a non-partisan race-wide convention," said Congressman DePriest here last night, "and it is a practical way of advancing matters of racial welfare in the same method followed by other groups which are working for political action."

Tells of Convention Plan.

Dean Kelly Miller of Howard university, Washington, D. C., one of the leaders in the movement, sets forth that the convention of Negroes will follow the method of the wets and drys, the farm bloc, the equal suffragists, the labor movement.

"The suggested method of procedure," he says, "is in harmony with that pursued by other minority groups with special claims and grievances or with special reforms to be achieved.

"The woman suffragists made a united appeal to both parties and won. The labor movement presents its claims to Democrats and Republicans alike. The dry forces have united in a solid phalanx regardless of religious creed or party faith. The wets have followed the method of the drys.

"It would be expecting too much of human nature to suppose that all Negroes are going to vote for that party which shows the race the greater consideration in its platform. There are many dyed in the wool partisans."

CHICAGO, ILL.
HERALD EXAMINER

JUL 13 193[illegible]

NEGROES SEEK PUBLIC POSTS

A non-partisan campaign for representation in all branches of government will be part of the "ten-year plan" for Chicago Negroes, it was announced yesterday by Edgar G. Brown, president of the South Side Citizens' League.

Addressing a mass meeting of Negroes at St. Paul's Church, he outlined proposals to be submitted to the "plan" conference July 29.

URGES MILITANT DRIVE.

He urged "a militant and drastic plan of political action to the end that the Negro citizens of Chicago will have representation on all official state, county, city, legislative and judicial bodies."

Specifically, he said the Negroes should have a member on the world's fair committee, a county commissioner, member of the Illinois commerce commission, industrial commission and school board, and judges in the Municipal, Superior and Circuit courts.

SEEKS NEGRO BANK.

The speaker proposed a Negro national bank with capitalization of $10,000,000 and resources of $100,000,000, together with a large insurance company.

"This financial structure," he said, "would do much to solve the economic, employment and social handicaps of the Negroes in the next decade."

Plans for the conference were announced by Negro leaders last week. The scheme was devised to co-ordinate and improve activities for bettering the status of Negroes.

Texan Sponsors New Kind Of Political Convention To Be Convened In Chicago

San Antonio, Texas.—The following call for a national convention of colored people, "to reform our national industrial and political creed," has been issued by H. M. Tarver of this city, who is leading the movement:

"The leaders of all groups of colored people in every state in the nation are hereby called to meet in convention in the city of Chicago at noon on Tuesday, August 4, 1931, for the purpose of readjusting and defining our national political and economic creeds, in view of the changed conditions of our times; and to draft and adopt an address setting forth a national platform upon which our group can stand in universal agreement and with honor in all matters relating to these two important questions."

Plans and Purposes Stated

Speaking of the purpose and possibilities of the convention Mr. Tarver says:

"The convention will not, I think, ask either of the old parties what they will do about the lily-whites or the white man's primary. Their intentions are patent in view of their past conduct. But an upstanding resolution, with teeth in it, setting forth the irrevocable purpose of black folk to pursue a united endeavor to chastise the apostasy of Republican leaders; and to adopt a platform and an address to the voters of our race, in the nation, upon which we can all agree, in the light of our best interest, and stand with honor and opportunity among the peoples of the world.

"No party of colored folk or third party alliance is thinkable. Unless we acquiesce in the despised status fixed upon us by the lily-whites and the party leaders of this day, we must begin now the making of a status in keeping with our patriotism to American institutions, our man-power services in all the past and the possibilities of the future which is partial only to the vigilant. The hour has struck! This is the armageddon."

Prominent Negroes to Attend

With reference to those who are expected to attend the convention, Mr. Tarver gives out the following:

"Thirty-four delegates from Texas will be named as follows: Dr. D. W. Porter, H. A. Wells, R. D. Evans, H. L. Price, L. D. Lyons, J. S. Adair, Dr. J. T. Walton, Mrs. J. A. Grumbles, J. Alston Atkins, T. M. Fairchild, Prof. W. E. Sampson, Prof. T. T. Pollard, Dr. T. M. Shadowens, Prof. H. T. Davis, J. O. Robinson, J. M. Burr, R. A. Campbell, Julius White, Homer McCoy, Virgil Goree, C. A. Booker, A. S. Jackson, W. M. Anderson, Dr. J. P. Munchus, Dr. Fridia Banks of Seguin; J. H. Anderson, H. T. Taylor, Mack Hannah, Dr. C. A. Whittier, Mrs. A. B. Dement, S. W. Houston, Bishop W. S. Brooks. H. M. Tarver."

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Party Affiliation.

Our Lone Congressman

Independent 5-29-31

If Congressman Oscar DePriest, of Illinois, is anything at all, he is a politician, and nobody will deny that he is a man of ability and, keen vision. But the double political standard he announced at Greensboro, N. C., a fortnight ago advising his race to vote the Democratic ticket in the South and the Republican ticket in the North is radically inconsistent with sane and sound political leadership. If it is good for the Negro in Illinois to vote the Republican ticket, why is it not good for the Negroes in North Carolina to vote the Republican ticket? Congressman DePriest has often announced that he is the political leader of his race in the United States of America, and he represents not only the Negroes in Illinois but the entire Negro group in the states. His declaration is manifestly true and the race accepts his leadership, but not without mental reservations and the right to repudiate his leadership when he misrepresents their views.

Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. DePriest can render his race a great service in Congress if he will rise to the dignity of his opportunity. But he can't do it riding over the country making bold breaks as he did at Greensboro.

He needs to talk to the Republican party in Congress and not to the Negroes in churches and at chatauquas. He needs to tell the party from the halls of Congress of its shortcomings to his race, and that he is competent to correct its failure to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution as well as the Eighteenth. It will do no good to tell Negroes in churches of the party sins of omission. Tell the President and Congress, of which he is an all-important part, about it. Go to the White House; have a talk with the President, and tell the public what he says about the guarantee of the black man's constitutional rights. Put the party on record of enforcing the Constitution and all of its amendments. Don't come South and tell the Negroes to vote for the party of Tilman, Blease, Vardman, Pat Harrison, Tom Heflin and Simmons. but tell the story of the unrest of your people to the President, Chairman Fess, Executive Director Lucas, Leader Tilson and Postmaster General Brown. Give them the remedy, and as the representative of 14,000,000 legal Americans and good Republicans demand a free ballot and full rights for every American citizen—an equal opportunity before the law and in party councils—a voice and the right to be appointed to office and voted for by white Republicans for office as black Republicans vote for white Republicans for office.

Our lone Congressman could make better time and render his race a greater service than riding around over the country advising them to vote the Democratic ticket; saying, to vote the Republican ticket is a waste of time, if he would adopt and follow this policy. We certainly cannot gain our rights by voting the Democratic ticket. We must stay in the party and fight our way to victory within the ranks. There is no safety in jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.

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We want to follow our Congressman. but not into the Democratic party.

The N. A. A. C. vs. the G. O. P.

Independent 5-22-31

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peopl is a non-partisan, civic political institution organized for the primar purpose of advancing the political and economic rights of the Negroe in America. This organization being composed of human beings is likely to make errors. It is human to error, and mankind, often in its zeal to [illegible] its fight, becomes misguided and does us more harm than good.

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It is being generally propagated that the association is surreptitiously attacking the President and his party. We do not know how much truth there is in the story, but if it is true that this organization is conducting a gum-shoe campaign against the Republican Party it is unfortunate and is handicapping its usefulness to secure the purposes for whic hit was organized.

The policy of the Association ought to be to stand on a non-partisan platform and support the party and measures that best insure the objects for which it fights. There are only two political parties in the United States, the Republican and Democratic Parties, and we must choose between the two or have no voice in the affairs of Government. This choice must be made up from the records of the two parties, not upon what either has done in spots for partisan gain, but upon the entire records of the two parties since their organization.

What the Republicans may have done in Chicago for the Negro or the Democrats in Tammany Hall is not the test, but what the two parties have done for us coming down through slavery. The N. A. A. C. P. cannot in wisdom advise the race to quit the Republican Party and join the Democratic Party in the light of their records; and the race will not follow the Association out of the Republican Party into the Democratic Party until the Association can show the Negro something better than the Republican Party.

What Tammany Hall does for the Negro cannot be taken as a criterion so long as Tammany in all national affairs sells out to the South for offices. We cannot wait until the Association can build up a Socialist Party for us or convert the South to Tammany Hall's way of thinking. We want action now. We need relief today; and if the Democratic Party has ever passed one piece of legislation guaranteeing the Negro political and economic rights they left it out of the books. What has Tammany done for the Negro except give him the opportunity to debauch his body and damn his soul? Ninety per cent of the members of the N. A. A. C. P. are Republicans and choose to stay in the Republican Party until a better party is founded and the leaders of the N. A. A. C. P. cannot deter them in their well-fixed determination to serve the best party in America. The Republican Party may not be all we would have it be, but let's stay in it and help to bring it up to our idea of service. We certainly can't help ourselves by getting outside and joining the Democrats or starting a race party.

If the N. A. A. C. P. is guilty, let it cease its secret campaign, go to the Republican headquarters and talk it over. They may find common ground to stand upon and make common cause for the principles the Association and the Republican Party espouse in common. Nothing is more hurtful than misunderstanding and nothing is more helpful than a mutual understanding of how far we agree and how far we disagree, there is great wisdom in honest counsel—the masses of Negroes are with the Republican Party and not the N. A. A. C. P. But the people believe that if the Association would take the Republican Party away from them, it should give them something better than the party of Tillman, Vardeman, Heflin and Cole Blease. We can't follow the N. A. A. C. P. into the party of segregation, disfranchisement and Jim Crowism. We prefer to go along with Hoover, Coolidge, Lincoln. Grant and Roosevelt.

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If certain Southern states should persist in a tendency to vote for a Republican for president against a Democrat opposed to national prohibition, is it not reasonable to suppose that the national Republican party would return to its historic policy of attempted enforcement of the Fifteenth amendment?

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Charleston Courier

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NEWS
CHARLESTON, S. C.

JUN 13 1931

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LILY-WHITISM VERSUS TOLBERTISM IN SOUTH SOUTH CAROLINA

6-17-31

Tolbert was on the right side in 1912, he carried a majority of the South Carolina delegation for Taft and was in complete control of the federal patronage of the State for the time being, quite long enough to reconstruct the organization and make it impossible thereafter for any aspirant whom he opposed to be elected on the delegation to the National Convention.

Being both National Committeeman and State Chairman managers of presidential candidates when there was a real fight for the nomination were always liberal in supplying funds to enable Tolbert to make his campaign not half of which was ever used in the campaigns.

It wasn't necessary as a campaign for delegates to Republican National Convention's during Tolbert's domination of the organization was perfectly simple.

There is no Republican constituency in South Carolina that is interested in the Republican organization as may be seen from the vote cast for President from Tolbert's assumption of the offices of State Chairman and National Committeeman in 1912 to 1924 inclusive:

1912—Roosevelt and Taft combined	1829
1916—Hughes	1550
1920—Harding	2240
1924—Colidge	1123

Thus it will be seen that the manipulation of the organization was in no danger of being interferred with by the voters.

The State Executive Committee comprised wenty-five members but meant nothing, was a mere form of organization conforming to national party requirements.

Thing thing of vital importance is to capture and to continue in captivity a majority of the forty-six (46) county chairmen, a majority of the seven Congressional District Chairmen and through the county Chairmen capture a majority of the precinct chairmen.

Realizing that there is no reward or hope or reward for them or their friends these men, it is regretful to say, put their services on a cash basis. A trival amount is paid to Chairmen who get up delegations from their counties to the State Convention, a less trival amount being paid each precinct or ward chairman to gather enough men to make up a county convention if one is held. Whether a county convention is held or not is not important, however. All that counts is that the county chairman picks up a sufficient number to make up a delegation to the State Convention.

In order that these Chairmen, county and district, shall function they are paid **a small pittance at Convention time and forgotten until the next Convention.**

County Chairmen, under the rules are to be elected by the delegates in Convention legally called and made up of delegates from precincts or wards elected at meetings legally called. Notices for such meetings are therefore, if made at all, posted where they are sure not to be seen by those who may be interested; Tolbert's selection for Chairman therefore is always alert to pick up men enough to do the work.

This condition of affairs had its beginning, not wholly successful, in 1912 as Tolbert had not then weeded out all of his opponents in the organization but since 1912 the Republican organization or party has been Tolbert's organization or party and no one has been able to secure an election as a delegate to a National Convention without Tolbert's O. K., and not because of his high standing, influence or ability as a party leader or because he delivers anything to the party for its good but solely and only because in a tragic day he was able to get control of the party organization and with his strangle hold has choked it to death in South Carolina.

Party Affiliation

Findings Of The Non-Partisan Confab Assembled In Washington Last Week

The Non-Partisan Conference, composed of representative delegates from both political parties from all sections of the country, as well as religious, civic, fraternal and benevolent organizations, assembled in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, December 2, 3 and 4, 1931, present the following declaration of principles and purposes to the Negro race and to the American people.

This declaration does not engage to include a complete bill of grievances, nor yet a catalog of commonplace virtues and values upon which all good citizens must agree, but a practical agenda with constructive purpose.

Our Americanism

We wish to reaffirm our undeviating devotion to the principles of American institutions, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, believing that no other foundation can be laid than that which has been laid.

Communism

We warn members of the race against the specious pleas of Communism, whose basic principles are vitally at variance with our received ideals of free institutions. While no underprivileged minority may be expected to be incurious to the experiments of aggrieved groups in other parts of the world, struggling to throw off the shackles of oppression, yet the American Negro must rely for relief upon the American ideal. In the modified language of Frederick Douglas, "The Constitution is the ship, all else is the sea."

Patriotism, Loyalty Made Difficult

The patriotism and loyalty of the Negro to American ideals and traditions are deep-seated and passionate, and have stood every test to which they have been subjected. We appeal to the fair and candid judgment of the American people, not to make the continuance of this loyalty, patriotism and devotion hard and difficult by harsh and unjust treatment.

Conference Non-Partisan

This is a non-partisan conference. We are meeting at the Capital of the Nation at a time when the responsibility of the government is being divided between the two major political parties.

It is not our purpose to endorse or condemn either, but to utilize both for the good of the race. The political history of the race, up to now, is a well known story. We have been chiefly the beneficiaries of one party against the overt or covert unfriendliness of the other. In the past we have requited these parties substantially according to their relative attitude towards us. We would not have been human, if we had acted differently. But today, party creeds are crumbling and party differences dwindling to the point of indistinction. The last two party platforms adopted in 1928, differ only in phraseology. This approachment serves to liberate the hard and fast allegiance of the Negro and to dispose his mind to independent political action. We must now catch the political manners living as they rise. Like all other elements of the people, we must no longer look to the past, but face the present and the future. Solid blocs are dangerous to good government, whether they be the solid South or the solid Negro. We would like to see Negroes build up a basis of effectiveness and influence inside of both parties, so that when the wheels of political fortune brings the one to or the other into national control, the race may not be without friends at the seat of power. The control of the government, under a democracy, must needs fluctuate between two major parties. The welfare of any class or group is precarious indeed, that pins its hope exclusively on one political organization.

Attitude towards the Negro no longer grows out of party creed or party principle, but takes its tone and tinge from geographical latitude. There is absolutely no difference in attitude towards the Negroes by Republicans and Democrats in Massachusetts, any more than there is between Democrats and lily white Republicans in Mississippi. The white Democratic primaries in the South are as distasteful to the Negro as the lily white Republican caucuses and conventions in that section.

Parties As a Tool

We regard political parties as an instrument to be used and not as a fetish to be worshipped. Tools may wear out and grow blunt. They be resharpened or cast aside for different or better ones. The ballot was given the Negro as a weapon of defense. The effectiveness of the ballot is appreciated and recognized mainly when the voter has the potentiality and evinces the disposition to change the result. The Northern migration has given the Negro vote strategic significance in practically every state North of the Potomac and the Ohio river, and East of the Mississippi the Negro easily holds the balance of power. At this time a wavering balance between the two parties, the Negro vote can easily be utilized for what it is most worth—political and civil equality and economic opportunity. One can always make a better bargain, when there are two bidders instead of one.

The Negro race has no deep-seated divisive political conviction. All Negroes have the same political creed, the procurement of rights and privileges under the Constitution and the law. Party label is but a badge of convenience and expediency. The man with the toothache concentrates attention on the aching organ to the neglect of other equally important members of the body. With the Negro questions of tariff and revenue, internal policies and foreign relations must await the settlement of human rights.

The Negro In the North

We urge Negroes in the North to vote for men, measures and movements which they deem best calculated to advance the welfare of the race, regardless of party label. Especially do we advise that they question all candidates of whatever party, bidding for their suffrage to declare how they stand and will vote on matters effecting racial advantage and advancement.

Political Units

Negroes in the North are concentrated in large cities and are segregated in more or less separate areas. This gives the Negro the majority of the voters in several political units. This political advantage, growing out of segregation, should be utilized to the full extent to elect members of their own race to the Congress of the United States, to the upper and lower branches of state legislatures, to the board of alder men in the various cities and all other electic offices functioning within their area. This is the entrance wedge which will bring the race back into the political equation.

It is a matter of indifference to the race as a whole whether the Negroes exploit this political opportunity as Republicans, as they do in Southside Chicago or as they do in Harlem, New York.

Colored Women

Women have been given equal political power with men. In the Northern States where the franchise is unrestricted Negro females are more numerous than the males, and consequently have greater political potentiality.

We call upon our women voters everywhere to arouse from their political lethargy and qualify and vote according to their convictions to promote the best interest of their sex, section, race and nation. We especially urge that the women delegates to this conference to go back to their several communities and make themselves evangels of this doctrine.

Disfranchisement In Southern States

The Negro in the South is the only element of our population that labors under the disability of disfranchisement. This does not apply equally in all southern states. In Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, there is no race distinction or discrimination in the franchise. In Florida, Arkansas, Texas and Tennessee, the only restriction placed upon the suffrage is the imposition of the poll tax which applies to white and black alike. In eight southern states there are constitutional limitations upon the ballot calculated to shut out the Negro and which effectively accomplish that purpose. In all the Southern states, with the exceptions just mentioned, the whites rely upon the traditional shyness and timidity of the Negro to frighten him from the polls. The two million unhindered Negro voters in the North are deeply concerned about the four million disfranchised ones in the South.

Eligible Negro Voters In the South

There are thousands of eligible Negro voters in every southern state under existing limitations. They should be encouraged to qualify and vote under these restrictions until such time that they can be removed. They should not permit themselves to be too easily intimated. No man is worthy of his rights, unless he has the courage to stand up and manfully contend for them. It ought not require any extraordinary courage for an eligible Negro in Mississippi or Georgia to demand of local authorities that they live up to the law, which they themselves have made.

Vote For Best Southern Whites

We endorse the advice of Congressman DePriest to Southern Negroes, to vote for the fairer minded men in their several communities. The eligible Negro voters are in the hopeless minority and this is the only method by which they can hope to make their franchise effective. As the case now stands it would appear that if the Southern Negro ever hopes to regain the use of the ballot, it will not be by national compulsion, but by local propitiation.

N. A. A. C. P.

The thanks of the entire race are due to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for prosecuting the franchise rights of the Southern Negro through the Federal Courts. The Supreme Court has outlawed the grandfather clauses and the state-authorized white primaries. The recent decision of the Federal District Court in North Carolina, to the effect that any registration officer, who denys a citizen his right to qualify under the laws of the state, solely on the ground of race or color, is liable to criminal prosecution and punishment, is of far reaching significance.

Restrictions Short Lived

Even the sponsors of those unjust discriminations are fully aware that they are but temporary makeshifts and must inevitably be swept away with the progress of events. The manly courage and good sense of the Negro, himself, will have much to do with their early or ultimate elimination.

Civil Service

Civil Service Reform swept over The nation a generation ago as the chief moral issue of the time. The avowed object of this reform was to purify the public service from political corruption, and that the clerical staff should be recruited, advanced or demoted on the basis of merit only, without regard to politics, religion, sex or race. This law operated on the level of its original intention under two administrations of Grover Cleveland, under Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt. Race discrimination began to creep in under Taft and has gone on under all subsequent administrations until now it constitutes a greater scandal than was caused by the "spoils system" which it was calculated to cure. The operation of the Civil Service reached itse highest perfection under the first administration of Grover Cleveland and the commissionership of Theodore Roosevelt.

When an individual fails to play the game according to the rules of

its own making, he is called unsportsmanlike or by an uglier name. The government of the United States makes and operates the regulations and invites the Negro to compete on the same basis as other citizens; but, alas, when he wins the prize, he is cheated out of the fruits of his victory by sinister device and tricky contrivance of the government itself. Surely the Nation's conscience is growing sore where the Negro issue is involved.

No complaint has yet been lodged against the Civil Service Commission itself, for unfairness in rating papers and certifying applicants. The introduction of photographs, intended for another purpose, has undoubtedly been prostituted to this end. It is the heads of departments as appointing officers, who effectively block the appointment of colored men and women by flagrantly defeating the letter and spirit of the civil service law. The President of the United States is ultimately responsible for all employes under the government. We wish to place the matter squarely where it belongs. If the President of the United States, regardless of party faith, should issue an executive order, forbidding all discrimination, either in the appointment of applicants or the treatment of employes on account of politics, creed, race or sex and should hold the heads of any departments violating this order liable to removal,—then, all these complaints would vanish overnight in thin air.

We request the Civil Service Commission to substitute finger prints for photographs as means of identification. While this would not wholly do away wieh race discrimination, it would make its operation, more difficult and troublesome.

We urge upon Congress to formulate and pass a law which will effectively carry out the original purpose of the Civil Service Act. The authorization of a court of appeals to which applicants or employes might have recourse for redress of grievances would go a long ways in the desired direction.

Lynching

Lynching is the climax of lawlessness. America is the wealthiest and wickediest nation on the face of the globe according to the showing of its own list of recorded crime. It is the only nation which indulges in the pastime of lynching and burning its own citizens. While it may be rejoined that the nation itself, as such, does not indulge in such gruesome practices, yet from a broader point of view what the nation permits, the nation commits. This stigma stains the honor of the national oscutcheon and constitutes the crowning disgrace of democracy. In the words of Woodrow Wilson "every case of lynching has been a blow at the heart of orderly law and human justice."

We are not willing to allow the impression to go unchallenged that lynching is a peculiar form of iniquity visited only upon the Negro race or that it is confined to any particular group of States. Every State in the Union, except the six New England States, bear blood stains of victims of mob violence. Fourteen hundred white men and women have been lynched and burned at the stake during the past 40 years. But the Negro is made to bear the chief brunt of this iniquity. He becomes a ready victim, because he is more easily handled by the cowardly mob. "The people who are lynched easiest, will be lynched oftenest." But recital of gruesome happenings and idle wailings are impotent without a remedy.

The Remedy

(a) We are more than pleased to learner of the good work recently undertaken by the Southern Commission on Lynching to study the cause, extent and cure of this crime.

(b) We urge Negroes everywhere, not only to observe the law, but to be circumspect in their conduct so as to avoid even the appearance of evil and to give no pretext or color of excuse for mob violence.

(c) We urge the States where the outbreak of mob violence occurs most frequently to enact laws punishing participants in the mob, intent on inflicting punishment on an uncondemned citizen.

(d) We urge the President to send a message to Congress and to the Country as Woodrow Wilson did during the time of war, to arouse the conscience of the nation to the enormity of this iniquity.

(e) We call upon Congress to utilize its keenest legal talent to devise an effective law which will put an end to the most malignant evil that afflicts the American nation.

National Aid to Negro Education

We wish to adopt the minority report of the National Advisory Committee on Education, which reads as follows:

1. That for a limited number of years the Federal Government shall make to any State or States such special grants in aid of the development of Negro education therein, an in addition to any and all prevailing grants in aid of education in general, as shall be determined to be wise, after a careful study of factors involved in the educational finances of the said State or States, and as may be recommended by a joint committee in each State created for that purpose and representing the Federal and State Governments and the Negro citizens of that State.

2. That the division of Negro Education in the Office of Education, or in lieu thereof, a specially appointed National Advisory Commission on Negro Education, shall make such studied in the field of Negro Education, in addition to the studies provided for in the recommendations of the majority report, as may be needed to determine how the helpful purposes of the Federal government, provided for above, may be most constructively carried through.

Howard University

We urge both branches of Congress to continue to make adequate provision for the maintainance of Howard University, the national institution for the Negro race. This appeal is not based upon political considerations, but upon the bread basis of patriotism and justice.

Negro Population Statistics

The removal during the last two decades of more than a million Negro inhabitants from the far South to the North, East and West, makes it most urgent that the Negro statistics gathered in 1920 and 1930 be placed in as comparable form as possible. To that end, we earnestly urge the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, to bring up to date the comparative tables included in the Negro Report, published in 1914, and then designated by the Bureau as "the most comprehensive statistical report ever published on the subject to which it relates," and which proved to be one of the most popular volumes ever published by the Bureau. This compilation, brought up to date, would be of incalculable value to students of the race problem.

Economics and Industry

(a) In this day of deep depression and unemployment, of which the Negro sustains the heaviest brunt, we urge our people everywhere to be thrifty, frugal, and industrious, reliable and dutiful in the performance of any task which their hands may find to do.

(b) We urge the white labor world, feeling the effect of the common depression, to lay aside their customary intolerance against their Negro laborers and fellow-workers, and to evince a willingness to share with him the limited opportunities, rather than strive to exclude him on the ungenerous plea, "lest their be not enough for you and us."

(c) We urge the capitalists and masters of industry to apportion fairly among black and white workers alike, both work and pay in this dark day of industrial uncertainty.

The Outlook

Finally, we would encourage the race to face the future, with optimism and hope. It is a far cry from the starting point of a human chattel to the fullness of the statue of American citizenship. Although, we have not yet reached the mark of the high calling, yet our progress has been marvelous. We may gain encouragement and hope by looking back upon the path already trod as well as by regarding the uncompleted journey which lies before us. In the accomplishment of this goal, we must rely upon ourselves, upon the innate sense of justice and fair play of the American people and upon the gracious favor of almighty God.

The Real Job of Today is to Control Buying Power, Says Dr. DuBois

Afro-American 12-12-31

New Yorker Criticizes Hoover. Howard and Tuskegee Unable to Teach Workers Newest Mechanics. Philly Trade School Still Teaching Ancient Cooking, Sewing and Carpentry.

WASHINGTON—Urging the group to develop themselves in the various fields of education, business, religion and the professions, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois told the DePriest Non-Partisan Conference, Thursday: "Many things are happening in the South and there are different ways of doing things. If you have organized your education for certain lines of work you will find that these lines have disappeared and that they are so changed that the education is of no value.

Hampton Can't Teach

"The thing that is going to transform the world and make a real country of America is the transforming of water power into electricity. The section in which it is growing fast and which offers the greater possibilities is in the former slave states. So far as the colored man is concerned it is a new industry. Hampton and Tuskegee could not teach the subject; it has not existed.

"This change will not mean simply a matter of displacement of colored workers in traditional jobs but the building up of a new series of industries in which there is little admittance for colored people. If you think our education will settle this question, it is difficult to see how it is to be followed."

Relating that a recent change in a Philadelphia trade school was to the disadvantage of the group, Mr. DuBois stated, "The people making the change are either fools or hypocrites. In this grammar school, they are not teaching a single thing of value in the Philadelphia manufactures. They do not mean to train them for the manufactures. They are training them in the things for which there is an over-plus. The children are being taught sewing, cooking and carpentry.

"Another thing facing the colored and white workers, is the new way of doing things. When the trades disappear, where do they go? They are going into the hands of machines, whose work is marvelous. They need people to attend them but mass production does not call for many skilled workers. It calls for people with strength who are able to concentrate their attention. The skilled worker is being gradually displaced.

"What are you going to do about the young people who are going to do dork so that they can place themselves in a better economic condition?" Relating that many young people do not care for the "white-collared" positions and professions, the speaker urged the group to develop their resources so as to open up avenues of economic opportunities.

Dr. DuBois criticised the Hoover home building idea as being inapplicable to home life in the future. "The power for changing our economic system," he said, "is not with those who sell but with those who buy."

Stressing the fact that the way out of the present dilemma was not through politics, Dr. DuBois declared, "The true way out is to get as much colored capital as possible out of the rule, control, organization and direction of those using it, not to help us but to help themselves. What most colored people forget," he said, "is that the real power of any group is the buying power. It is necessary that the group realize that they can direct and control their own buying power.

"It may sound like a joke," Dr. DuBois averred, "but the colored man could manufacture cigarettes and sell them to his own group. He could make the shets found in his own homes, if the buying power of the group was exerted along the line of purchasing colored products. But it is by such jokes as these by which the whole future of the group may be transformed.

Party Affiliation

CANNOT RIDE WITHOUT STRADDLING -- MILLER

Afro-American 2-12-31

WASHINGTON. — Accused of straddling public issues, Kelly Miller, professor of sociology at Howard University evoked laughter at the DePriest Non-Partisan Conference by wise cracking "How could you ride a horse without straddling?"

After pointing out the error of adhering to one party and contrasting sectional political differences. Dr. Miller cited instances of favor shown the race by Democrats. He said that a Northern Democrat made the strongest fight against Judge J. S Parker as Supreme Court judge.

"Every Democrat in the North voted for the Dyer anti-lynching bill. Senator Walsh of Massachusetts recently gave the highest praise to the colored people on the floor of the Senate when a bill inimical to their interests was being discused.

"The Democrats make bad bills, but they seldom get past a pigeon hole. A Republican of California introduced a miscegenation bill for the district," he declared.

"I am as proud of the colored Democratic victory in New York as I am of the Republican victory. It is well for us to have eggs in the baskets of both parties."

Expressing the view that white people are fundamentally the same Dr. Miller remarked that "they are not going to fall out about the political rights of the colored man."

Economics Vital To Progress, Belief

Courier 12-12-31 Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10— President Mordecai W. Johnson, addressing the Non-Partisan Political Conference called by Congressman Oscar DePriest at the John Wesley Memorial A. M. E. Zion Church recently, spoke as follows:

The primary aim of every Negro citizen in the United States should be to vote his convictions on all public questions affecting the people, according to his deepest convictions without having them in any way modified by the fact of his race. However difficult it may be for Negroes to do this at this time, by reason of the abnormal relationship in which they stand to the public life, they must strain themselves to the utmost in the effort to do so.

The primary political issues confronting the American people at this time are economic. These issues are a natural result of the swift and widespread central nature achieved by industrial organization through the use of natural science and modern machinery. These conditions have opened the eyes of all laboring people, regardless of race, to the possibility of a much deeper and fuller life than they now enjoy. It is very reasonable to hope that the public order may be so gradually and so wholesomely reorganized as to enable them to enter into this greater fullness of life.

Immediately and for some years to come proposals looking toward these modifications of the public order will be the principal topics of discussion in this country and in the world. Every citizen, regardless of race, must try to think these issues through, and to cast his vote, as well as to use all possible public influence, to the end that such a reorganization may be brought to pass in a manner consistent with the fundamental principles, purposes, and procedures of our democratic government. Whatever so preoccupies the mind of any group of citizens as to prevent them from such thoughts, such voting, and such use of their public influence is an evil both for them and for the nation.

But the abnormal relation to the public order in which the Negro stands is so seriously hurtful to him that it not only deeply injuries his life under present conditions but places him in a position to be hindered in the exercise of such constructive influence as he may bring to bear in these larger issues; nay, more, it places him in a position to be used as a means of obstructing readjustments in the public order which may be helpful to all the people in general.

Not only in the interest of the immediate liberty of the Negro, therefore, but in the interest of that larger contribution which he may make to the common good, we must work with greater vigor than ever before to heal the abnormal relation in which he stands to the public life.

As we set about the task of doing this we are confronted with certain factors, common to disadvantaged groups all over the world today. There is the factor of "the hung down hand" and the "palsied knee." "What's the use of doing anything?" says one, "Negroes have been in this bad fix ever since I've been born and will, perhaps, be in this bad fix when I'm dead. What's the use of wasting my life in a futile organized effort to better our condition? I am going to get me a job, something to eat, a place to sleep and have me a good time and die."

There is the other factor of becoming an easy victim to those who have lost their faith in democratic government and who look forward to some remote day when by a violent revolution they may overthrow the present order and usher in a new and desirable new one, and there is the factor of achieving individual political distinction by becoming the prostituted attaches of those who would make use of such influences as we have among our own people to advance their selfish ends in the political order.

As confronting the first factor, I affirm that there is use of vigorous effort. We have no need to despair of the possibility of success for our cause. Other causes, now victorious, have been in positions as weak as or weaker than ours. Witness the cause of woman's suffrage, of religious tolerance, for examples. After many years of vigorous and patient endeavor they have come to win a just and happy victory.

As confronting the second factor, I am of the opinion that only those are in position to counsel violence who have tried to the utmost every possible use of non-violent persuasion at their disposal. This the Negro has not done. There is no truth more wholesome for us to realize at this time than this: We are in the infancy of our political activity. We have just begun to awaken We have powers of persuasion, immense and significant, which only long self-discipline will serve to bring into action. We owe it to ourselves and to our country to draw upon these powers by all necessary self-discipline and patience.

How vicious the third factor is must be clear to everyone who is acquainted with political life in our larger cities. It is easy to see in some of these cities members of our race who have come to office and to distinction by ways which have departed from truth and honor. Whatever individual gain they may have made cannot fail to be a loss, and a grievous loss for our cause. A disadvantaged minority has no hope except in a fundamentally honest electorate. It can have no stable victory, apart from a quickening of the public conscience. As we look over the past history of our nation we have reason to believe that the public conscience can be quickened in behalf of our cause. We can even now observe that quickening, north and south. It is our duty to our families and to our nation to bring forth every reserve of persuasive power which is in us to hasten this quickening process.

This conference is contributory to that end. It should be followed by other and similar conferences and publications in which we discuss, one by one, the issues which are before us, until we arrive at a fair degree of agreement as to what they are. These issues should then be declared openly, truthfully and without deception in any form as to the objectives which we hope to achieve in the public order.

We should then set about to discipline our people into a formal understanding of these issues and of the methods which must be used for their achievement. This cannot be done except through pure-hearted leaders, arising from among the people, deeply devoted to the interests of the people, drawing their support from the people, and for that reason, indifferent to political fortune.

Their primary allegiance must be to their people and to parties, in a secondary sense, as the instrumentalities through which they hope to achieve these fundamental objectives. In this sense they are the leaders of a non-partisan movement, a movement which moves from one element to another, non-committed and non-committable, except by agreement between them and candidates for office upon these measures.

These leaders and their followers must begin and must pursue their work on the ground floor of political activity, that is, in local and state elections and in the primary elections where issues are determined. They should, as a matter of routine, contact, question and secure the written commitment of candidates on these measures and must swing their mobile allegiance to whatsoever candidate they truthfully believe will espouse a maximum of their cause.

It must be obvious that to a large degree in past years the N. A. A. C. P. has come to serve in this way. Insofar as it has done so, it has rendered a distinguished service to the colored people and to the nation. A movement of similar non-partisan character, ramifying into localities and states, should serve as a perennial disciplinary force, organizing people for intelligent, non-violent political activity, can lead us on to victory.

It must be obvious that we cannot confine our activities for healing the abnormal public relationships of the Negro to those states in which he has the ballot, for the majority of the Negroes live in states in which the ballot is not exercised, but in all these states the fundamental public interests, such as education, housing, industrial relations and public justice, are at stake. In these states and in the localities of these states we must learn to recover and to use all those methods of appealing to the public conscience and modifying the public habit which have historically preceded the granting of political privilege. I refer to the right of petition, judicial procedure and the affecting of public opinion through the written article, the spoken word and through the dramatic presentation of the plight and hopes of the people.

In the use of all such measures and in the conduct of a non-partisan, non-violent but vigorous public activity we have much to learn from what is going on in India today. To learn these methods and to be able to use them persuasively in the South will be of inestimable value, not only to ourselves but to our nation. For it must be our ultimate purpose to become free in the South, not by outside pressure upon the will of the South, but by the power of inside persuasion.

DePriest Confab Success

Courier 12-12-31 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Plans For Permanent Organization Approved As Nearly 200 Leaders Meet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10— One hundred and seventy delegates from some 20 States met here last week in response to a call of Congressman Oscar DePriest for a three-day meeting to discuss future political action for the Negro. The sponsors of the convention throughout the convention kept an earlier pledge that the meeting would be a strictly non-partisan affair. No candidates were endorsed and no parties recommended; but while non-partisanship marked the general plan of the convention, it was plain to see that many delegates were there because they were "sore on the Republican party." And at least by inuendo many delegates so stated.

Civil Service Reform, Distribution of Federal Educational Funds, Lynching, Economic Opportunities, Disfranchisement, Women in Public Life, and Religion and Politics were the subjects discussed by over a score of speakers during the three crowded days of the convention.

Plans for permanent organization of the convention, with local chapters

were made at the convention, despite efforts of other non-partisan organizations as the National Equal Rights League to block this reduplication of organizations. A committee to draw up a constitution was named with Robert L. Vann as its chairman.

A permanent organization was formed with the following officers for the first year: Hon. Oscar DePriest, chairman; James Kelly, Ala. secretary; Mrs. B. A. Washington corresponding secretary; Morris Lewis, treasurer; L. F. Coates, registrar; Mrs. Dorothy Lewis and Mrs. Margaret Coates, clerks.

The opinion of the unbiased was that the Conference was the first of its kind to enjoy such unselfish support. The Congreessman was the object of repeated encomiums, all of which he accepted with becoming modesty. The meeting was attended by ministers, educators, editors, politicians, business men and women, as well as highly trained social and civic workers among the group. Not once was any attempt made to guide the conference into political discussions. The spirit of non-partisanship prevailed throughout the deliberations.

The thousands of miles traveled by Congressman DePriest all over the country bore fruit for him at the Conference. There were men and women from almost every section of the country visited by the Congressman since his election to office. Every one of them expressed the hope that DePriest remain in Congress for many years to come. He was accepted as the courageous Congressman of all the Negroes wherever they live. The fact that the President of the United States had called a conference on the same date added attendance to the DePriest Conference. All interest seemed to center upon Negroes of the country are thinking about. In truth, the Hoover conference was deserted by the Negroes after the President made his 20-minute address.

Among the most straightforward appeals made for independent action by the Negro were made by Dean Pickens, President Johnson of Howard University, Dean Kelly Miller who was at his best, Mary McCleod Bethune of Daytona, Fla., B. Young of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of The Crisis, Dr. J. C. Austin of Chicago, Ill., and former Congressman Miller of South Carolina, Bishop Walls of the A. M. E. Zion Church and Monroe Trotter of Boston.

While these spokesman were lending material to the Conference, those whose privilege it was to form the machinery of the Conference, were alert to every suggestion. It was the evident aim of all to present to the Nation the embodiment of Negro opinion as gathered from all parts of the nation. No party was endorsed, and no individuals were placed above others. The list of those registered follows:

Program Of Conference Called By Oscar DePriest This Week In Washington

Courier 12-5-31 Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 — The following is the program of the non partisan conference called at the investigation of Congressman Oscar DePriest December 2-3-4. The meeting one of the most outstanding and significant in the progress of the Negro race politically, will present many prominent men and women of the group:

FIRST SESSION—DEC. 2, 1931
Metropolitan Baptist Church,
R Street, northwest, between
12th and 13th Streets

8:00 A. M.—Registration at Church
Registration Fee, $2

1. Invocation by Rev. E. C. Smith Pastor Metropolitan Baptis Church.
2. Remarks by Congressman Oscar DePriest.
3. Call to order by Bishop E. D W. Jones, chairman, committee on arrangements.
4. Reading of call by Judge W. C. Hueston.
5. Organization of conference.
6. Welcome address by Judge Jas A. Cobb, Washington, D. C.
7. Appointment of committees.
8. Adjournment.

3:00 P. M.—Disfranchisement.
A. S. Pinkett, secretary Washington, D C. Branch, N. A. A. C. P. presiding.
Speakers: Monroe Trotter, editor The Boston Guardian.
P. B. Young, editor, Norfolk Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.
1. Open discussion.
2. Reading of report.
3. Adjournment.

8:00 P. M.—Lynching.
Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkins, Regional Field Secretary, N. A. A. C. P. presiding.
Speakers—Walter White, secretary N. A. A. C. P., New York City.
Rev. J. C. Austin, pastor, Pilgrim Baptist Church, Chicago.
Music by National Training School Girls.
Benediction.
Adjournment.

SECOND SESSION—DEC. 3, 1931
Session to Meet at Metropolitan A. M. E. Church
M Street, Northwest,
Between 15th and 16th Streets

9:00 A. M.—Civil Service.
Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, president National Association of Colored Women, Inc., Evansville, Indiana presiding.
Invocation.
Speakers—Dr. Harold M. Kingsley pastor, Church of the Good Shepherd, Chicago.
Mrs. Blanche A. Washington Tampa, Florida.
Open discussion.
Reading of report.
Adjournment.

3:00 P. M.—Distribution of Federal Educational Funds.
William J. Thompkins, editor, Kansas City American, Kansas City, Mo., presiding.
Speakers — Dr. Gilbert H. Jones president, Wilberforce University.
Garnet C. Wilkinson, First Assistant Superinetndent of Schools, Washington, D. C.
Open discussion.
Reading of report.
Adjournment.

8:00 P. M.—Economic Opportunities
J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler, I. B. O. E. of W., presiding
Speakers—Dr. W. E. DuBois, editor, The Crisis, New York City
Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, President, National Training School for Girls, Washington, D. C.
Open discussion.
Reading of report
Benediction.
Adjournment.

THIRD SESSION—DEC. 4, 1931
Session to meet at John Wesley Church
14th and Corcoran Streets, Northwest

9:00 A. M.—Religion and Politics.
Mrs. George S. Williams, Republican Committee Woan of Georgia presiding.
Invocation.
Speakers—Bishop George C. Clement, A. M. E. Zion Church, Louisville, Ky.
Dr. Vernon Johns, President, Virginia Theological Seminary Lynchburg, Va.
Open discussion.
Reading of report.
Adjournment.

3:00 P. M.—Women in Public Life.
Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown Principal, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., presiding.
Speakers—Mrs. Addie W. Dickerson, President, National Council of Women of the Darker Races, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Ella G. Berry, Past Grand Daughter Ruler, I. B. P. O. E of W., Chicago, Ill.
Open discussion.
Reading of report.
Adjournment.

8:00 P M.—Closing Meeting.
Judge E. W. Henry, Judge Municipal Court, Philadelphia, presiding.
Speakers—Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President, Howard University.
Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago, Ill
Adress to the public by Prof. Kelly Miller.
Benediction.
Adjournment

KEEP POLITICIANS GUESSING, SAYS CLAR. DARROW

Special and Guide 12-12-31 Norfolk, Va.

Negroes Cannot Be Selfish Declares Howard Prexy

WASHINGTON —(CNS)— Over one thousand persons packed the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church here last Friday to hear Clarence Darrow, noted lawyer, and President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University address the final meeting of the Non-Partisan Conference which convened here last week.

Introduced by Magistrate Edward Henry of Philadelphia, Mr. Darrow told his audience that the time had past when the Negro was the darling of the North and that now the only salvation of the colored man lay in banding together for their own deliverance.

"I think the Negro needn't expect much from the white man. Nowadays the white man has a hard enough time looking after himself even after taking jobs away from the Negro," declared the speaker.

The audience broke forth in applause a number of times during the lawyer's address.

Ballot Effective Weapon

"While I am not going to advise the Negro not to vote the Republican ticket, I do say that there is no reasonable weapon which the Negro can get that he ought not use. The ballot is about the cheapest and most effective weapon the Negro has, and he certainly ought to make full use of it."

"If there is one thing the Negro ought to do, it is to keep politicians guessing," Mr. Darrow. "You cannot add to your political power unless they think you will vote independently. While I wouldn't advise any other group in America to put themselves first above other interests of good government, I certainly advise the colored people to do so. No other question on earth is so important to Negroes as the question of color. In other words, you have got to make politicians afraid of you—and politicians are none too brave."

Dr. Johnson Speaks

Taking issue with a portion of Mr. Darrow's remarks, Dr. Mordecai Johnson said that he doubted the wisdom of the Negro voting selfishly for his own interest to the exclusion of the interests of the whole American people. He urged the Negro not to give up hope in the ultimate success of his cause.

"It must be obvious that we cannot confine our activities for healing the abnormal public relationships of the Negro to those States in which he has the ballot, for the majority of Negroes live in States in which the ballot is not exercised, but in all these States the fundamental public interest, such as education, housing, industrial relations and public interests, are at stake.

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The Quaker City situation will be examined thoroughly with reference to the prospect of election of another Negro Representative in the person of Judge Edward W. Henry grand treasurer of colored Elks, head of a local faternal organization of 6,000 men and 5,000 women, and having the support in the district of another Elk organization of similar proportions.

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Judge Henry has declared his intention to make the race, in which case he will be opposed for the nomination by Representative James M. Beck and Edward Looper Stokes. The new district includes what was the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Thirty-sixth and Forty-fourth Wards, with an average colored population of 65 per cent.

Judge Henry lives in the Thirtieth Ward, where the colored vote is 85 per cent, while Representative Beck lives in the Seventh Ward, where the colored vote is 60 per cent.

Equal Rights League Meeting.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Equal Rights League, which will be held here at John Wesley Church beginning next Sunday, has been in Civil Service examinations, as in its organization, been very active well as segregation of clerks in Gov- in urging all of its members to com- ernment departments by color. It is here prepared to attend Representa- expected also that both organizations tive De Priest's meeting beginning will give considerable attention to a December 2, which is expected to detailed study of the treatment ac- take the form of a nonpartisan con- corded colored Gold Star mothers by vention, to draw up an agenda for the War Department, and to the presentation to the Congress. status of Negro Army troops in the It is expected that President Hoover recent reorganization of the service will be requested by both organiza- under Gen. MacArthur. tions to recommend to Congress a Federal antilynching law, and the abolition of photographic identifica-

were made at the convention, despite eefforts of other non-partisan organizations as the National Equal Rights League to block this reduplication of organizations. A committee to draw up a constitution was named with Robert L. Vann as its chairman.

A permanent organization was formed with the following officers for the first year: Hon. Oscar DePriest, chairman; James Kelly, Ala. secretary; Mrs. B. A. Washington corresponding secretary; Morris Lewis, treasurer; L. F. Coates, registrar; Mrs. Dorothy Lewis and Mrs Margaret Coates, clerks.

The opinion of the unbiased was that the Conference was the first of its kind to enjoy such unselfish support. The Congreessman was the object of repeated encomiums, all of which he accepted with becoming modesty. The meeting was attended by ministers, educators, editors, politicians, business men and women, as well as highly trained social and civic workers among the group. Not once was any attempt made to guide the conference into political discussions. The spirit of non-partisanship prevailed throughout the deliberations.

The thousands of miles traveled by Congressman DePriest all over the country bore fruit for him at the Conference. There were men and women from almost every section of the country visited by the Congressman since his election to office. Every one of them expressed the hope that DePriest remain in Congress for many years to come. He was accepted as the courageous Congressman of all the Negroes wherever they live. The fact that the President of the United States had called a conference on the same date added attendance to the DePriest Conference. All interest seemed to center upon Negroes of the country are thinking about. In truth, the Hoover conference was deserted by the Negroes after the President made his 20-minute address.

Among the most straightforward appeals made for independent action by the Negro were made by Dean Pickens, President Johnson of Howard University, Dean Kelly Miller who was at his best, Mary McCleod Bethune of Daytona, Fla., B. Young of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of The Crisis, Dr. J. C. Austin of Chicago, Ill., and former Congressman Miller of South Carolina, Bishop Walls of the A. M. E. Zion Church and Monroe Trotter of Boston.

While these spokesman were lending material to the Conference, those whose privilege it was to form the machinery of the Conference, were alert to every suggestion. It was the evident aim of all to present to the Nation the embodiment of Negro opinion as gathered from all parts of the nation. No party was endorsed, and no individuals were placed above others. The list of those registered follows:

Program Of Conference Called By Oscar DePriest This Week In Washington

Courier 12-5-31 Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 — The following is the program of the non partisan conference called at the investigation of Congressman Oscar DePriest December 2-3-4. The meeting one of the most outstanding and significant in the progress of the Negro race politically, will present many prominent men and women of the group:

FIRST SESSION—DEC. 2, 1931
Metropolitan Baptist Church,
R Street, northwest, between
12th and 13th Streets

8:00 A. M.—Registration at Church
Registration Fee, $2

1. Invocation by Rev. E. C. Smith Pastor Metropolitan Baptis Church.
2. Remarks by Congressman Os car DePriest.
3. Call to order by Bishop E. D W. Jones, chairman, committee on arrangements.
4. Reading of call by Judge W. C. Hueston.
5. Organization of conference.
6. Welcome address by Judge Jas A. Cobb, Washington, D. C.
7. Appointment of committees.
8. Adjournment.

3:00 P. M.—Disfranchisement.
A. S. Pinkett, secretary Washington, D C. Branch, N. A. A. C. P. presiding.
Speakers: Monroe Trotter, editor The Boston Guardian.
P. B. Young, editor, Norfolk Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.
1. Open discussion.
2. Reading of report.
3. Adjournment.

8:00 P. M.—Lynching.
Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkins, Regional Field Secretary, N. A. A. C. P. presiding.
Speakers—Walter White, secretary N. A. A. C. P., New York City.
Rev. J. C. Austin, pastor, Pilgrim Baptist Church, Chicago.
Music by National Training School Girls.
Benediction.
Adjournment.

SECOND SESSION—DEC. 3, 1931
Session to Meet at Metropolitan
A. M. E. Church
M Street, Northwest,
Between 15th and 16th Streets

9:00 A. M.—Civil Service.
Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, president National Association of Colored Women, Inc., Evansville, Indiana presiding.
Invocation.
Speakers—Dr. Harold M. Kingsley pastor, Church of the Good Shepherd, Chicago.
Mrs. Blanche A. Washington Tampa, Florida.
Open discussion.
Reading of report.
Adjournment.

3:00 P. M.—Distribution of Federal Educational Funds.
William J. Thompkins, editor, Kansas City American, Kansas City, Mo., presiding.
Speakers — Dr. Gilbert H. Jones president, Wilberforce University.
Garnet C. Wilkinson, First Assistant Superinetndent of Schools. Washington, D. C.
Open discussion.
Reading of report.
Adjournment.

8:00 P. M.—Economic Opportunities
J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler, I. B. O. E. of W., presiding.
Speakers—Dr. W. E. DuBois, editor, The Crisis, New York City
Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, President, National Training School for Girls, Washington, D. C.
Open discussion.
Reading of report
Benediction.
Adjournment.

THIRD SESSION—DEC. 4, 1931
Session to meet at John Wesley Church
14th and Corcoran Streets, Northwest

9:00 A. M.—Religion and Politics.
Mrs. George S. Williams, Republican Committee Woan of Georgia presiding.
Invocation.
Speakers—Bishop George C. Clement, A. M. E. Zion Church, Louisville, Ky.
Dr. Vernon Johns, President, Virginia Theological Seminary, Lynchburg, Va.
Open discussion.
Reading of report.
Adjournment.

3:00 P. M.—Women in Public Life.
Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Principal, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., presiding.
Speakers—Mrs. Addie W. Dickerson, President, National Council of Women of the Darker Races, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Ella G. Berry, Past Grand Daughter Ruler, I. B. P. O. E of W., Chicago, Ill.
Open discussion.
Reading of report.
Adjournment.

3:00 P M.—Closing Meeting.
Judge E. W. Henry, Judge Municipal Court, Philadelphia, presiding.
Speakers—Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President, Howard University.
Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago, Ill
Adress to the public by Prof. Kelly Miller.
Benediction.
Adjournment

KEEP POLITICIANS GUESSING, SAYS CLAR. DARROW

Journal and Guide 12-12-31 Norfolk Va.

Negroes Cannot Be Selfish Declares Howard Prexy

WASHINGTON —(CNS)— Over one thousand persons packed the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church here last Friday to hear Clarence Darrow, noted lawyer, and President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University address the final meeting of the Non-Partisan Conference which convened here last week.

Introduced by Magistrate Edward Henry of Philadelphia, Mr. Darrow told his audience that the time had past when the Negro was the darling of the North and that now the only salvation of the colored man lay in banding together for their own deliverance.

"I think the Negro needn't expect much from the white man. Nowadays the white man has a hard enough time looking after himself even after taking jobs away from the Negro," declared the speaker.

The audience broke forth in applause a number of times during the lawyer's address.

Ballot Effective Weapon

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Equal Rights League Meeting.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Equal Rights League, which will be held here at John Wesley Church beginning next Sunday, has in its organization, been very active in urging all of its members to come here prepared to attend Representative De Priest's meeting beginning December 2, which is expected to take the form of a nonpartisan convention, to draw up an agenda for presentation to the Congress.

It is expected that President Hoover will be requested by both organizations to recommend to Congress a Federal antilynching law, and the abolition of photographic identifica-

tion in Civil Service examinations, as well as segregation of clerks in Government departments by color. It is expected also that both organizations will give considerable attention to a detailed study of the treatment accorded colored Gold Star mothers by the War Department, and to the status of Negro Army troops in the recent reorganization of the service under Gen MacArthur.

Party Affiliation.

Political Unrest Consolidated by Recent Conference

Dean Miller Sets Forth the Why and the Wherefore of the Non-Partisan Conference. The Work to Go On.

By KELLY MILLER

The Non-Partisan Conference has gone into history. The after tone is still ringing in our ears. The enthusiastic response to the call issued by Congressman DePriest was but indicative of the widespread spirit of political uneasiness and unrest prevalent throughout the race.

The colored man has no political home in which he feels that he is a welcome and satisfied member. The press, pulpit, platform and other organs of public opinion echo this dissatisfaction. Neither of the two great political households have any great desire for him, except to utilize his political potentiality for its own ends.

But he now feels that he must turn this potentiality to his own account regardless of party fate or fortune. His political estate has been miserably managed up to now, but it is to be hoped that it will be more efficiently done from now on.

CONGRESSMAN DePRIEST DISPLAYED SAGACITY

Congressman DePriest had the happy sagacity to strike the iron while it was red hot. The evenly balanced fortunes of the two major parties give the colored vote strategic significance. The conference was called without prejudice either for or against either party. It eschewed Republican and Democratic partisanship alike, but laid the chief emphasis upon race partisanship. It put race before party. Race is deeper than politics. The white race acts on this principle, which makes us think and act likewise.

Our cause is very similar to that of the Anti-Saloon League. Some of its members are unswervable Republicans, some are hard and fast Democrats, while still others are Independents; but all stand first and foremost for prohibition which they strive to promote through either or both of the contending parties.

OUR CAUSE SIMILAR TO PROHIBITION

The analogy goes still further. Neither party favors prohibition any more than it does the cause of the colored man. In both instances the alignment is local, without reference to party creed or party principle. In the North both parties are wet, and let us say, pro-colored. In the South they are both dry and equally unfriendly to our political demands.

We can hardly be all Republican or all Democratic any more than can the prohibitionists. The colored man in the South can no more align himself with lily-white Republicans than with Bourbon Democrats without stultifying his race devotion. There is not a single intelligent colored person in the country, except those few whose personal interests or ambitions are involved in partisan politics, who will not readily espouse these principles. Certainly the younger educated men and women will do so gladly. The colored man has vaguely felt this political dissatisfaction for several decades but he has allowed himself to be beguiled by the false blandishments of party promise. This has repeated itself so often that it can no longer deceive even the simplest.

DISSATISFACTION TO HAVE EFFECTIVE EXPRESSION

The Non-Partisan Conference is the first serious attempt to consolidate this dissatisfaction, to organize it and give it effective expresion. Hitherto, the expression of dissatisfaction has been explosive and effervescent. But now it is to be made the basis of concerted action.

The conference furnished opportunity to swap experience and exchange views and to devise means of harmonizing these views and harnessing them to some effective scheme of procedure. Too often our conferences end in vaporous enthusiasm and declaration of impotent purpose.

WASHINGTON, D. C
POST

DEC 6 1931

COURAGE IS URGED AT NEGRO SESSION

Race Is Asked to Demand Right to Vote; Plea Is Made for Howard U.

The nonpartisan conference composed of representative colored delegates affiliated with both Republican and Democratic parties, from 25 States and the District of Columbia, through its resolutions committee, headed by Dean Kelly Miller, of Howard University, yesterday issued a declaration of its principles and purposes "to the Negro race and the American people." It affirmed devotion to the principles of American institutions, warning members of the Negro race against "the specious pleas of Communism."

America was called upon to make less difficult the patriotism and loyalty of the Negro, "which has stood every test to which it has been subjected." The conference adjourned without indorsing either party, or hearing any propositions for such indorsement. In this connection the declaration stated:

"Party creeds are crumbling and party differences dwindling to the point of indistinction. Platforms of the major parties adopted in 1928 differ only in phraseology. This approachment serves to liberate the hard and fast allegiance of the Negro and to dispose his mind to independent public action. Solid blocs are dangerous to good government whether they be the solid South or the solid Negro. The welfare of any class or group is precarious, indeed that pins its hope exclusively on one political organization.

Negro Vote Important.

"We regard political parties as an instrument to be used, and not as a fetish to be worshipped. Effectiveness of the ballot is appreciated and recognized when the voter evinces the disposition to change the result. The northern migration has given the Negro vote strategic significance in practically every State North of the Potomac and the Ohio, and East of the Mississippi the Negro easily holds the balance of power. Through this balance the Negro vote can be utilized for what it is worth, political and civic equality and economic opportunity."

Negroes in the North were urged to vote for men, measures and movements which they deem best calculated to advance the welfare of the race, regardless of party label, after they had declared how they stood and would vote on matters affecting racial advancement. The political advantages growing out of segregation in urban life the Negro was requested to utilize to elect colored men to Congress and to the upper and lower branches of the State legislatures, to aldermanic boards and other elective offices.

"It is a matter of indifference to the race," the agenda stated, "whether the Negroes exploit this political opportunity as Republicans, as in Chicago, or as Democrats, as in Harlem."

Advice of Representative DePriest to Southern Negroes, to vote for the fairer minded men in their several communities, was endorsed. "As the case now stands," the resolutions set forth, "it would appear that if the Southern Negro ever hopes to regain the use of the ballot, it will not be by nation-wide compulsion, but by local propitiation. There are thousands of eligible Negro voters in every Southern State who should be encouraged to qualify and vote under existing restrictions until such time as they can be removed.

Courage Is Urged.

"They should not permit themselves to be too easily intimidated. No man is worthy of his rights unless he has the courage to stand up and manfully contend for them. It should not require extraordinary courage for an eligible Negro in Mississippi or Georgia to demand of local authorities that they live up to the law which they themselves have made."

Administration of the Civil Service under President Cleveland and President Roosevelt was commended, but the resolutions complained of the existent situation, as follows:

"No complaint has been lodged against the Civil Service Commission itself, for unfairness on rating papers and certifying applicants. Introduction of the photograph, intended for another purpose, has undoubtedly been prostituted to this end. Heads of departments, as appointing officers effectively block the appointment of colored men and women by flagrantly defeating the letter and spirit of the Civil Service law.

"The President of the United States is ultimately responsible for all employes under the government. We wish to place the matter squarely where it belongs. If the President of the United States, regardless of party faith, should issue an executive order forbidding all discrimination, either in the appointment of applicants or the treatment of employes on account of politics, creed, race or sex, and should hold the heads of any departments violating this order subject to removal, all complaints would vanish overnight."

Lynching Attacked.

Lynching was characterized by the conference as the climax of lawlessness. "America," the resolutions stated, "is the wealthiest and wickedest nation on the face of the globe, judging from its own list of recorded crime. It is the only nation which indulges in the pastime of lynching and burning its own citizens. What the nation permits, the nation commits. This stigma stains the honor of the national escutcheon and constitutes the crowning disgrace of democracy. In the words of Woodrow Wilson, 'every case of lynching has been a blow at the heart of orderly law and human justice.'"

The Southern Commission on Lynching was commended for its activities. Various States were called on to enact effective laws for punishment of mob violence, and the President was urged to send a message to Congress on this subject "to arouse the conscience of the Nation to the enormity of this iniquity."

The minority report of the National Advisory Committee on Education, seeking for a limited number of years special grants to States in aid of development of Negro education, was adopted, as well as a resolution seeking adequate provision for maintenance of Howard University.

Non-Partisan Political Conference

275 DELEGATES AT CONFAB OF REP. DEPRIEST

Chicago

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—The nonpartisan political conference called by Congressman Oscar DePriest of Illinois got under way here last week with a large attendance of notable leaders and political figures from all over the nation.

Men and women in every walk of life gathered to work together in trying to come to some agreement about the situation of the Race in American politics and its future therein.

The conference opened last Wednesday with Bishop E. W. D. Jones of Washington presiding, and a representative group of delegates present, whose numbers were augmented throughout the duration of the conference, until about 275 persons had been registered.

Delegates were reported present from the following states: Alabama Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, New York, Indiant, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Kansas, Ohio Rhode Island, New Jersey, Texas, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. The delegations from certain political centers were very heavy, especially Newark, N. J.; New York city, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, Maryland, Colorado, Florida Georgia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Massachusetts and Michigan. The influx of representatives from these accepted political centers where our Race plays an important part in the governing forces, indicated that the nonpartisan conference of Mr. DePriest carried with it a widespread influence.

Scope of Program

Wednesday morning was given over to the task of registration and organization of the conference, with a number of committees being selected and appointed to take care of certain phases of the organization's welfare and program. Committees selected were those on disfranchisement, civil service discrimination, unfair disbursement of educational funds, economic discrimination, religion and politics, women in politics, and credentials.

Among the many prominent delegates and visitors who were present and made talks on the opening day were Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of Daytona Beach, Fla., who voiced whole-hearted approval of the conference; Attorney Isaac N. Nutter, New Jersey politician, Atlantic City; James E. Kelley, Birmingham, Ala., grand secretary of the Elks, who was selected secretary of the conference; Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, Evansville, Ind., president of the National Association of Colored Women; Mrs. Bourne of Boston, Steele of North Carolina and S. A. Haynes of Philadelphia, Pa., all of whom spoke with George S. Williams, Savannah, Ga., national Republican committeewoman from Georgia; Rev. J. L. Tompkins, Denver, Col.; Mrs. Effie Hale of Illinois, Judge William C. Hueston, Washington; William Pickens, New York; Rev. S. I. Corrothers, Brooklyn; John L. Ross, Denver; Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson, Wilmington, Del.; Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. Finley Wilson, Washington; J. C. Austin, Chicago; Delegates present, whose numbers were augmented throughout the duration of the conference, until about 275 persons had been registered.

Party Affiliation.

ONE of the high notes struck in the recent Non-Partisan Conference called by Congressman Oscar DePriest at Washington was the suggestion that Negroes in the South join the Democratic Party. What an amazing suggestion this is after 65 years of monotonous Republicanism practiced by almost every Negro from the Gulf to the Canadian border. Shades of Fred Douglass arose when the suggestion was made. Some began to murmur his favorite quotation about the Republican Party being the ship and all else the sea. Older men and women settled back in their seats with amazement. They exhibited shock and showed surprise mingled with alarm. Could it be possible that Negroes could come to the place where anyone would have the temerity to suggest that Negroes in the South join the Democratic Party. Surely the Negro is capable of most astounding things.

But there was another reaction to the suggestion. The younger Negro, the Negro with a trained mind, reacted favorably. He had done some thinking, he had been reasoning to himself. He was not shocked, nor was he embarrassed, nor did the suggestion sound to him alarming in the least. Suppose the Negro does vote a Democratic ticket in the South—what of it?

There is this of it: Every rule of common sense practiced in the North, East, West and South of this country dictates beyond dispute the necessity as well as the propriety of the Negro in the South joining wholeheartedly the Democratic Party. We can imagine now the avalanche of criticism falling upon our heads for what we are about to say, but the truth must prevail. Let us recite the real situation. In the South Negroes are farmers, they are contractors, builders, mechanics and whatnot. The average Negro farmer without funds operates upon credit. Somewhere in his community is a white banker or a white merchant or a white wholesaler who supplies this Negro with what he needs and gives him credit until such time as the Negro is able to pay. These bankers, wholesalers and creditors are the men who furnish not only poor Negroes, but the poor whites, with money, materials and credit. The Negro who buys his mule and his guano, his daily rations, the homespun and gingham for his family, has the confidence of some white man and sufficient credit to procure these necessities until the days of harvest. There are some abuses attendant upon these credits, but we are referring to the situation as a whole. These white men of the South correspond to similar white men in the North who do similar favors for Negroes. In the North, Negroes borrow money from banks, get credit at stores, get employment in factories and rely upon this relation with white men of the North for their daily bread. In the South, the Negro does absolutely the very same thing. The Negro in the North votes the Republican ticket because the white men of the North who lend him money, give him credit and furnish him employment are Republicans and demand political support for economic favors extended.

What have we in the South? The Negro says he knows the white man of the South. The white man of the South says he knows the Southern Negro. If we are to believe either or both of them, their actions belie their statements. The white man of the South favors the Negro with money, credit and employment and the Negro of the South walks straight to the polls and votes absolutely and positively against the interests of these same white men who furnish this same Negro with money, credit and employment. We submit that if it is necessary and advantageous and profitable for the Negro in the North to vote for white Republicans who give him money, credit and employment, it is absolutely nonsensical for Negroes of the South to accept money, credit and employment from the white man of the South and then go to the polls and vote against them. How can the white capitalists be in position to control, operate and expand financial, commercial and industrial institutions without having control of the political machinery necessary to maintain their position? If the Negro of the South would vote to support the Democrats of the South who furnish the money, the credit and the employment, they would be doing the very same thing that Negroes in the North do when they support Republicans who furnish money, credit and employment.

Negroes of the North must grant the Southern Negro his full opportunity to come into his own in the South. It is due largely to the criticism and leadership of Negroes of the North that the Negro of the South has followed monotonously the Republican Party. The Northern Negro enjoys Republican advantages in return for favors and support given the Republican Party, but he denies the Southern Negro the right to enjoy Southern advantages by giving his political support to a Southern Democracy.

We live in different sections of the country, under different state governments and under different commercial and industrial advantages. We must adjust ourselves where we are to the environment we find about us. If the Negro of the South would do for his ruling party what the Negro of the North does for his ruling party, the Southern Negro would vote the Democratic ticket and he could justify his position by his bank balance, bread box and wardrobe.

There is little need for the surprise exhibited when this suggestion was offered at the Non-Partisan Conference in Washington. The Negro is coming into his own through the right channels or he is going to be defeated. Common sense and the accepted rules of expediency and economy will have to prevail. Let no one be shocked or surprised if the Negro of the South finally wakes up and votes to his own sectional advantage, just as Negroes of the North vote to their sectional advantage. Surely our condition is bad enough and no one can criticize us for seeking to change it for the better. The Negroes of the South cannot suffer any more by the change. Suppose we try it.

"NEGRO VOTE CAN ELECT PRESIDENT," SAYS DARROW

Mordecai Johnson Advises Group Not to Focus Attention On Itself

Taking sharp issue with Clarence Darrow, noted white criminal lawyer and delivering the keynote speech of the Non-Partisan Conference here Friday night, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, pleaded with an audience of over 1,500 at John Wesley A.M.E. Church at the closing meeting of the session "to vote for the interest of all people as it is disastrious for a people to focus attention on themselves."

Previous to the address by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Darrow had advised the audience to "go along as if the white man did not exist." The famous lawyer said: "If I were in your place I would never consider anything unless it was the welfare of my people." No other question is so important to Negroes as color," said Mr. Darrow. 'Color will be important until that day your rights will be the same as others. Whites wont let you forget it."

Color Handicap

Among other things Mr. Darrow said: "The Negro is now more or less a competitor and few white men are interested enough in justice to hurt their business. Life is hard enough anyhow with all of the opposition, but having placed on you by your fellow countrymen the color handicap it is almost impossible for you to overcome it.

"Taking the long view according to the laws of nature one can be optimistic, but taking the short view as life is so short the outlook is discouraging. The Negro needn't expect much from the white man who has a hard time taking care of himself. You are capable of taking care of yourself. The Negro largely carries the big burden of the white man on his back. After all it was an accident that the emancipation came through the Republicans. It was bound to come anyway."

Urges Use of Ballot

In urging his hearers to make use of the ballot, Mr. Darrow said:

"A good number of things people would do for you if they were in danger of losing their jobs. There are enough Negroes in Harlem to send two Negroes to Congress. No other question is so important to Negroes as color. You have got to make politicians afraid of you."

The speaker cited cities where Negroes could easily send men of their race to Congress and told of the power of the ballot by stating that Negroes prevented the confirmation of Judge Parker. Mr. Darrow said the Negro was defied when the effort was made to place Parker on the Supreme Bench. He said Negroes have the balance of power in Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas and other states. In political life ballots are clubs, he said. "It's an easy weapon if used wisely and well. Act entirely independent and only for your people." Mr. Darrow said Negroes had enough power in several of the states to carry a presidential election.

Mr. Darrow advocated the formation of congressional leagues and urged Negroes to send members of their race to Congress.

Dr. Johnson's Views

Dr. Johnson expressed the hope that "this will be the beginning of a series of conferences." He called attention to Ghandi, of India and advocated a vigorious but non-violent public activity. "Much can be done through prayer," said Howard's president.

"The Negro wants to become free In the south and not From the south," he concluded.

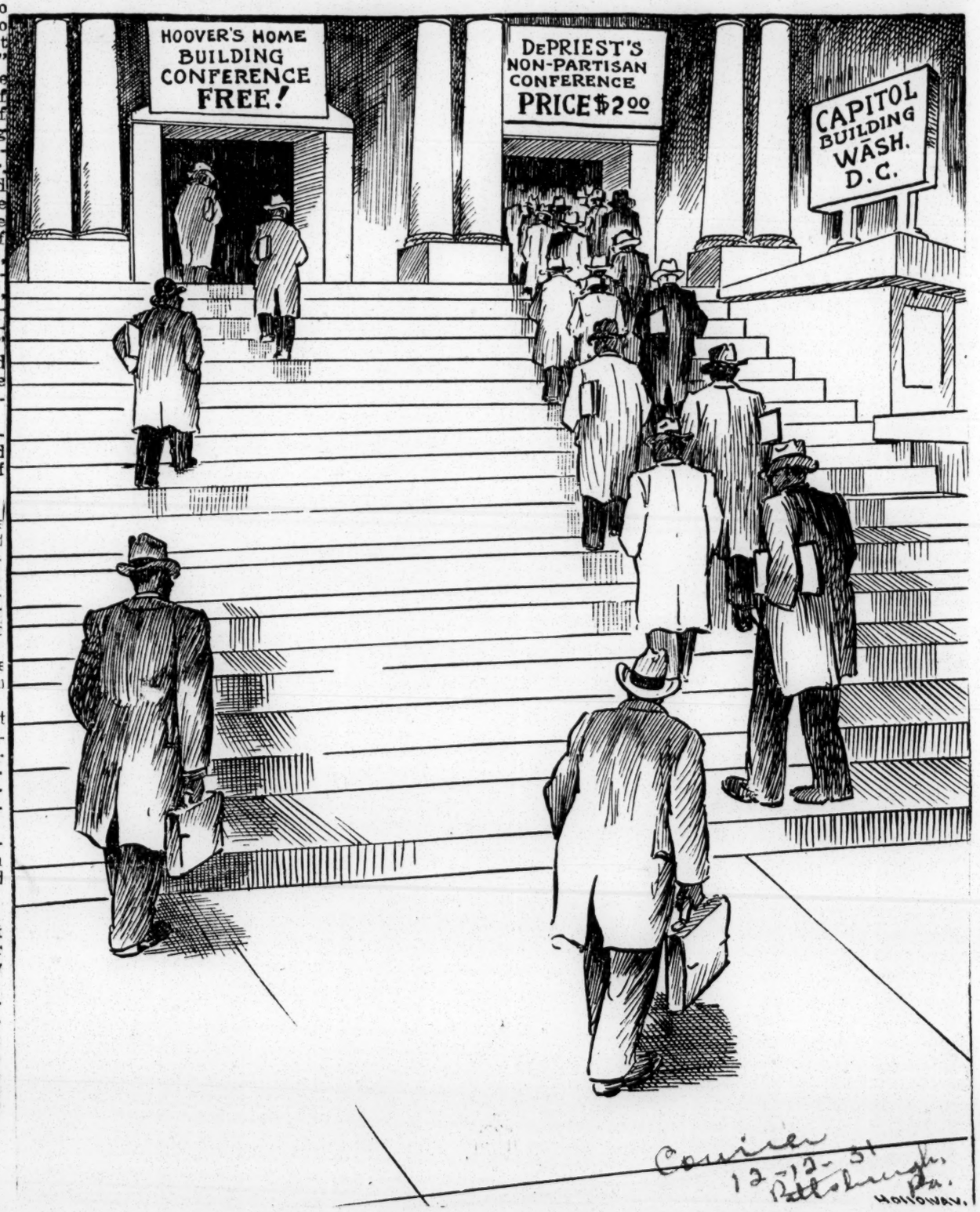
Both speakers received a great ovation when they were introduced. Judge E. W. Henry, of Philadelphia, presided. Dean Kelly Miller read of the findings of the conference which was called by Congressman Oscar DePriest.

Dean William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was introduced.

Every State Represented

The conference was the most repesented group of Negroes ever to assemble in America. Nearly every state was represented.

The conference reaffirmed its devotion to the principles of American institutions; frowned upon Communism; flayed disfranchisement and lynching, and urged "Congress to continue to make adequate provision for Howard University."



Party Affiliation.

THE NATIONAL VOTELESS LEAGUE IS UNDER FIRE

Enemy 13-35-31

Accuses John R. Hawkins And Emmett J. Scott Of Setting Up "Pie Counter" Organization and Receiving $250.00 A Month From The Republican National Committee

St. Louis Mo.

BY MELVIN J. CHISUM

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Every Negro with any respect for his race must hang his head with shame when he reads John R. Hawkins' release defending the Hoover administration which has treated the Negro with contempt. It is most shameful that a man like Hawkins who has been honored in the church and business circles with the confidence of the people should so stoop as to be guilty of such deliberate misrepresentation. As long as Hawkins is under the influence of Mr. Emmett J. Scott, however you may expect almost anything from their National Voteless League. That machine is being paid $250 a month for this disservice to the race. I wonder how much of this goes to Hawkins and what share does Scott receive.

At last they tell us what the League is. It cannot deliver any votes, but it is to be a pie counter for hungry politicians. To deceive the public they actually falsify in telling what the Grand Old Party has done. In the first place they list as administration appointments positions which are known to be under the civil service regulations and have been filled by merit shown in competitive examinations, and they list other appointments of persons serving on the District of Columbia Board of Education which is not political. These and other appointments, like the municipal judgeship in Washington, have been filled also by Democrats. If these appointments, too, are to be taken as evidence of what the party in power has done for the Negro, the last Democratic administration hereby established a greater claim to the support of Negroes, for under Wilson a larger number of the race were appointed. Scott and Hawkins machine is paid to do this, however, and this is what is produced for the $250 a month. It is most shameful that groups of our so called best Negroes can be bought up to do almost anything for such a small amount.

This statement does not show an exercise of intellectual honesty. Suppose the Negroes do have 54,000 soldiers, charwomen, messengers and unskilled laborers of their race receiving $69,000,000 a year. This is a mere bagatelle compared with what the whites receive. The white employees number more than a million and according to the United State Budget Bureau they receive $1,494,000,000 a year. When you think of the fact that the Negroes constitute one-tenth of the population and a much larger proportion of the actual Republicans, this paltry sum seems unsignificant. The Negro does not receive one-half of what he deserves.

Now Hawkins knows this as well as we do. But inasmuch as his and Scott's machine cannot deliver any votes they must do something for the $250 a month. If Negroes can always be duped in this fashion, there will never be any chance for them to obtain political recognition in this country. Under the leadership of such political jackasses as Scott and Hawkins the race must go down to serfdom and slavery.

The Negro will never get anywhere in politics until he forgets the former friends of the race, who have forgotten him. He must learn to use his ballot as a weapon of defense. The time to see the President of the United States is not when a delegation is going to him with grievances but when he is before the people for election; and when the election time comes the people should not be deceived by lies spun out at the psychological moment to lead them astray. Let us turn our backs on the boodlers and follow men who insist on a square deal for all of the people. Unless we thus face the world the Negro will never rise above his present level. We can never become a factor in politics as long as our ballot is a plaything which may be parked and found on almost any election day.

This is the very thing that the National Voteless League is doing for the Negroes in this country.

Hawkins and Scott have shown very clearly that their machine has as its main interest the distribution of patronage, and in this release an effort is made to make it appear that they have secured important appointments for outstanding Negroes. This is a deliberate misrepresentation. Practically all of the appointees mentioned in this release resent the publicity of being classified as those aided by this National Voteless League. Some of these persons were appointed to office before the combine was got together. How shameful is it then for this machine to try to take credit for what does not belong to it or to place a man and his work in a political atmosphere when it is non-political. This is going too far to make a good case for those who have utterly failed in their political plans. They have made every effort to handle things for this administration and have petered out at every turn except to get their $250 a month.

These men could not be interested in the Negro for the real leaders of the race do not seek patronage for a few politicians. The Negroes of this country are seeking recognition of their rights as citizens of the republic. To pay off with jobs a few Negroes who will remain quiet on matters which vitally concern the race does not mean anything to an appressed people. We want recognition in the service of the nation but not at the price of liberty, which politicians easily barter away.

There is one thing that the Scott Hawkins' machine should have claimed as an outstanding achievement of the Voteless League. In their quest for patronage they have tried to inject politics into the administration of Howard university. In their recent statement they should have claimed that they have embarrassed Mordecai W. Johnson in his honest efforts to have increased Mr. Scott's salary. This has now been pushed up to the point that he will hardly want to take one of the political plums listed by the machine.

Now that the Scott and Hawkins machine has made a statment about the National Voteless League, I am wondering whether these gentlemen will make an equally detailed statement about the affairs of the Allied Finance Corporation. These gentlemen organized and conducted this affair at the expense of our gullible people who poured their money into it. Where are the allies of this older combine? Where did they go? What did they do with the people's money? Did it go to Hawkins or to Scott? The public will thank them sincerely for a statement.

Party Affiliation.

THE DE PRIEST SANHEDRIN

By

ROBERT A. PELHAM

(The following article, written by Robert A. Pelham, editor of the Capital News Service, Inc., and released by that service, is printed in full for the information of the readers of The World. The opinions expressed and the conclusions drawn are not necessarily those of The World, but Mr. Pelham's analysis of the conference, whether a correct one or not, merits thought.)

Washington Herald

What purported to be a nation-wide movement to organize Negroes into a composite group for the purpose of forcing Congress to take action to better civic, economic and political conditions of colored citizens in America, turned out to be the first attempt of a few persons to throw a favorable searchlight upon their own political activities. Although it was reported that nothing in the line of politics was intended by the group, the very personnel of the conference belied this statement. Most of the persons present were Republicans with some axe to grind. The failure of most of the outstanding Negro leaders in all fields of endeavor, to attend or send any message to the conference, reveals the lack of sympathy which attended this effort of personal aggrandizement.

Washington Post 7-3-32

The conferees, it is reported, made much of their plan to present platform planks to both parties, but there was no one present to bell the Democratic cat and few Republicans, who will be in a position to accomplish the same end with the Republican party. Practically none of the outstanding Democratic leaders of the race took part in the meeting. Carl Murphy was the only one present, apt to be in the Democratic columns in the next election. As for the Republicans, neither Congressman DePriest, who expects to run as a Republican for Congress in the next campaign; nor Mrs. George S. Williams, National Republican Committeewoman from Georgia, who may be depended upon to be at the Republican pie-counter in the next campaign; nor William C. Hueston, appointee of Postmaster General Brown and office-holder under the Hoover administration, will dare bolt the party in the next campaign to take any adverse stand against the Republican platform, despite their implied promise to their associates to do so.

Thus in its very beginning the so-called non-partisan conference became little better than a group of Negro insurgents striving to gain control of race leadership by the method of self-appointment. That this statement is true is apparent when it is realized that Pennsylvania with four hundred thousand colored citizens to be served Ohio with a population of three hundred thousand, New York with over a half million Negroes, New Jersey with two hundred thousand, West Virginia with over a hundred thousand, and Delaware, where Negro voters hold the balance of power, HAD NO REPRESENTATION on the group which plans to control the coming convention and tell colored voters of these pivotal states what to do.

The plan and personnel of the conference have been left vague and indefinite, despite the feeble attempts of Dr. Kelly Miller to have adopted a definite program. As the matter now stands, it seems as Bishop E. D. W. Jones bluntly states at the conference, that these self-appointees will see to it that they control every effort put forth by the convention and the issues they will attempt to send out to the two parties. This fact was evident on several occasions, the whole plan of the meeting being to keep control centered in those present and work from the top down to the masses, rather than to trust to the good judgment of the masses to select their own leaders.

Congressman DePriest's method of selection of his associates in this venture has not been made clear. No list of persons invited or of the groups invited to participate could be secured from the Congressman's office. Why he selected Mrs. Blanche A. Beatty to represent Florida, and left out Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, or why he chose a Mrs. Mary B. Harris from Virginia and not Editor P. B. Young, of Norfolk, remains a secret. It looks as though the response to his widely heralded convention was so slight that he was put to it to find enough persons who would accept the self-designation of "race leader." It may be also, that he did not want to hazard the risk of inviting any person of prominence to the conference who might dim the lustre of his own name.

Although the new fight for civic and political betterment of the Negro in America has been indicated to be along the line of the younger Negro contingent, nothing was said about their inclusion into the councils of these "leaders." Mrs. Ophelia McIver, who was there ostensibly representing Negro youth, can hardly be said to speak for young Negro men and women in the country, who represent over thirty per cent of the Negro voting strength in America.

Not only was there no well organized plan of age or geographical representation, but also the conference was sadly lacking in church, civic, fraternal and social welfare representation. The A. M. E. Zion Church had two bishops present; but the A. M. E. Church with a much larger congregation, was represented by none of its brilliant ministry. Although the conferees promised to plan legislation to be urged upon Congress, none of the outstanding legal minds of the race, as Hon. William H. Lewis, Raymond Pace Alexander, President of the National Bar Association, Judge James C. Watson, Judge Albert George, W. Ashbie Hawkins, Mathew Bullock, Francis E. Rivers and others were upon the committee to plan and control the convention. With the exception of the presence of Carl Murphy of the Afro-American, the meeting seemed to be a "closed corporation" for the outstanding Negro newspaper men of the country as Robert S. Abbott, Robert L. Vann, E. Washington Rhodes, P. B. Young and William H. Kelly. Aside from the presence of Finley Wilson, who like most fireflies, follows the gleam of publicity wherever it may lead, no leaders of the great Negro fraternal orders were in attendance or requested to aid the convention as members of the committee control. Not one of the hundreds of social welfare agencies working among the race (with the execption of a hurried message from Jesse O. Thomas of the Urban League) responded to the call. The conference was also lop-sided in its choice of educators, writers, business mer and other types of race leadership including A. Philip Randolph and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

That the "leaders" realized that they had pulled a "boner" is clear from the attempt to pledge newspaper men present not to publish any adverse criticism of the meeting nor anything of a political nature said at the meeting. To this end there was tardily set up a publicity committee to propagandize for the group. Kelly Miller, Carl Murphy and Bishop Jones form the committee.

To every person acquainted with the complexities of American Negro life, this so-called nation-wide movement, "arising from the voice of an united people," is nothing but the echo of its prime mover's own clamorings for publicity. And so it is that another SANHEDRIN of Kelly Miller fame has come and likewise may go like a puff of wind.

TIMES

Montclair, N. J.

NEGRO SPEAKERS DENOUNCE BAIRD

Opposition to G. O. P. Standard Bearer Voiced at Colored Mass Meeting Here.

Denunciation of David Baird Jr. and the Republican Party by Essex Negro leaders was the outstanding feature of the mass meeting held in Glenfield School auditorium under the auspices of the Citizens' Union of Montclair Friday night. The meeting was attended by more than 500.

Speakers were Dr. W. G. Alexander, former Assemblyman, of Orange; the Rev. J. C. Love, pastor of Union Baptist Church, Montclair, and Judge James S. Watson, one of two colored municipal magistrates in New York. William S. Rice, chairman of the executive committee of the Citizens' Union, presided.

Will Fight Baird's Election.

Dr. Alexander said: "Though I have been regarded as a staunch Republican, I am going to fight vigorously against the election of Baird."

The Rev. Mr. Love said that Negroes were tired of being insulted by the party, and since the Republicans have been in office they have done nothing to warrant the Negro vote. No self-respecting Negro would vote for Baird, according to Mr. Love, who added that he had voted the Republican ticket for almost thirty years and campaigned for Edge and Larson, but would not vote for Baird in the coming election.

Dr. George E. Bell, president of the group, announced that 101 new members had been received, making almost 500. The program also included several musical numbers. Dr. Joseph Hunter Brooks, chairman of the program committee, was in charge of arrangements.

MADISON, WIS.
STATE JOURNAL

JUL 6 - 1932

Propose Negro Bloc

THE Negro as a bloc in politics is brought to the foreground by a call that has been issued by Congressman Oscar DePriest of Illinois for a convention of Negroes to be held in Washington the first week in December.

The expectation is that all the various Negro educational, religious, political, civic, and fraternal organizations will be represented at the convention.

The object of the convention is to obtain pledges from both the republican and democratic parties for larger recognition of the Negro as a citizen. Platform planks will be drafted at the conference for presentation to both the republican and democratic national conventions against lynching and asking a promise for the enforcement of the civil service law without discrimination.

Among the leading Negroes of the country who are sponsoring the movement is Kelly Miller, dean of Howard university at Washington, D. C. Mr. Miller rightly declares that other integral units in the social order of the United States such as labor, agriculture, and the wets and drys are bound together for unit action, and are obtaining results because of their ability to organize as integral forces. He does not see why

the Negroes cannot accomplish for their race through the same method.

The movement is significant not only because of the importance of the colored vote in some states, but as showing a recognition by the Negroes themselves of the necessity for their united action to accomplish needed reforms for the benefit of the colored race.

The call for the convention demonstrates that Negro leadership is not behind that of other forces in this country in its desire for legislative action which it believes will be of benefit to those uniting for its accomplishment.

The results of the Negro convention will be watched with interest by people in all parts of the nation.

NEGRO REPUBLICANS, IGNORED BY HAMBRIGHT CALL MEETING

Orangeburg, June 25.—Registration was the keynote of the speeches made today at a meeting of negro Republicans held in Orangeburg which was presided over by Rev. M. C. H. Dillard, of Bamberg, it was learned from reliable sources here.

The only criticism voiced concerning the Hambright party in the state was that the negroes had not been invited to join. It is understood also that the general opinion was expressed that Tolbert had lost the confidence of the negro Republicans, and, as one leader expressed it, had been eliminated by the administration.

It was also learned that a steering committee composed of J. S. Ramey, Aiken; T. J. Cade, Orangeburg; Dr. Roscoe Wilson, Florence; T. J. Sasportas, Charleston, and J. E. Blanton, all prominent negro Republicans, had been named to arouse interest in a mass meeting to be held in Columbia at a later date. This meeting today was in response to a call issued several days ago to statewide negro Republicans.

CINCINNATI, O.
TIMES-STAR

JUL 6 1931

A Negro Candidate for Council

Frank A. B. Hall is to be one of the Republican candidates for Council in this year's election.

There is justice in the selection. The Republican party did a good deal for the Negro, and the Negro has done a good deal for the Republican party. Moreover, if proportionate representation is to be taken seriously, it can not be forgotten that we have nine members of Council and that about one-ninth of the people of Cincinnati are Negroes. The problem of the West End, in importance and difficulty, constitutes considerably more than one-ninth of all the social problems the city has to face.

Hall has risen over the barriers of race prejudice to a good reputation among people of different classes and groups.

Under the old system it was almost impossible to elect a Negro to public office in Cincinnati. For one thing, he was nominated usually because he was a Negro and not because he was fitted for the office. He would get many votes, but a larger number under normal conditions could be counted upon to go against him for racial reasons. Proportionate representation tends toward a different result.

The Times-Star expects to support the Charter candidates for Council. But there will be Republican members of the next Council, as there have been of all other Councils since we adopted the new Charter. Where Republican candidates have merit, we expect to say so.

NEW YORK SUN

JUL 1 8 1931

Representative De Priest Calls a Non-Partisan Negro Convention.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Congressman Oscar De Priest has issued a call for a nonpartisan Negro convention, composed of representatives from educational, religious, political, civic and fraternal organizations, to meet in Washington during the first week in December. This race-wide convention is to formulate a definite statement of demands touching racial welfare to be offered to both the Republican and the Democratic conventions, which meet next June. This proposal marks a radical departure from the method usually pursued by Negro political leaders. Self-selected Negro bosses, dominated by white super-bosses, have for ten consecutive quadrenniums knocked on the door of the Republican Resolutions Committee, only after the party plans and purposes had been settled. These have gone away sorrowful. During the ensuing campaign the Grand Old Party has been supported for traditional and historic reasons. The party and its platform have been extolled during the campaign, but the ensuing administration has incurred the bitter condemnation of the too-trustful black allies. This has been the unvarying result, from the administration of McKinley to that of Hoover. Nearly forty years of failure certainly justifies a change of method.

The De Priest plan is in harmony with the tactics of the prohibition and antiprohibition forces for the ensuing campaign. Reliance is placed upon neither political party; but their demands are to be presented impartially to both. The Negro, like the wets and drys, has votes to sell, not for paltry patronage or spoils of office, but for principle. The Negro will sell his vote for what it is most worth—recognition of his citizenship rights and prerogatives. He stands a better chance of a fair bargain when there are two bidders instead of one. The greatly increased number of potential Negro voters in the great Northern and mid-Western States makes Mr. De Priest's proposal all the more timely. There is not a State north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi and south of New England that either party can reasonably hope to carry by a margin equal to the Negro contingent. So these States are essential to the success of either party. The Negro now has his strategic opportunity for skillful and righteous political bargaining.

Kelly Miller.

Washington, D. C., July 11.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

JUL 24 1931

PICK ROBERSON FOR LEADER AT COLORED RALLY

Negro Republicans Also Lay Plans to Obtain More Patronage.

James W. Roberson of 629 Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, was proclaimed colored Republican leader of Hudson County, at an enthusiastic gathering of colored Republicans at Ideal Hall, Jackson avenue and Atlantic street, Jersey City, last night. The session was held under the joint auspices of the Hudson County Republican Association of which John T. Baldon is president and the Colored Men's Regular Republican Association, headed by Herbert R. Williams.

Isaac Nutter of Atlantic County, chairman of the New Jersey State Colored Republican League, came to Jersey City to preside over the meeting. He was summoned to Hudson County in an attempt to promote unity and harmony among the colored Republican voters, among whom much wrangling has taken place within the past few months.

Prior to the selection of Roberson as leader, Thomas Alderwyn of Jersey City, attached to the County Board of Elections, was regarded as the colored Republican leader, but dissatisfaction was voiced by many over his program.

After the naming of Roberson, Nutter made a strong address in which he emphasized that it was up to the colored voters to select their leader and not the duty of the white leaders to pick a leader for them. In part, he said: "We are electing a leader tonight. When we go before the white leaders and tell them who we have elected they must accept him as our choice. We don't ask them what they are doing or whom they are going to elect as leader. We don't want them to interfere with us or tell us whom we should have. Down in Atlantic County, where I come from, we name our leader and the white leaders accept him. If they don't, somebody will be left at the polls on next election day."

Mrs. Evelyn Smith of Jersey City was chosen as the women's colored Republican leader of the county. She will work in conjunction with Roberson. The pair will have the assistance and co-operation of the following advisory committee: Samuel Scott, D. E. Hart, W. E. Searles, John Graves, C. Bion Jones, Mrs. M. Otis, and Mrs. Alice Boyd, all of Jersey City; Mrs. J. Prattis of Hoboken; Mrs. C. Johns and Alvin Page of Bayonne, and E. Richardson of West New York.

The nomnations for members of the advisory committee were about to be closed when James Johnson, a postoffice employe, proposed the name of Thomas Alderwyn, stating that he was a 365 day Republican and not only an election day Republican. Alderwyn was not present and the fact was brought to the attention of the assemblage by the presiding officer. It was also stated that Alderwyn had been extended an invitation both by mail and verbally. As a result of his non- appearance the proposal was turned down.

A plan to secure recognition and patronage for colored voters was discussed at length. It was stated that many Republicans have been given jobs by the Park Commission but no colored persons were among the fortunate ones. One man stated that as long as there are four colored voters employed by the Board of Elections there should be a similar number in the Bureau of Elections. The appointment of a colored probation officer, and a colored truant officer was also discussed.

It was said that there are no colored ministers attached to the county penitentiary to take care of the spiritual wants of colored inmates, while there are many white pastors of various denominations. The group will seek to have two colored ministers appointed.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, colored, candidate for the Assembly on the regular Republican ticket, addressed the gathering.

Party Affiliation
HERALD
Bridgeport, Conn.
MAY 3 1931

Colored Race Has Paid Debt To Republicans, Cross' Messenger Says

Walter M. Murray, Leader of His People, Was Called Traitor When He Turned Democratic—He Explains His Views On Loyalty to G. O. P.

When Walter M. Murray, of 43 Martin street, Hartford, personal messenger to Governor Wilbur L. Cross, bolted the republican party some years ago to become a democrat, leaders of the G. O. P. called him an ingrate, and members of his own race dubbed him a traitor.

But while Walter Murray is an ardent churchman and a Sunday school superintendent, he is of a very determined nature. And being a keen student of history and also of politics, he likes to think things out for himself.

Debt Is Paid

This is how Murray outlined the situation to the HERALD:

"Ever since the proclamation of emancipation, the colored man has been taught to follow the republican party, with the story that he owes a debt of gratitude. That was more than sixty years ago, and I feel that the colored race long ago has paid that debt of gratitude to the republican party.

"When I was a young man, I was taught that I must always be loyal to the republican party. And I followed that teaching to the point where I began to reason things out for myself. And I reasoned this way:

"The Civil war was not fought for the freeing of the slaves. It was fought for the preservation of the union. The slaves were freed as an act incident to that war. The descendants of those who were held in slavery in the south did owe a debt of gratitude for their freedom, but one does not continue paying a debt forever and forever.

Abolition Not First

"Previous to the Civil war, when General Fremont was in command of the division of the west, he made an attempt to free the slaves, and those who have read their history will recall that he was relieved of his command because of the complications it involved.

"I do not believe the Union soldiers would have flocked around the standard of President Lincoln the way they did, if the primary issue had been the freeing of the slaves. Their patriotism was mostly inspired by the determination that the union should not be broken."

Walter Murray knows something of an intimate nature about the question, because his parents were held in slavery in the south. His mother, Mrs. Ann Grayson Murray, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, June 7, 1834, and died March 13, 1929, at the age of ninety-five, leaving ten children, thirty-one grandchildren, and thirty-nine great grandchildren.

When the family was freed from slavery, they moved to London county, Virginia, during the spring of 1865. There Mrs. Murray carded spun and wove the wool for her children's clothes; she took the leather freshly bought from the tan-yard and made the shoes for their feet, and, in the summertime, she plaited the straw that made for her children the hats to withstand the strong Virginia sun.

At Work Young

The little home in which they lived was heavily mortgaged. At nine, Walter Murray went to work, with one determination in his mind. It was that, by the time he was twenty-one, he would be able to pay off the family debt, so that his parents would have a home in which to spend the remainder of their days.

Walter kept that promise. His mother spent her last days in that little home in Virginia, cleared from debt by the toil of her son's hands. This is Walter's attitude toward a debt.

Governor Cross' personal messenger was born near Aldie, Virginia, June 17, 1873. When he was seventeen years old, he went to Braddock, Pa., where he obtained employment in the Thompson Steel mills. He came to Windsor in 1892. After several years of hard study and many sacrifices, he became an engineer and was employed in the Eddy electric and the General Electric shops.

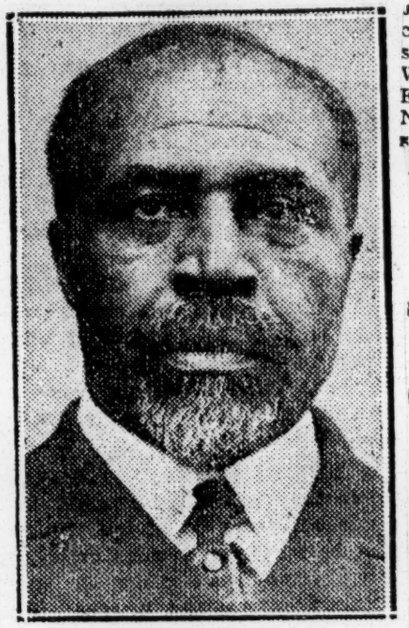
When he moved to Hartford, Murray became connected with the Hartford Auto Parts company and then with the Hartford Screw shop, where he worked seven years. In 1915, he entered the grocery business at 139 Mather street, and is still the proprietor of that store.

Leader of Race

He is a Master Mason, president of the Negro council organized a year ago to study and relieve conditions of the members of his race, and treasurer of the National association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Although there is that old saying that "politics and religion" do not mix well, Murray is a trustee and deacon of the Zion Baptist church and superintendent of the Sunday school of that church. In politics, he is captain of precinct thirty-two of the third ward, and has been a delegate to the past three democratic conventions.

"When I first began to preach the principles of Jefferson among the members of my race, they thought I was a traitor," Murray told the



WALTER MURRAY

HERALD. "But I believe in them myself. Maybe I am a little bit hardheaded, but I kept right on talking and the way we have carried our ward the last three times shows the results of that perseverance."

When Governor Wilbur L. Cross took office January 1, he immediately appointed Murray his personal messenger, in which position his courteous manner and the intelligent interpretation of his duties have made him a valuable attache of the executive office.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

MAY 12 1931

Candidates Address Colored Republicans

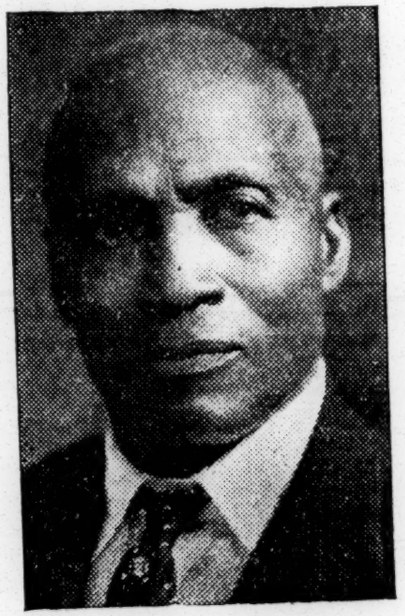
Holding a mass meeting in Ideal Hall, Atlantic St. and Jackson Av., last night, members of the Hudson County Colored Republican Club heard a number of speakers discuss campaign issues in preparation for the coming primary election. Plans were made for a meeting in June, at which David Baird, Jr., Republican candidate for Governor, is expected to speak.

John T. Baldon, president of the club, introduced as speakers County Chairman James W. McCarthy, Isaac H. Nutter of Atlantic City, president of the New Jersey Colored Republican League; Alderwyn S. Thomas, Negro Republican leader; William H. Marzahl, city chairman; James R. Erwin, State Senatorial candidate; Mrs. Adelaide Meyers, state committeewoman, and Cecil Woolsey, Albert J. Nicolay, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas and Mortimer Neuman, candidates for the Assembly.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

MAY 6 - 1931

Reelected to Head Colored Republicans



JOHN S. TAYLOR.

The Colored Republican Voters League reelected John S. Taylor president at its annual meeting held Monday night at the Mt. Olive Baptist Church. Mr. Taylor has been president of the organization for the past nine years and has been prominent in Republican activities here.

Other officers elected were: Greene A. Lee, vice-president; Mrs. N. M. Jackson, secretary; E. A. Martin, treasurer; B. R. Smith, chairman of executive committee, and Eugene Knighton, chairman of industrial committee.

Mr. Taylor in his annual report reviewed the accomplishments of the organization. He also discussed objectives toward which the colored people should work, which he stated could be achieved only through organization. The report was approved by the meeting.

The formation of new committees was discussed. They will be appointed at the next meeting of the league, on June 1.

DePriest Says In Address Here That Negroes Should Turn to Democratic Party

IS THEIR HOPE

Says "Any Southern Negro Voting for Republican Is Wasting His Vote."

IS AGAINST COMMUNISM

Speaking before approximately 700 negroes and a few white people at the Trinity A. M. E. Zion church Monday night, Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from the first Illinois district, declared that if the negroes of this state ever want to get anywhere, they must realize that the party in power is the only party that can do anything for them, and for this reason they should vote the Democratic ticket.

The speaker also said that the Republicans failed to recognize the negroes, and for this reason also, they should vote for the Democrats. But if on the other hand, the negroes are not wanted in either party, they should vote for the party with which they can drive the best bargain, he said.

The congressman from Illinois, coming from Cambria, Va., where he spoke night before last, was met about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the corporate limits of the city by 10 cars containing a welcoming committee from the Maceo T. Alston post of the American legion. The calvacade drove through the city's streets to the legion hall, where the congressman was officially welcomed. He was entertained at a dinner last night by the two negro civic clubs at Bennett college.

Exercises Start Late.

The exercises at Trinity A. M. E. Zion church, which were scheduled to get under way at 8:30 o'clock, did not start until 45 minutes later, upon arrival of the principal speaker of the evening. Congressman DePriest arrived at the church at 9:15 o'clock, was taken through the back door to avoid the crowd assembled at the entrance, was ushered onto the rostrum and the program began with the assemblage singing "America."

The invocation was followed by a song from a Bennett college quartet, and an opening address by L. A. Oxley, state director of negro welfare, of Raleigh. Oxley spoke of the negro's patriotism and of the appropriateness of the program's title, "Americanism," which was sponsored by the church and the American legion.

Mayor Paul C. Lindley was introduced by George Mitchell, negro attorney. Mr. Lindley said "that it is always a pleasure to welcome to Greensboro any citizen who has distinguished himself in public affairs." He said that the relationship between white people and negroes in Greensboro was unusually harmonious and that the negroes in this city had a fine hospital and good schools.

Allen Adams, former commander of the Henry K. Burtner post of the American legion, greeted the negro legionnaires present.

Rivera Introduces DePriest.

Dr. A. M. Rivera, negro dentist, introduced the speaker of the evening. In his introduction, Dr. Rivera said he was sorry that Principal Charlotte Hawkins Brown, who was to introduce Congressman DePriest, was unable to be present, but that he considered it a great honor to have the privilege of introducing so distinguished a citizen as the Illinois representative.

The crowd greeted Congressman DePriest by standing and applauding. The speaker began his talk at 9:55 and spoke for more than an hour, telling his listeners some of the things he thought they should do to better their condition. The congressman began by saying that he found conditions favorable among the negroes of the south, and that as a rule relations between the whites and the negroes were friendly.

But, he said, the negroes in this state should recognize their privileges and vote. "A finger good enough to pull a trigger on Flander's field is good enough to mark a ballot in North Carolina," the congressman stated. DePriest said that the trouble with both the white people and the negroes was that they sought too much society, and as society led to the poor house, they should settle down. He claimed that society is all right for the negroes, provided it is decent society. The negro has two means by which he can help himself, the speaker said. One is his personal conduct, which should be so good that he would be respected, and the other is the intelligent use of the ballot.

The negro, he claimed, will never be completely emancipated until he exercises his constitutional rights, and that the way for him to use this power is to vote for the Democratic party, for therein lies the power in the south. "Even though I am a Republican, the Republicans don't amount to much," DePriest said, "and even a President elected by that party cannot be infallible, as proven by Hoover's veto of the recent bonus bill. I voted to pass that bill over the President's veto, and I am also for a law to pension the widows of veterans. Any southern negro, voting for a Republican, is wasting his vote."

DePriest said that he was practical about politics. "If you can't expect favors of people you put in office, then who should you put in?" he asked.

Commenting on the time when Congressman George M. Pritchard, of the 10th North Carolina district, refused to occupy an office next to his in the congressional office building at Washington, DePriest said that Mr. Pritchard had a right to leave, and he left. The negro congressman also stated that he congratulated the people of North Carolina on keeping Mr. Pritchard out of the senate.

DePriest said that he thought he was right in appointing a negro boy to West Point, because he was trying to educate the negroes—one tenth of the population of the country—in the art of warfare, because the negroes have to fight as well as the whites.

"I don't believe in communists and their doctrines," he said, "and I am against the negroes joining any such organization. The communists always speak of bloodless revolutions, but they always end up by using force. Take China, as an example." DePriest declared that the American government is the best on earth for the negroes or any other people. The negroes of this country are better off than the Russian peasants and communism makes economic slaves of the people, he said. The negroes of the United States are doing very well, he continued. They have progressed from ignorance "to about 50 per cent intelligence" in the 67 years that they have been free, the speaker stated adding that this is better than any other people have done in the history of the world.

"LINK" JOHNSON'S SON HEADS NAT'L POLITICAL BODY

WASHINGTON, June 17.— At a meeting held here last week by the National Junior Political League, Henry Lincoln Johnson, Jr., son of the late Republican national committeeman of Georgia, was selected as chairman of the organization. The vice-chairmanship and treasurership are vacant at present.

This organization plans to conduct campaigns for the registration of colored voters, to approve of candidates for office without regard to political affiliations but on the basis of their attitude toward American citizens of color. A national committee composed of one man and one woman from each state and the District of Columbia is being selected.

G. O. P. FACED BY NEGRO INCIDENT

Race Newspaper Complains Racial Bars Placed At Recent Assembly

BY RUSSELL KENT
Manager, Birmingham Age-Herald Washington Bureau, 1261 National Press Building

WASHINGTON—Again the color line has arisen to plague the Republican party just when it appeared the 1932 campaign had been launched on fairly smooth factional seas.

The Washington World, a weekly newspaper for negroes, in its issue Saturday complains bitterly that negro delegates to the young Republican conference held last week were excluded from social functions because of their race. It mentions specifically the two women from Georgia. None of the five negro delegates, who included Doris Risher and Perry W. Howard, Jr., Mississippi and John P. Davis, Massachusetts, was invited to the banquet which closed the young Republican gathering.

But The Washington World nevertheless finds some comfort in the situation. In the same issue it publishes a picture taken on the White House lawn and above the picture prints the caption, "Colored Delegates Pose in Group with President Hoover." Under the picture is the line, President Hoover posed in the above picture with the delegates to the young Republican conference. It is said to be the first time the president has had his picture taken with colored people. In the group are Doris Risher, Perry W. Howard, Jr., the wife of George S. Williams and Ophelia McIver. John P. Davis was also in the group, but his picture is not shown."

In its complaint regarding treatment of the negro delegates, The World has this caption: "Bar Delegates to G. O. P. Banquet," and a sub-caption reading: "Georgia Committee Woman and Delegate Insulted at Young Republican Conference."

The article reads in part as follows:

"Mrs. George S. Williams, national committeewoman from Georgia, and her appointed delegate, Mrs. Ophelia H. Lee McIver, were definitely insulted here last week at the young Republican conference, according to information that has leaked out, in spite of the fact that neither Mrs. Williams nor Mrs. McIver would make a statement on the incident.

"The rumor has it that Mrs. Williams and her appointee to the convention were asked to stay away from the banquet and social functions in connection with the conference to avoid embarrassment to the 'lily white' delegates to the convention. The excuse given by those in charge of the conference is said to have been that the Willard Hotel would not serve colored patrons. It was pointed out, however, that on a previous occasion both Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Eugene Booze, national committeewoman from Mississippi, were entertained with others at the Willard. None of the colored delegates were present at the semi-social functions of the young Republican conference.

"Mrs. Williams came to Washington last week with Mrs. McIver, whom she appointed as delegate to the conference of young Republican leaders. During her stay she has had conferences with Robert H. Lucas concerning the work of the Republican party in Georgia. Mrs. McIver is secretary of the Chatham County Republican organization in Georgia and principal of the Springfield Terrace School in Savannah."

Political - 1931 Republican

Party Affiliation

ROBERT CHURCH REFUSES TO BREAK BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT TO CONFER WITH PRESIDENT HOOVER

World 5-29-31 Washington, D.C.

Robert Church, Republican leader of Tennessee and nationally known political figure, came to Washington last week on non-political business, found time to tell certain representatives of the Hoover administration what he thought of the lily-white policy, was invited to confer with the President, but refused to break a business engagement in order to do so. This information, although unconfirmed by the principals, leaked out this week and The World has investigated the persistent rumor of the incident to a point where it is satisfied with its authenticity.

Mr. Church, one of the colored moguls in the Republican ranks (said to control around 260,000 votes in the State of Tennessee), a courageous enemy of the lily-white policy (said to have gained power during the Hoover administration), and a militant foe of the so-called voteless leadership of the Hawkins-Cobb-Scott faction of colored Republicanism, came to Washington about two weeks ago on non-political business. He had occasion to confer with a certain high Republican official and to express in no uncertain terms his opposition to an alleged policy of the Republican party which is leading to the effacement of the colored leader from the picture of Republican politics. This official, it is said, asked Mr. Church if he would be willing to repeat these views to President Hoover and Mr. Church replied that he most certainly would. Later, this official, it is said, telephoned Mr. Church that he had made arrangements for a conference between Mr. Hoover and Mr. Church for 11 o'clock the following day. Mr Church is said to have replied that the time was unsuitable since he had a business appointment the next day at 10 o'clock which would keep him several homes. In spite of urgings Mr. Church refused to break or postpone his business engagement and no other appointment was made for him. He left Washington a few days afterwards.

The political significance of the incident may be great with the campaign just around the corner and with the colored Republicans divided into two camps, those who are following Dr. John Hawkins, Judge James A. Cobb, and Dr. Emmett J. Scott, and those who are lining up behind Robert Church, Perry W. Howard and Ben Davis. The Republican party is certainly needing votes and the coming campaign may be decided by the colored voters' attitude to the party.

Bamberg [illegible]
Thursday, May 21, 1931

Republicans Will Settle, Says Writer

Washington.—The activities of Col. Horace Mann formerly of Tennessee but now of Washington, are not disturbing the Republicans the least bit. His threat to organize the south against President Hoover for the 1932 Republican convention provokes smiles, but, that is all.

Col. Mann was leader in the 1928 campaign, boosting Hoover and criticising Alfred E. Smith. It was an open secret here that he organized all of the anti-Smith Democratic elements for the Republican national committee.

Soon after the election the Mann stock commenced to go down and that of Postmaster General Brown to rise. Recently Mann announced that he would summer in the mountains of North Carolina and plans to arouse anti-Hoover sentiment among the Republicans. One can find regular Republicans here who will bet that Mann does not control a single vote in the next G. O. P convention. They assert his influence is negligible.

The truth is, as political observers here see it, the south has been pledged to Mr. Hoover. C. Bascom Slemp, of Virginia; Charles A. Jonas of North Carolina; Joseph W. Tolbert, of South Carolina; Ben Davis, of Georgia; George W. Bean, of Florida; Perry W. Howard, of Mississippi, and standpat organization leaders in Arkansas, Alabama, Oklahoma Louisiana, Kentucky, Texas and West Virginia will be for the president when the time comes. Postmaster General Brown will see to that.

There is trouble in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida but it will be ironed out. Old Man Joe Tolbert, South Carolina leader for years, has been barred from the White House pie counter since Mr. Hoover came in but he will lead the state delegation to the next Republican national convention and, from that time on, will be in good and regular standing at the White House.

It is understood here that the Negro element in Georgia, led by Ben Davis, is not hostile to the president because he failed to recognize it. Davis will be a Hoover supporter at the 1932 convention. His delegation will stand with him.

George Bean and his group expect to control the Florida Republican organization and delegation in the coming convention. He lives here, and, although he has been out of line with the present dominant group, he is close to the White House. As in former years, he has entre there.

Republican leaders believe that Col. Mann put a higher estimate on his influence in the south than it deserved. They predict that he is in for a sad awakening in 1932. The Hoover organization next year will be more powerful than it was before and during the Kansas City convention three years ago, and there will be little room for insurgents inside the national camp of the party. Able party workers including men like Senator Moses of New Hampshire, realize that they cannot turn their president down and expect to win. They must defend him and the record of the administration. Therefore, the Mann movement, old-timers say, is doomed to defeat before it gets started.

Perry Howard, a thorn in the political side of the G. O. P. in 1928, is optimistic. He says he will not quit until the Republicans of his own state defeat him. He is Republican national committeeman from Mississippi. Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, chairman of the committee on credentials at the last Republican convention, tried to eliminate Howard and his negro associates but failed. She went so far as to have him indicted but white juries in his state and his home county acquitted him. He lost his job, with the department of justice, or gave it up, but he did become disgruntled. He will be with the regulars when the next showdown comes.

The republicans will miss Walter L. Cohen, well known negro leader of Louisiana, at their next convention. Cohen was a regular attendant, usually as a delegate. He had sense, and courage and the white members of his party in Louisiana could not defeat him; they worked with him. He had to fight for confirmation here but he generally won out.

Robert H. Lucas, excutive director of the Republican national committee has invited a number of the young men and women of his party to a conference here June 11 and 12. He expects a large delegation from the south, but it is to be lily-white. The black and tan, or solid black group, will not be represented unless individuals come of their own accord. A number of young educated negroes from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi will attend if permitted to do so.

This makes another problem for the G. O. P. outfit here. In addition to having to combat the Shouse-Michelson crew in the Democratic national committee they must meet the race issue in the new movement to organize young Republicans.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES

MAY 25 1931

NEGROES' SHIFT FROM G.O.P. STIRS CHIEFS

Colored Leaders Urged to Get Together in Order to Hold Voters in Lineup

With no prospect of more jobs under the present Hoover administration, negro political leaders, divided factionally since the last presidential election, were being urged today by prominent nonleaders and voters to get together and formulate plans for the 1932 campaign.

The chief problem now confronting the colored leaders is organizing the large number of voters who have migrated from the South within the last decade to sections above the Mason and Dixon Line.

Alarmed by Defeats

Illinois and Ohio in the West and New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey in the East are now the most perplexing problems confronting the Republican party. Recent victories in those States by the Democratic party are causing much alarm over holding the colored vote.

It is said that Pennsylvania has

nearly 400,000 colored voters with about one-third of that number in Philadelphia. In New York city, whose colored population is 300,000, the negro almost unanimously votes the Democratic ticket.

The swing of the negro voter to the Democratic party was clearly seen in the recent Baltimore city election, where two colored members of the city council in strictly colored districts were overwhelmingly defeated by white Democratic candidates. Baltimore is said to have about 50,000 colored voters.

Reconciliation Sought

The potential power of the Republican party as far as the colored voter is concerned lies in bringing about a reconciliation between Benjimon Davis, Perry Howard and Robert Church, all national committee men and members of one group; John R. Hawkins, Dr Emmett J. Scott and Judge Cobb of another group and Judge W C. Hueston and J. Finley Wilson of the third group.

YONKERS, N. Y.
STATESMAN

MAY 20 1931

Negro G. O. P. League County Rally May 23

Statesman County Bureau

WHITE PLAINS, May 20.—The annual meeting of the Westchester County Negro Republican League will be held in White Plains on May 23, according to an announcement today by Lee Crawford of New Rochelle, president, and Christopher Pryor of Elmsford, secretary of the league.

Cards were sent to members of the league today stating that the meeting will be held in the Masonic Hall, 4 North Lexington Avenue, White Plains, at 8:30 o'clock Saturday evening.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
STANDARD-STAR

MAY 20 1931

Negro Republican League To Meet Next Saturday

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DESTRUCTION, NOT REFORMATION

UNTIL the 1932 convention of the Republican party we shall have the usual argument over the southern end of the dominant political instrument. How to hold on to the Negro while getting rid of him has been the attempt of the reformist crowd since 1901. It may be done but every person in the tent doubts the feat.

Defender

Every administration produces its own Machiavelli who comes in full in promise only to retire weak from loss of blood. Mr. Roosevelt was his own Machiavelli as one would suppose he would be. He had an idea about the matter, one calculated to effect some changes in justice. He was not a destructionist of the southern party but an earnest supporter of it.

5-30-31

After Hanna had gone the way of all flesh Mr. Roosevelt felt much easier as to his tenancy at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. and effected a right face. He gave ear to Cecil Lyons of Texas, a political six-shooter, if he had the drop on you. And yet Lyons and Roosevelt together were not able to be rid of William McDonald. He is still with us, ageless, serene and tall, and will have to be reckoned with in 1932.

Chicago

Taft was a southerner who got up under false pretense. He had been trained by Foraker, upon whom he turned at the season convenient to his ambition, and was thought sound in Republican doctrine. Even Roosevelt shuddred at the pronouncement of the Taft southern policy. He handed the G. O. P. over to Democrats and the Negro over to the dogs.

The Taft attitude towards his own party at the South and its adherents, who snatched him from the hands of disgrace in 1912, will remain the scandal of American politics. Treachery and perfidy met and flowered in Taft.

Hitchcock was the works man under Taft. But always there was Booker T. Washington, able to reach Taft, although unable to make a Roosevelt out of him. The Washington crowd shed no tears when Wilson came in under full sail.

Then came, after eight years, the saddest figure in all the annals of government, Warren G. Harding. Gossip had floored him. He had been accused of blood vile to the righteous strain of the ruling world, but knew not what to do.

He would turn his back on every Negro, drive him out of his party, turn him out of his government, strip him of every vestige of dignity as a citizen and spit on him on the front porch of a Florida hotel. That would show what was what. And he did so, although Daugherty told him not to, and Harry S. New, now last of the ancient sacrifice, resisted the decision.

Some light showed in Coolidge, but complete recovery was impossible in so short a time. Colored men who had any authority in their party were not of the mold to fight. They were not strong in wisdom. Those who were both game and wise were out. Those still in were all bread and butter. The only great Negro Republican leader left in authority in the South, Walter L. Cohen, was appointed comptroller of customs. But he was not a pattern; he was exclusive.

The trouble with the G. O. P. South is color. Nothing else there is the matter. If over night the color of a majority of Republicans South could take on the lighter hue, there would be no further problem. The party saw the Negro put out of the government on account of his party. It now wishes to put him out of the party on account of his color The work is not one of reformation but of destruction.

The New York Times opens the quadrennial discussion in these words:

"Mr. Hoover started out to reform the Republican organizations in Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia, declaring that they must clean house or get no offices. He appointed a triumverate to see to it. But the party leaders in these states are today the very ones who were supposedly excommunicated two years ago. Presidents, as they approach renomination, realize that the nucleus of southern delegations is essential to heading off a possible rival. Presidents must not only be renominated, there must for election purposes appear no strong minority in the convention."

"Clean house" means clean out Colored men; clean them out as chairman, secretaries committeemen, etc. In some cases it might be necessary to put them on the National Committee pay roll, but cleanliness is the thing. As for offices, the North is in the same boat with the South. Walter Brown is just at that point, the Negro in Ohio fares no better than one in Georgia. No Negro is in office.

The trouble in Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina is not in the leadership of the Republican party but in the condition surrounding the leadership of the party. It is a condition wholly traceable to the cowardly desertion by the Republican party of the Colored people to the persecution of the Rebel crowd. It began with Blaine and has continued to this day.

Mr. Hoover may have to be saved by those he has permitted others to destroy. That happened to Taft in 1912. Mr. Hoover should take counsel of his own conscience. He was once a thoughtful man.

PAPER SAYS NEGRO 'INSULTED BY G.O.P.'

Colored Committee Women Barred From Banquet.

Two Negroes From Georgia Named as Victims of Embarrassment.

BY RUSSELL KENT.
Chattanooga Times Special.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Again the color line has arisen to plague the national republican party, just when it appeared the 1932 campaign had been launched on fairly smooth factional seas.

The Washingon World, a weekly newspaper for Negroes, in its issue Saturday, complains bitterly that Negro delegates to the young republicans' conference, held last week, were excluded from social functions because of their race. It mentions specifically the two women from Georgia. None of the five Negro delegates, who included Doris Risher and Perry W. Howard, Jr., of Mississippi, and John P. Davis, of Massachusetts, was invited to the banquet, which closed the young republicans' gathering.

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Political-1931

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

The Negro Not Born a Republican

VERY few Negro leaders seem to understand the bold statements that Congressman Oscar DePriest has been making for the last month or two. Indeed, very few suspect that a really new political strategist among the Negroes has arisen, whose sole passion is to see his Race achieve its honored place in these United States.

It is very possible that the so-called Negro leaders in America who are naturally the henchmen of "status quo," or standpatters, will curse and vilify the new doctrine of POLITICAL BALANCE gradually being enunciated by the black congressman from Chicago. In fact, such ignorant vilifications have already been launched. As usual, things done in the best interest of the Negro will ever meet with his stoutest objections.

Negro Weekly 6-27-31

No intelligent Negro can deny the wisdom and reality of DePriest's statement when he said that he was BORN A NEGRO BEFORE HE WAS A REPUBLICAN. Those Negro leaders in politics who believe that they have to continue to be Republicans throughout eternity because good Abe Lincoln "emancipated" them! Yes, all Negroes in America have to be thankful to Lincoln for the great work he did for the Race. But gratitude to Lincoln must not always render the Negro stupid nor inert. Things have to progress, must progress.

New York N.Y.

The political front in the country has completely changed since Abraham Lincoln. All the rebels of the Civil War are now being canonized. The Republicans are recruiting adherents from the Southern whites who were as much Democrats as the Negro hurries to be a Republican Economic situation, industrial conditions, territorial expansion and many other things have revolutionized the Party loyalties in America as well as in other countries of the modern world. And those Negro leaders who are either incapable of or too ignorant to study these changing political aspects and map out a new chart for action will be the ones that will be praying the loudest against DePriest's new political leadership.

The way the two political parties are now divided in the country the Negro has a splendid chance to build up his political fortunes. This could be done by creating a Negro balance of power which could, if properly handled, force both Democrats and Republicans to yield anything the Negro block will demand. Instead of the Negroes now being a mere football for whites to kick, they can become the real rulers of the country. If they can organize themselves under a unified leadership their minority position would give them a maximum strength over every other group.

Will American Negroes be sensible and follow for once a bold and wise leadership or will they cry "treachery" and wail for another generation about the "unfair" treatment being meted out to them? If they fail to give their considered thought to the new political philosophy of Oscar DePriest the Negroes will be their OWN WORST ENEMIES.

Negro Republicans, Ignored By Hambright. Call Meeting

Leaders, in Session at Orangeburg, Plan Mass Gathering

Orangeburg, June 25.—Special: Registration was the keynote of the speeches made today at a meeting of negro Republicans held in Orangeburg which was presided over by Rev. M. C. H. Dillard, of Bamberg, it was learned from reliable sources here.

The only criticism voiced concerning the Hambright party in the state was that the negroes had not been invited to join. It is understood also that the general opinion was expressed that Tolbert had lost the confidence of the negro Republicans, and, as one leader expressed it, had been eliminated by the administration.

It was also learned that a steering committee composed of J. S. Ramey, Aiken; T. J. Cade, Orangeburg; Dr. Roscoe Wilson, Florence; T. J. Sasportas, Charleston, and J. E. Blanton, all prominent negro Republicans, had been named to arouse interest in a mass meeting to be held in Columbia at a later date. This meeting today was in response to a call issued several days ago to statewide negro Republicans.

HERALD

Bridgeport, Conn.

JUN 28 1931

Colored Women Leap Fence Into Democrat Camp

G. O. P. Club Wants Name Changed to Show New Alliance.

Known for a number of years as the Women's Colored Republican club, in Norwalk, an organization in the Twin Cities has made application for a change of name to the Norwalk Colored Women's Democratic club.

The application, made public, was a shock not only among the colored population of Norwalk, but also among the other organizations which always looked to the colored vote for republican strength. This is the second shock handed the G. O. P. in Norwalk.

Only a short time ago, one hundred members of the Colored Men's Republican club made application for a charter for a Colored Men's Democratic club.

The change in political atmosphere by the colored folk caused many comments among political leaders. The question agitating them is, why are the colored folk jumping the fence and joining the ranks of the democrats?

The answer is given by several observant citizens. According to them, representatives from the democratic contingent have been talking to the colored persons, informing them that the Civil war is over and that it is time that they take a look on the other side of the fence.

Many promises are made them, with assurances that they will be carried out, instead of being ignored, as, they say, are those made by the G. O. P.

It is common knowledge that the Norwalk colored population invariably went to the polls and pulled the lever under the republican emblem. With the organization of at least two democratic clubs, one by the men and one by the women, some excitement is likely to be seen, about election time.

Hambright Ignores Negro Republicans

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

TIMES

JUL 2 1931

GOSSIPS VIEW MOTON VISIT TO CAPITAL

Negro Politicians See Race Big Factor in Campaign; Put Educator in Mystery

The negro's part, to be played in the coming Republican presidential campaign, is becoming more and more an important factor in the ranks of the party.

The presence of Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Benjamin Davis, former Republican national committeeman from Georgia in the city, is noted by local negro political leaders.

Davis is said to be waging a fight for his return as leader in his State. Dr. Moton's mission remained in question.

Surprise to Negroes

Dr. Moton, who was director of the cadet corps at Hampton Institute before succeeding the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, headed President Hoover's all-negro commission, sent down to Haiti several months ago to make a survey of educational conditions in the black republic.

The educators entrance into politics during the last Republican campaign came as a complete surprise to the colored citizens of

the National Negro Republican vering in politics is being watched by negro political leaders, such as Perry Howard, national committeeman from Mississippi; Dr. John R. Hawkins, president of the National Negro Republican League; Judge James Cobb, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, W. C. Hueston, Robert Church and Davis.

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Hueston's Influence

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Columbia, S. C. Record
Tuesday, June 30, 1931

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But what of the effect of these doings and goings-on in South Carolina in the big Northern cities, in four of which are more Negroes than in all of South Carolina?

The Republican policy of course will be to keep the news away from them, diverting their attention with some tale of mob violence, called "lynching" when it happens in the South and an "industrial disturbance" or "gang warfare" when its scene is New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois or Ohio.

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Party Affiliation

THE DePRIEST CONFERENCE

Preparatory to the holding of a nation-wide "non-partisan" meet in December a conference called by Congressman DePriest was held in his office Friday, June 26th. 7-4-31

Excepting the speech bitterly denouncing President Hoover by the Hon. J. C. Napier he doings of the conference were not given to the public.

The purpose of the Conference or convention to be held in December as set forth by Congressman DePriest are subject matter for discussion. Also the composition of the parent or sponsoring conference can with propriety, be referred to.

First the Composition: excepting the Hon. W. C. Hueston, the conference was composed almost entirely of persons anti-Hoover politically.

President Johnson being the head of an educational institution supported by the government it is assumed that he is non-partisan and would be out of place as an active member of a political aggregation, conference or what not.

With the exception of one or two others who are democrats all the others are practically anti-Hoover Republicans. And it is not stretching the imagination or libelling the members of the Conference to say that it was an anti-Hoover conference and that the convention planned for December is intended to be an anti-Hoover convention.

It is said that Congressman DePriest stated that the meeting had "nothing of a political nature," that the purpose is to have the group decide what the Negro needs to better his condition and present a claim for those needs to the leaders of both political parties and then the Negro vote can decide what party had best created its platform to meet the issues presenteed by the non-partisan convention.

When the December convention assembles its membership will reveal just how gullible and the probable numerical strength of the gullibles the so-called Negro leaders are in the various States.

The December convention will also show to some degree the intensity of the opposition of President Hoover in the Negro group and whether that opposition will be suffcient to carry the dissatisfied element through the "non-partisan" organization into the Democratic party.

In the minds of the vast majority of thoughtful men and women who keep abrest of political affairs, the question arises, who keecmfwd tion arises, what's the play? Is it a revival in a new spot of a fight for national leadership of the leaderless 12,000,000 Negroes, or is it an attempt to force the hand of the Republican party leaders by a pretense of flirting with the Democratic party?

If it's only a struggle for leadership it will not hurt as we are accustomed to such fights at least once every four years. If it is a serious attempt to flirt with the Democratic party in order to force greater recognition from Republicans it may not prove fatal, but if it is a serious plan to attempt to deliver Negro votes to help elect a Democratic President and Congress the men who shall undertake it will assume grave responsibility in so doing.

Any President elected by the Democratic party next year will be elected by the disfranchising South and will be absolutely dominated by the South.

Any satisfaction that might be temporarily felt by Negroes who endeavor to punish the Republican party by putting the Democratic party in power will fade away when the day of southern reign of prejudice and hate is ushered in.

ONLY 1 DEMOCRAT IN GROUP CALLED BY CONGRESSMAN

Outstanding Leaders Are Conspicuous By Their Absence

7-4-31

By ROBERT A. PELHAM

WASHINGTON, —(CNS)—What purported to be a nation-wide movement to organize Negroes into a composite group for the purpose of forcing Congress to take action to better civic, economic and political conditions of colored citizens in America turned out to be the first attempt of a few persons to thrown a favorable searchlight upon their own political activities.

Although it was reported that nothing in the line of politics was intended by the group, the very personnel of the conference belied this statement. Most of the persons present were Republicans with some axe to grind. The failure of most of the outstanding Negro leaders in all fields of endeavor, to attend or send any message to the conference, reveals the lack of sympathy which attended this effort of personal aggrandizement.

The conferees, it is reported, made much of their plan to present platform planks to both parties, but there was no one present to bell the Democratic cat and few Republicans, who will be in a position to accomplish the same end with the Republican party. Practically none of the outstanding Democratic leaders of the race took part in the meeting. Carl Murphy was the only one present, apt to be in the Democratic columns in the next election.

As for the Republicans, neither Congressman DePriest, who expects to run as a Republican for Congress in the next campaign; nor Mrs. George S. Williams, National Republican Committeewoman from Georgia, who may be depended upon to be at the Republican pie-counter in the next campaign; nor William C. Hueston, appointee of Postmaster General Brown and office holder under the Hoover administration; will dare to bolt the party in the next campaign or take any adverse stand against the Republican platform, despite their implied promise to their associates to do so.

No Representation

Pennsylvania with four hundred thousand colored citizens to be served, Ohio with a population of three hundred thousand, New York with over a half a million Negroes, New Jersey with two hundred thousand, West Virginia with over a hundred thousand, and Delaware, where Negro voters hold the balance of power, HAD NO REPRESENTATION on the group which plans to control the coming convention and tell colored voters of these pivotal states what to do.

The plan and personnel of the conference have been left vague and indefinite, despite the feeble attempts of Dr. Kelly Miller to have adopted a definite program. As the matter now stands, it seems, as Bishop E. D. W. Jones bluntly states at the conference, that these self-appointees will see to it that they control every effort put forth by the convention and the issues thty will attempt to send out to the two parties. This fact was evident on several occasions, the whole plan of the meeting being to keep control centered in those present and work from the top down to the masses rather than to trust to the good judgment of the masses to select their own leaders.

Congressman DePriest's method of selection of his associates in this venture has not been made clear. No list of persons invited or of the groups invited to participate could be secured from the Congressman's office. Why he selected Mrs. Blanche A. Beatty to represent Florida, and left out Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune; or why he chose a Mrs. Mary B. Harris from Virginia and not Editor P. B. Young, of Norfolk remains a secret.

It looks as though the response to his widely heralded convention was so slight that he was put to it to find enough persons who would accept the self-designation of "race leader." It may be also, that he did not want to hazard the risk of inviting any person of prominence to the conference who might dim the lustre of his own name.

No Young Leaders

Although the new fight for civic and political betterment of the Negro in America has been indicated to be along the line of younger Negro contingent, nothing was said about their inclusion into the councils of these "leaders." Mrs. Ophelia McIver, who was there, ostensibly representing Negro youth, can hardly be said to speak for young Negro men and women in the country, who represent over thirty percent of the Negro votnig strength in America.

Not only was there no well organized plan of age or geographical representation, but also the conference was sadly lacking in church, civic, fraternal and social welfare representation. The A. M. E. Zion church had two bishops present; but the A. M. E. church with a much larger congregation, was represented by none of its brilliant ministry.

Although the conferees promised to plan legislation to be urged upon Congress, none of the outstanding legal minds of the race, such as Hon. William H. Lewis, Raymond Pace Alexander, president of the National Bar Association, Judge James C. Watson, Judge Albert George, W. Ashbie Hawkins, Matthew Bullock, Francis E. Rivers and others were upon the committee to plan and control the convention. With the exception of the presence of Carl Murphy of the Afro-American, the meeting seemed to be a "closed corporation" for the outstanding newspapermen of the country such as Robert S. Abbott, Robert L. Vann, E. Washington Rhodes, P. B .Young and William H. Kelley.

Fraternal Men Absent

Aside from the presence of Finley Wilson, who like most fireflies, follow the gleam of publicity wherever it may lead, no leaders of the great Negro fraternal orders were in attendance or requested to aid the convention as members of the committee control. Not one of the hundreds of social welfare agencies working among the race (with the exception of a hurried message from Jesse O. Thomas of the Urban League) responded to the call. The conference was also lopsided in its choice of educators, writers, business men and other types of race leadership, including A. Phillip Randolph and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

That the "leaders" realized that they had pulled a "boner" is clear from the attempt to pledge newspaper men present not to publish any adverse criticism of the meeting nor anything of a political nature said at the meeting. To this end there was tardily set up a publicity committee to propagandize for the group. Kelly Miller, Carl Murphy and Bishop Jones form the committee.

To every person acquainted with the complexities of American Negro life this so-called nation-wide movement arising from the voice of an united people," is nothing but the echo of Kelly Miller fame has its prime mover's own clamorings for wind. publicity. And so it is that another

PLANS LAID BY NON-PARTISANS

Journal and Guide 7-11-31 Norfolk Va.

Depriest Group Sets First Week In December For Conference In Washington

WASHINGTON— (CNS)— Answering the call of Congressman Oscar DePriest, a small group of persons, representing a variety of political, religious, fraternal and educational organizations, met at the House Office Building here last Friday and made plans for a nation-wide non-partisan conference to be held in Washington during the first week in December of this year.

The purpose of the coming conference it was said would be to determine the needs and grievances of colored citizens in America and formulate a plan for their amelioration to be presented to the national conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties for appropriate action. Delegates from every civic, fraternal, religious political organization among Negroes in the country would be invited to attend this conference, it was promised.

Thirteen persons from seven different states and the District of Columbia took part in the initial conference. They came in reponse to an invitation from Congressman DePriest under date of May 26, to constitute with him a small executive group which would sponser the convention and make plans for its agenda and personnel.

Those present were: J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Elks; Dr. Kelly Miller of Howard University; Miss Nannie Burroughs of the National Training School in Washington, D. C.; W. C. Hueston, solicitor in the Post Office Department, of Gary, Indiana; Carl Murphy, editor of the Baltimore Afro-American; Mrs. George S. Williams, Republican National Committeewoman from Georgia; J. C. Napier, former Register of the Treasury, of Nashville, Tennessee; President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University; Mrs. Blanche A. Beatty of Tampa, Florida; Mrs. Mary B. Harris, of Arlington County, Virginia, and Mrs. Ophelia H. L. McIver, secretary of the Chatham Co. Republican Committee, of Savannah, Georgia.

According to M. J. Cousins, of 3814 General Taylor street, more than 200 persons, both white and colored, attended the meeting. The local leaders of the party were scored by all of the speakers, Mr. Cousins reported, for their attempts to make the party in Louisiana a strictly lily-white organization. Mr. Cousins said among the white leaders present were W. W. Tuttle, commissioner of immigration; Van Buren Harris, W. P. Ford, F. C. Labit, Steve Di Bartolo and himself, while Negro leaders present included Robert J. Estes, Andrew Turner, J. B. Mayes, James A. Brown, Rev. J. W. Lee and R. B. Hayes.

REPUBLICANS OF LOUISIANA ARE DISSATISFIED

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16—(ANP)—A meeting of the Twelfth ward Republicans at 2416 Louisiana avenue went on record as being opposed to the present Republican organization of Louisiana as recognized by the administration, and adopted a resolution thus expressing the views of those present and declaring in favor of calling all "regular Republicans" of the state in a convention to co-ordinate forces and choose leaders.

7-18-31

KELLY MILLER SPEAKS

Kelly Miller has spoken—Kelly Miller, one of the moving spirits of the "Non-Political" Conference being organized by Congressman Oscar DePriest and chairman of its publicity committee. Because of his position he must be presumed to speak with authority, and if we mistake not, his tirade against the Capital News Service and the National Negro Republican League, headed by John R. Hawkins, confirms our previously expressed general opinion that so-called non-partisan and non-political organizations are to be placed under the heads of "rackets" and are for the most partisan and most factional.

Washington World

Holding no brief for the Capital News Service and being entirely open-minded on the representative character of the National Negro Republican League we are scoring the erudite educator only from the standpoint of the good or evil to the "Non-Political Conference" done by his utterances.

Washington, D. C.

For the "Non-Political Conference" as outlined by Mr. DePriest is a venture into the realm of statesmanship. But statesmen do not use the methods of politicians. Statesmen do not sling mud at partisan organizations and individuals. Non-political organizations do not seek to compare themselves with partisan, political organizations either as to purpose or personnel. They should seek, rather, to secure the co-operation of all political organizations in its high-minded purpose of presenting the grievances and demands of a suffering race to all parties.

7-17-31

Dr. Kelly Miller has either missed entirely the point of the proposed conference as theoretically outlined by Congressman DePriest, or the truth is coming to light. We have wanted to think that there was no possible comparison between the "Non-Political Conference" and the National Negro Republican League. We were hoping that the two had different purposes. But now the spokesman for that "Non-Political Conference" asks that the public compare the two. We are disappointed. Can it be that the words of Robert A. Pelham in his editorial comment on the "DePriest Sanhedrin" are really to the point? Is the "Non-Political Conference" really "the first attempt of a few persons to throw a favorable searchlight on their own political activities?" Has the "racket" been discovered before it is half launched?

Insurgent Republicans Lose Again in Fight Over Primary Petitions in 19th District

7-12-31

The handful of insurgent Repubilcans in the 19th A. D. suffered their fifth consecutive defeat in the courts on Saturday, September 5, when Supreme Court Justice Frankenthaler decided that the Regular Republican Organization had the legal right to print on the primary ballots the names of 42 of Col. Charles W. Fillmore's county committee. As usual, Harold Forstenzer, represented the losing side, and Francis E. Rivers represented the regular organization.

Ellis. R. Frazier, representing the insurgent Republicans of the 19th A. D., petitioned the Supreme Court for an order to strike out 27 pages of the petitions filed on behalf of Col. Charles W. Fillmore's County Committee and to prohibit the Board of Elections from printing on the Primary Day Ballots the names of 42 of Col. Fillmore's County Committeemen. Harold Forstenzer appeared as attorney for the insurgents and Francis E. Rivers was the attorney for the regular organization.

The motion was argued in Special Term, Part 1, before Judge Frankenthaler on Monday, August 31. On Saturday morning, September 5, the witnesses for both sides were heard in open court. Even Forstenzer's own witnesses repudiated him.

Forstenzer sought to prove that after voters had signed Col. Fillmore's petitions, the names of 42 of the County Committee were erased or sricken out and other names substituted; and that, as the voters had not authorized these changes, the alleged new names of County Committee candidates should be stricken out.

Andrew J. Holmes, who was put on the stand by Forstenzer, stated that when he signed there were erasures on the petitions; and May Baucom said that she did not remember.

Col. Fillmore and Michigan C. Brown testified that no changes were made in any of the candidates on the petitions after the voters had signed.

Judge Frankenthaler denied Forstenzer's application and Col. Fillmore's county committee remains unchanged. Forstenzer's attempt to break down the testimony of Col. Fillmore, Michigan C. Brown, William McGruder and Andrew J. Holmes, through cross-examination, was a complete failure.

This is the fifth time the court has beaten the insurgents in their fight with the regular Republican organization.

Francis E. Rivers, candidate for the Assembly, represented the organization in all of these cases.

Political—1931 Republican

Party Affiliation

DePRIEST'S NONPARTISAN CONVENTION

Informer

Another significant thing discussed by Congressman Oscar DePriest in at least two of his Texas addresses was the nonpartisan convention which he has called to meet in the nation's capital the first week in December next. He said that Negroes from all walks and all Negro organizations of every kind are asked to participate. The Informer and Freeman feels that this convention will be epoch making, and furnish the national machinery for the accomplishment of Mr. DePriest's program of serving his racial group, without regard to party considerations. Prosecuted to its ultimate possibility such a nonpartisan organization as will undoubtedly grow out of this convention will be the strongest weapon the American Negro has yet developed. An unusually strong argument for such a convention is that contained in an editorial in the Chicago Daily Times of July 6, 1931, which we quote here in full:

Houston, Tex

8-8-31

Negroes of the United States are planning a nonpartisan convention to be held in Washington, D. C., the first week in December, according to Congressman Oscar DePriest, republican of the 1st Illinois district. The object will be to formulate planks for presentation to the republican and democratic national conventions next summer. One plank will be against lynching, another for the enforcement of the civil service law without race discrimination.

This is significant news for two reasons. First, it provides a way for a minority group to voice its legitmate demands. Other groups have done so for years; for example, the farm bloc, the laborites, the equal suffragists, the wets and the drys. Second, it is still another step torward the curing of a political evil from which the United States is now suffering—namely, the tendency shown by the two major political parties to straddle vital issues, in order to retain votes. The stock example now is prohibition. The country as a whole has hardly any redress against this political trick. The platforms of the two parties in 1928 were almost identical, plank for plank. Neither party came out definitely for or against prohibition, which millions of voters thought was the main issue. The logical question is, if the platforms of different parties are so much alike, what is the justification for having separate parties at all?

This is where organized minority groups have the advantage. They can exact understandings on the live issues from both democratic and republican parties, on pain of losing the minority vote represented. Thus the news of another organized minority, representing real issues, is good news. It means political issues will be forced closer to vital questions.

The organized, non-political minority provides still another advantage. It can check up, after elections, on preelection promises, and punish the political party concerned for any breach of faith. These understandings between such groups and political parties need not be at all in the nature of a "deal." Voters, whether singly or in groups, have the right to see that political promises are kept. Only too often, they have had the right, but lacked the power.

Leaders of the Negro race in education, business and politics are supporting the convention plan. Congressman DePriest and Dean Kelly Miller of Howard University, Washington, D. C., two of the leaders in the movement, deserve and have every reason to expect success in their proposed rally. It gives promise of fulfilling a legitimate need.

The Informer and Freeman congratulates Mr. DePriest upon this forward move of progressive statemenship, and urges that Texas Negroes give their full support by representation and otherwise to the convention.

Chicago Republican Organization Calls Upon Alderman L. B. Anderson To Supplant DePriest for Congress

N.Y. Age

New York N.Y.

Makes Bitter Indictment of "DePriest's Negligence, Inefficiency and Incompetency," Declaring Him Temperamentally Unfit

8-15-31

Chicago, Ill.—Opposition to the renomination of Oscar DePriest as the Republican candidate for reelection to the United States Congress has crystallized here, taking the form of a direct invitation to Alderman Louis Bernard Anderson to enter the congressional race in the First Congressional District of Illinois.

This invitation is extended by the Third Ward Republican Organization, through its committee on resolutions. of which Chandler Owens is chairman, in a document setting forth what it terms an "indictment of DePriests negligence, inefficiency and incompetency."

Unfitted for Position

The statement declares that while the race in general looked upon the election of Mr. DePriest in 1930 as the dawning of a new day, after more than a quarter centuary without representation in Congress, with the sincere hope that he would be a credit to the entire Negro population throughout the United States, those who knew him best had no high hopes for distinguished service from him.

It is declared that "they knew that by temperament and ability he was unfitted for the position. By temperament he was a bully and a braggart—his chief output being bluff and bluster, ballyhoo and bunk, without tact or diplomacy, devoid of all sense of propriety and dignity, he entered upon his career in Congress like a veritable ox in the parlor or a bull in a china closet."

The charge is made that DePriest has failed and failed miserably in every crisis affecting the interest of the race.

Absent at Crucial Time

When the reapportionment question came up, it is alleged that instead of being in his seat representing the interests of the Negro in a matter upon which disfranchisement, jim crow cars, lynching and discrimination rests, "he was in Atlanta riding in a ballyhoo Elks parade and trying to elect a new grand exalted ruler of the Elks. And this, despite the fact that unlike all other laws and measures the reapportionment bill can come up only once every ten years."

Another charge is that he allowed the passage of an appropriation bill for a school in South Dakota which read "for white children," when told by the South Dakota congressman that there were no colored children in that state, (the U. S. Census reported 832 Negroes in South Dakota in 1920) but that if any came he would have the bill changed. The bill required unanimous consent for its passage.

Further criticism of Congressman DePriest is found in the charge that while he speaks freely to audiences in various sections of the country, he is not heard in the halls of Congress. And it is further asserted that even in these appearances he has been a disappointment to the people.

Following an invitation to tea from President and Mrs. Hoover to the congressman and Mrs. DePriest, it is asserted that "DePriest, running true to form . . . capitalized the affair by going through the country lecturing on it and charging admission at the door!"

Anderson Fitted for Task

In inviting Alderman Anderson to enter the race, the Third Ward Republican Organization characterizes him as "one of the ablest parliamentarians in America. . . . . Council floor leader for Mayor Thompson, deporting himself in such a manner as to secure the full approbation of both sides of the council chamber. As a member of the finance committee he was recognized as being one of the best informed men in the council on Chicago finances."

Further reference to Alderman Anderson's fitness for the task is made in the following paragraph:

"Alderman Anderson even when opposed last year by the Municcipal Voters League, was called by this body a 'smart Alderman.' While a group is in a minority, it has to

win its spurs through tact and sheer intellectual ability. Everyone who knows Mr. Anderson must concede that he is a diplomat. Possessing a fine sense of humor, endowed with splendid intellectual attainments, dowered with a wealth of tact and diplomacy, alert in debate, a mature and experienced legislature—we unqualifiedly endorse and commend' him to the voters.

The invitation is signed by Mr Owens as chairman; George T. Kersey, president; Stanley Herold, vice-president; W. B. Anderson, treasurer; M. C. B. Mason, secretary W. R. Lawson, assistant secretary; Mildred Lewis, president Women's Auxiliary; Leila Johnson, committeewoman; Fred C. Akins, Arthur Hutchinson, Percy Joyner, Irene Strange.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX
EXPRESS

AUG 4 1931

DE PRIEST SCORES DEMOCRATIC RULE

Says Negroes Should Be Allowed in Texas Primaries of Party

One of the great needs for negro uplift in Texas is that negroes participate in the Democratic primaries, the election of officials to govern the State and its subdivisions, Oscar De Priet, negro Congressman from the First Illinois District, Chicago, said here Monday.

De Priest came here to deliver an address Monday night in the hall of the negro library building, 226 North Hackberry Street, under Auspices of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, and for which admission was charged. He spent Monday afternoon at the B. K. Maynard home, 518 North Pine Street.

The Congressman referred often to situations or events that "don't mean anything." In reference to the fact that Texas Democrats do not want negroes to vote in their primaries, he said, "What the party thinks about it doesn't mean anything."

"Negroes are interested in the election of the highest type of office holders, men who will give a square deal to all," De Priest declared, "and there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent them from doing so.

"The fact that Republicans may hold primaries in Texas doesn't mean anything, just as the fact that Texas went Republican in the 1928 Presidential election doesn't mean anything. It was a religious issue in that event.

"The important consideration is that Republicans in Texas don't elect any local officials. Negroes must participate in the Democratic primaries to make their influence felt in local government."

De Priest is asking cities of the country to send representatives to a negro convention in Washington next December, at which it is expected platform planks will be formed to submit to both National parties for adoption, one aimed at the abolishment of lynching.

"It is not desired to protect any criminal," he declared, "but lynching is first degree murder, and the participants in a lynching party should be dealt with as murderers."

Great Governmental and public expenditures should be indulged in to bring back prosperity to the country, De Priest observed, and referred to making St. Lawrence and Mississippi Rivers navigable for ocean-going vessels as public works.

The matter of giving producers a living wage for their production, even to allow them to lay aside something for a "rainy day," like the present emergency, should not be overlooked, he declared. Various stocks of the country should be limited to actual capital investment, he said.

As to the political outlook for 1932, De Priest said it is too early to forecast; that it depends a great deal on the turn of the economic situation. Nationally, he said, people are getting so that they vote for the man, not the party.

PARTY LEADER LETTER TO NEGRO LEADERS STRONG

Washington. —(CNS)—Writing a letter to prominent colored and white Republican speakers throughout the country, Robert H. Lucas, Executive Director of the Republican National Committee, urged them to "grasp every opportunity to raise their voices in behalf of their party." In his letter, Director Lucas denounced the attempts of enemies of the party to subject President Hoover to ridicule. He said in part: "As leader of the Republican party, the President has been subjected to the most vicious and subtle attack of abuse and misrepresentation ever devised by the leaders of any political organization."

"The purpose of the Democrats, assisted by Internationalists and Communists, has been to discredit the President of the United States and to destroy the Republican party. The depressed condition of business from which this country has suffered, as a result of the world-wide economic disaster, has made it possible for them to mislead some people and to bring doubt and confusion to many others."

THE DE PRIEST CONFERENCE

Congressman De Priest of Illinois after having conferred with a small group of colored persons representing political, religious, fraternal and educational organizations assembled in Washington at his call, is arranging a nation-wide non-partisan conference to be held in Washington the first week in December to determine the grievances of colored citizens and formulate a plan for their amelioration, to be presented to the national conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties for action.

Since various nations and groups of people are making plans to better conditions, why not a plan to aid the colored people who are the only people in the United States singled out by the government itself for all sorts of humiliations, indignities and injustices. This is absolutely true. The various groups in this country have their troubles, trials and tribulations, but the colored people constitute the only class segregated by the general government, by the states lately in rebellion, and in some cases by municipalities even in the North.

Congressman De Priest is a brave man and he has shown that he is a fighter for equal rights and justice and if he can keep the conference in hand it will do good, but there is always danger in a Washington convention, and if the jimcrow folks get control it may prove a boomerang. The city itself is a jimcrow city and segregation is in the air. Among the persons invited are some individuals of jimcrow tendencies, and it is not impossible that some southern delegates may attempt to place the affair on a jimcrow plane.

On the other hand there are advantages of a meeting in the national capital—the conference will be in the spotlight during a session of Congress, hence if honest, capable and intellectual men and women are pushed to the forefront, great good may be accomplished.

As THE GUARDIAN sees it the most important matters are lynching, injustice by the government and segregation.

1. The enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. The Congress has the power to do this.

2. The United States Congress ought to pass a law penalizing lynching and compelling the county in which a lynching occurs to pay damages to the relatives of the person lynched.

3. The enforcement of the national civil service law without regard to race or color.

4. The abolition of segregation in all of the Government Departments.

Naturally these are not all of the wrongs which we should attempt to set right—there are really thousands of others but these should have the first place on the agenda. The plan should not be an humble petition of beggars, but a demand of Americans for their rights as citizens.

Meridian, Miss. Star
Monday, August 10, 1931

DePriest Asks Social Equality In Natchez Talk

NATCHEZ, Miss., Aug. 10 (UP)—Social equality for all races was demanded by Oscar DePriest, congressman from Illinois, in a speech at the African Methodist church here Sunday. DePriest attacked the Jim Crow law and referred to his wife's visit to the White House.

A large crowd of negroes and a few whites attended the meeting. Four policemen sat in the front row. Few of the negroes were able to understand DePriest's enunciation.

DePriest and his wife came here from New Orleans for the speech and returned there Sunday night.

"My wife went to the White House reception and will go again if she wants to," he said, "for I reserve the privilege to exercise all my rights. Should an Italian or Irish congressman receive an invitation to the White House, he will go and so will I."

He said that when he appointed a negro to West Point, he appointed the "blackest negro" he could find, "in order that there might be no mistake that he was a negro." In speaking of this appointment he praised the part taken by negroes in the war.

He said he favored deportation of persons engaged in promoting communism among southern negroes which he said offered a "far greater menace than the question of social equality."

On his tour of the South he said he had been given a special car and he protested the Jim Crow law, declaring the railroads should establish first, second and third class accommodations.

NEW POLITICAL ORGANIZATION ANNOUNCED

Perry Howard And Robert Church Head Movement To Call Leaders Together

Washington,

Politics, a national Negro business, showed this week that it has in no way suffered from the present nation-wide depression. A new conference of political leaders was announced as being in the making. This new group seems to be headed by Perry W. Howard, National Republican Committeeman from Mississippi, Robert Church, political figure of Tennessee, Louis B. Anderson, Chicago Alderman and announced opponent of Oscar DePriest for Congressman, John T. Risher, President of the National Benefit Life Insurance Co., and Henry Lincoln Johnson, Jr.

Mr. Howard, on being interviewed stated that the purpose of the conference was to "clean the Republican house," it being thought that Republican leaders of the colored race could by conference do a great deal to direct the powers that be in the R publican party in the direction most helpful to the Negro. Mr. Howard denied that the conference was the beginning of a new Lincoln League, which league weilded in the years gone by such a great influence in politics. Mr. Howard also denied that the movement was antagonistic to the National Negro Republican League, headed by Dr. John R. Hawkins and recognized by the National Republican Committee.

In addition to the above named persons others invited to participate in the conference were: Perry B. Jackson, of Ohio; Judge E. W. Henry, of Philadelphia; Isaac H. Nutter, of Atlantic City, N. J. Harrison Gaines, member of the Illinois Legislature; Dr. Joseph H. B. Westbrook, of Denver; Hugh Macbeth, of Los Angeles; Robert L Vann, of Pittsburgh; Truly Hatchett and William T. Andrews, of Baltimore.

Political - 1931

Party Affiliation.

NEW YORK
AMERICAN

AUG 19 1931

TAMMANY FACES CONTEST FROM NEGROES IN HARLEM

With the filing of candidates for the forthcoming city primary elections completed last night by Democrats, Republicans and Socialists, it was learned a threatened Democratic contest in the Second Assembly District has been averted.

In Harlem, however, the Democrats have not been so successful in maintaining harmony. Insurgents filed all-Negro tickets in the 19th and 21st Assembly Districts in opposition to the tickets listed by Tammany Hall.

It was the intervention of Tammany leader Curry that kept peace in the Second District, it was said. As a result, it has been agreed that Morris Graubard, alderman from the district for several years and a Christopher D. Sullivan adherent, will not be a candidate this year.

MARINELLI AIDE WINS.

His place has been given to one of the aides of Albert Marinelli, the new leader of the western half of the district, who a month ago forced Harry C. Perry, Sullivan's half-brother, to quit as leader.

Marinelli was prepared to take over the whole district, it was reported, when Congressman Sullivan sought Curry's help, and the latter persuaded Marinelli to listen to "reason." As a result, it is understood, he has agreed not to carry out his plan on the promise that his candidates for Congressman, Assemblyman and Alderman will be uncontested.

He will retain Millard E. Theodore, the present incumbent, as Assemblyman.

In Harlem John R. McNeel, Negro leader, is contesting the leadership of Martin J. Healy in the nineteenth district. McNeel filed the names of Dr. Michael E. Rose and Theodore Daniels, both Negroes, for the Aldermanic and Assembly contests, respectively.

MURRAY FACES FIGHT.

In the twenty-first the Harlem Progressive Democratic Association named Dr. Oma H. Price and Theodore Grain for the Aldermanic and Assembly contests. Eugene McIntosh is contesting the leadership of Thomas Murray, Tammany leader. Insurgents content they receive only 20 per cent of the patronage, although the Democratic enrollment in Harlem is 85 per cent Negro.

Other Tammany leaders whose power are threatened are Andrew F. Keating in the 18th District, Frank Briarly in the 15th and Marshall Ingram in the 7th.

The Socialists had their whole ticket of designees filed with the Board of Elections before 6 o'clock.

Heywood Broun, who last year opposed Mrs. Ruth Pratt for Congress, filed as a candidate for the Socialist Aldermanic nomination in the Ninth Assembly District.

The designees for the more important offices today:

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Democratic.

Borough President, Samuel Levy; City Court Justice, Edward B. La Fetra; General Sessions Judge, Joseph E. Corrigan, John J. Freschi; Register, Martha Byrne; Municipal Court Justice, Lester Lazarus; State Senate, Edward J. Ahearn.

Republican.

Borough President—Edward C. Carrington.
Justice City Court—Edward B. La Fetra.
Judges, General Sessions—Joseph E. Corrigan, John J. Freschi.
Register—Margaret M. Burnet.
Justice, Municipal Court, 2nd Dist.—Lester Lazarus.
Senator, 14th Sen. Dist.—Henry Steinberg.

Socialist.

Justice, City Court, Harold F. Levin. Judges, Court of General Sessions, Morris Gisnet, Harold Craske. Borough President, Norman Thomas. Register, Helen Pickenbach. Justice, Municipal Court, Edw. P. Gottlieb. State Senator, 14th Dist., William Karlin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Democratic.

Surrogate—George Albert Wingate.
County Judge—Algeron I. Nova.
District Attorney—Wm. F. X. Geogl.an.
County Clerk—John N. Harmon.
Register—Aaron L. Jacoby.
Sheriff—James A. McQuade.
Congress (7th District)—John J. Delaney, Louis J. Jacobson.

Republican.

Surrogate—George A. Wingate
County Judge—Algeron I. Nova.
District Attorney—Marshall Snyder.
County Clerk—William G. Bushell.
Register—Nicholas H. Pinto.
Sheriff—John E. Brady.
Representative, 7th Con. Dist.—William L. Padgett.

Republican

Socialist.

Surrogate—Bella B. Waldman.
Sheriff—Bernard J. Riley.
County Judge—Louis Epstein.
County Clerk—William M. Feigenbaum.
District Attorney—Alexander Kahn.
Register—Minnie Weisberg.
Congressman, Seventh District—Abraham Zucker.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Democratic:

Justice, City Court—Wm. P. Wiener, Wm. B. Hazelwood.
County Judge—Thomas Downs.
Justice, Municipal Court, 4th District—Nicholas M. Pette; 6th District—Rodman Richardson, Carsten H. Ludder.

Republican.

City Court Justice—William B. Hazelwood, William P. Wiener.
County Judge—Thomas Darvus.
Justice Municipal Court, 4th Dist.—Nicholas M. Pette; 6th Dist.—Carsten H. Ludder, Rodman Richardson.

Socialist.

Justices, City Court, Morris S. Schoenbaum, John R. Graves.
County Judge, Gilbert R. Sackman.
Justice, Municipal Court, Sidonia Fried.
Justice, Municipal Court, Charles Ress.

BRONX COUNTY.

Democrat.

Municipal Court Justice, William E. Morris.

Republican.

Municipal Court Justice, Samuel Krinn.

Socialist.

Municipal Court Justice, Samuel Orr.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Democrat.

Surrogate, Frank L. Smith.
City Court Justice, A. J. B. Wedemeyer.
District Attorney, Thomas J. Walsh.

Republican.

Surrogate, Frederick W. Lahr.
City Court Justice, Frank S. Gannon.
District Attorney, James C. Crane.

HERALD

Summit, N. J.

AUG 7 1931

Colored Women Voters of State Meet Here

The Eleventh Annual Conference of the Colored Women Voters of the New Jersey Republican Organization, held all day yesterday in Fountain Baptist Church, on Chestnut street, was devoted to the candidacy of David Baird, Jr., for Governor.

Hon. George E. Bates and Assemblyman Frank S. Hargrave gave key-note addresses in the evening session. Their topics were, "David Baird, Jr., a Friend to the Farmers" and "David Baird, Jr., as a Governor," respectively. The talk of Hon. Virgil Franklin, of Washington, D. C., was devoted to "Congress and the Negro."

The evening program was opened by the church choir, after which a prayer was offered. Union County Surrogate George H. Johnston, spoke on politics, with emphasis on the Baird candidacy. Throughout the evening the service of the Republican party to the negro was repeatedly mentioned.

Miss Georgia Carroll, of Summit, gave a recitation and singing was included between speeches. The church was crowded, many of the voters coming by bus from Atlantic City and Red Bank.

The afternoon was devoted to a round table discussion on the two parties and the Baird candidacy. Hon. Oliver Randolph, assistant United States district attorney, spoke on "Baird, the Business Man." The discussion was led by Mrs. Lida Turner, president of the Northside Unit. Ex-mayor Ruford Franklin and Former assemblyman John W. Clift also spoke.

The morning session was not as largely attended and consisted chiefly of committee reports and getting acquainted. Mrs. Ida Burney, of Summit, one of the vice-presidents of the organization, was hostess to the visitors. Mrs. Bessie B. Mention, of Passaic, is president.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

AUG 10 1931

TELLS OF EFFORTS TO KEEP DE PRIEST AWAY

Charles W. Alston, president of the Charles W. Alston Democratic Association, Jersey City, in reply to the statement of the Republican State Committee that Representative Oscar De Priest never intended to attend his mass meeting in behalf of A. Harry Moore, issued a statement today in which he said:

"Congressman Wolverton is trying to make the colored people of New Jersey believe that he has a telegram from De Priest indorsing David Baird. I dare him to publish it! As to the assertion that De Priest has indorsed Baird because Baird as United States Senator, voted for an appropriation for Howard University, a colored college—moonshine!

"There are quite sufficient reasons why De Priest was unable to attend my meeting, but I am not authorized to make them public. But what I would like to know is who called President Hoover on the phone in order to have him bring every possible pressure to keep De Priest out of the state? Who sent De Priest the phony telegram telling him that my meeting was postponed until the following week? Hamilton Kean can give the answer if he wants to.

PATERSON, N. J.
News

AUG 13 1931

Joelson, Democrat, Hits Colored G. O. P. Club

Politics or no politics, Recorder Joelson insists on his say.

Suggesting that the Republican Colored Organization on Bridge street, might be a good place for the police to survey, Recorder Joelson, himself a Democrat, this morning suspended sentence on Mornsor Williams, of 46 Pearl street. Williams was arrested for being intoxicated and told the court that he had been at the club.

"This place seems to be the source of much trouble. It might be well for the court to look it over," said Recorder Joelson in disposing of the case.

NEW YORK
HERALD-TRIBUNE

AUG 19 1931

2 Negroes Seek To Be Tammany District Chiefs

Rivals Confident of Ousting Healy and Murray in Harlem's 19th and 21st

McNeel and McIntosh File

Also Enter Candidates for Aldermen and Assembly

By Denis Tilden Lynch

Eugene McIntosh, the soft-spoken Negro who runs the Harlem Employment Agency at 114 West 137th Street, where also is housed the Harlem Progressive Democratic Association, until recently the Harlem Progressive Colored Democratic Association, told yesterday of his plans to be a Tammany district leader and to elect men of his own race to public office. Mr. McIntosh is head, as well as the organizer, of this new Harlem political group.

When Mr. McIntosh finished, John R. McNeel, also a Negro, who was sitting beside him in the joint offices of the employment agency and the political organization, volunteered that he was trying to do in the 19th Assembly District what Mr. McIntosh was striving to accomplish in the 21st. Those two assembly districts comprise Harlem's Black Belt, and it is said to be the aim of the two politicians to make the belt black politically as well as in name.

Mr. McNeel wants to supplant Martin J. Healy, white, as Tammany leader of the 19th, and Mr. McIntosh is seeking to wrest the leadership from Thomas F. Murray, Tammany leader of the 21st Assembly District. The two Negro aspirants for the eagle feathers of Tammany chieftains have entered Negro candidates for Aldermen and Assemblyman in both districts. The petitions required by law were filed yesterday.

This political race contest started after Mr. McIntosh had been refused a new job on the public payroll. This was about a year ago, when he moved from the Bronx to Harlem. For eigh-

teen years he had been a process server in the Bronx District Attorney's office and throughout the eighteen years he had been head of the Bronx Colored Voters' Democratic Progressive Association, which had headquarters in his real estate office at 360 East 165th Street.

With his employment agency doing little, and being off the public payroll for the first time in eighteen years, Mr. McIntosh felt aggrieved that Tammany Hall did not give him a job. To Mr. Murray he said he would take "any kind of a job." He wasn't particular.

But Mr. Murray, who was born in the district, at 502 West 130th Street, felt there were other Negroes more deserving of a job than Mr. McIntosh. He was frank enough to say so. He knows nearly every voter in the district by his first name, as did his father, the late Martin Murray, who was born in 1840 just around the corner from where his son was born.

Murray senior was one of the organizers of the County Democracy, and served as a member of the Board of Aldermen during the last three years of Grover Cleveland's first administration. He was popular with the veterans of the Civil War, having fought beside his two brothers throughout the four years of fratricidal strife.

Dr. Oma H. Price, president of Mr McIntosh's political organization, is his candidate for the Tammany nomination for the Board of Aldermen, and Shepherd E. Grain, a Pullman car porter, is his candidate for the Tammany nomination for Assemblyman.

"And petitions have been filed for 390 candidates for county committeeman," said Mr. McIntosh. "You see, we cannot lose, for the colored people outnumber the whites in enrollment in the Democratic party in this district for the first time. The enrollment shows 4,473 colored voters to 3,029 white voters.

"I know it costs a lot of money to run a campaign. I'll get all I need. Why, I have one candidate for county committeeman who is one of our colored millionaires, A. G. Austen, the real estate man. He's worth millions. But I won't accept too much from him or any other one man. I don't want this organization mortgaged to a single individual. I don't believe in Raskobs with their mort[illegible]

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE NEGRO

The charge is constantly being made by a certain class of colored leaders that the Republican Party has not dealt squarely with the Negro; that it has not been fair or recognized the Negro in the distribution of party emoluments or in party councils.

Without either denying or affirming the indictment, let's strike a balance sheet and let the facts and figures tell their own story. The facts and figures must be assembled in the light of the intense prejudice prevailing against the race throughout the country.

(1) A Republican President backed by a Republican Congress elected by the Republican Party freed us and made us citizens of the United States and of the state wherein we reside.

(2) The Republican Party transformed us from property to citizens and sent us to Congress and State Legislatures at the point of bayonets and did not tell us to lose out or sell out.

(3) It has made strenuous efforts from time to time to pass anti-lynching legislation and national election laws for our protection at the ballot box. It gave the people free public schools throughout the nation.

(4) It gave us the ballot as a weapon with which to defend our homes and firesides. Unlike the Democratic Party it invites the Negro in common with all other people to come into its primaries and help select the candidates as well as vote for them on election day.

(5) The Republican Party has never passed a disfranchising law, segregation act, Jim Crow or any other act to curb our liberty or stifle our manhood rights. Every law it has ever passed affecting our rights has been a law to give us more protection and broaden our opportunities to make an honest living.

(6) The Republican Party was the first and the last to give the Negro public office, and the only party to back the Negro officeholder from Democrat mobs with the National Guard.

On the other side of the ledger let us write down on the other side of the sheet what the Negro has done for the Republican Party. He has voted for it consistently. He has criticized President Lincoln, who issued the Emancipation proclamation, and charged him with insincerity. Many of us have ofttimes deserted the party of disfranchisement, segregation and mob law for a commercial consideration. We have criticized the party and its leaders often because they did not do what we wanted them to do.

We have failed to qualify to vote, failed to vote when qualified and refused to contribute financially for the support of the party. We have made it a rule to secure but not to give.

We can't vote for the Republican Party because it has not been fair to us, but can vote for the Democratic Party, which has done nothing for us but has sought to take everything away from us the Republican Party has given us. You can't vote for the party that gave you the ballot, but can vote for the party that took the ballot away from you. That's great, that's fine reasoning, that's statesmanship personified. Can't work with a man who feeds and protects you, but can sleep with a gangster who makes you "stick 'em up" and then robs you of the money you should buy your wife and babies bread with. But these are educated, college and professional men who engage in this fine philosophy. These philosophers have been filling their pockets with Republican dollars that was given them to give the rank and file, and now desire to desert the party because Republican leaders have forced them out.

You have the picture. The balance sheet is before you, and judge for yourselves whether the Negro hasn't gotten more out of the Republican Party than he has put into it.

Take the trial balance as a final test and see if he ain't indebted to the G. O. P.

The Common Sense of Politics

By BEN DAVIS

Our government is a creature of politics and is divided into political schools of organized thought in which men assemble themselves together as they agree in principles and policies of government. In America we have two major parties with definite policies, upon which they go before the people at fixed times and ask the people to place their party in control of the state or the national government; and if the people or part of the people want to have a say-so in the selection of the officers who are to enforce or administer the law or in the making of the laws they are to live under, they must act with one or the other major political parties. This statement is the common sense of our politics, and the Negro, as a factor in determining what sort of government we are going to live under, had as well accept this dictum as the fiat of fate and decide whether we'll continue to cast our lot with Republicans or turn Democrats by the job.

Public servants' future conduct can be determined only by the record they have made in public office. Men as a rule will do in the future what they have done in the past, and the Negro must, in the fitness of things, select the party that has served him best and has been the most liberal in the recognition of his moral and legal rights. If party affiliation is not chosen because it stands four square to all men subject to its protection then affiliation is selected for ulterior reasons. That is wrong in morals and vicious practice.

Good government to endure must be built on principles and not on money. Government built otherwise will perish from the face of the earth and those who corrupted it will be the greatest sufferers in finality.

The Negro is naturally a Republican and his reasons therefor are sound in morals and in common sense. If he does not think in terms of Republicanism he does not believe in the first law of human nature, self-preservation.

There is nothing under the sun that God or the Republican Party has given the Negro that the Democratic Party has not taken or tried to take away from him by force or by illegal and unconstitutional laws. The Republican Party has not tried to take anything from the Negro that God or man has given him. Both parties' public records are open books before you. Read and be advised.

There is no sense in quitting the party because it fails to take orders from you once or twice. Party servants have others to take orders from besides you. If you lick the party as, we did in the Parker case, let's stay inside and whip it again if it becomes necessary. Republican leaders will get tired of taking the lash after a while and will take orders from us like they do from other groups.

Every Negro you see pulling for the Democrats was once a Republican and pulled for the Republican Party. Don't ask them, but ask yourself why they changed. The answer will soon come to you. If the brother was wrong as a Republican for 30 years, how does he know he is right as a Democrat for the last three years?

If the fool was wrong for 40 years, you can bet dollars to doughnuts that he is wrong now. All so-called Democrat Negroes are Republicans, and have just strayed off the reservation by the job because they feel that the grass is longer on the Democrat side than on the Republican side for the time being, and just as soon as they crop the grass to the ground they will return to the reservation, the same old Republican stalwart.

A patent argument of the so-called Democrat Negro is: "I am tired of the old rot that Lincoln freed me. He didn't free me. He may have freed my daddy." This statement is a consummation of ignorance and ingratitude.

Here is a poor fool that has neither vision nor common sense. No, Lincoln did not free this ignoramus. He is still a slave and afflicted yoke of Tyranny and with a slavery far more dangerous in consequence than slavery that Washington freed the Lincoln lifted from the body of the poor creature's mother and freed the slaves and father.

No sensible American citizen would make such a statement about George Washington. We honor and adore his name and perpetuate his memory to inspire our children to nobler deeds of valor and patriotism, because under his leadership we threw off the British

teen years he had been a process server in the Bronx District Attorney's office and throughout the eighteen years he had been head of the Bronx Colored Voters' Democratic Progressive Association, which had headquarters in his real estate office at 360 East 165th Street.

With his employment agency doing little, and being off the public payroll for the first time in eighteen years, Mr. McIntosh felt aggrieved that Tammany Hall did not give him a job. To Mr. Murray he said he would take "any kind of a job." He wasn't particular.

But Mr. Murray, who was born in the district, at 502 West 130th Street, felt there were other Negroes more deserving of a job than Mr. McIntosh. He was frank enough to say so. He knows nearly every voter in the district by his first name, as did his father, the late Martin Murray, who was born in 1840 just around the corner from where his son was born.

Murray senior was one of the organizers of the County Democracy, and served as a member of the Board of Aldermen during the last three years of Grover Cleveland's first administration. He was popular with the veterans of the Civil War, having fought beside his two brothers throughout the four years of fratricidal strife.

Dr. Oma H. Price, president of Mr. McIntosh's political organization, is his candidate for the Tammany nomination for the Board of Aldermen, and Shepherd E. Grain, a Pullman car porter, is his candidate for the Tammany nomination for Assemblyman.

"And petitions have been filed for 390 candidates for county committeeman," said Mr. McIntosh. "You see, we cannot lose, for the colored people outnumber the whites in enrollment in the Democratic party in this district for the first time. The enrollment shows 4,473 colored voters to 3,029 white voters.

"I know it costs a lot of money to run a campaign. I'll get all I need. Why, I have one candidate for county committeeman who is one of our colored millionaires, A. G. Austen, the real estate man. He's worth millions. But I won't accept too much from him or any other one man. I don't want this organization mortgaged to a single individual. I don't believe in Raskobs with their [illegible]

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE NEGRO

The charge is constantly being made by a certain class of colored leaders that the Republican Party has not dealt squarely with the Negro; that it has not been fair or recognized the Negro in the distribution of party emoluments or in party councils.

Without either denying or affirming the indictment, let's strike a balance sheet and let the facts and figures tell their own story. The facts and figures must be assembled in the light of the intense prejudice prevailing against the race throughout the country.

(1) A Republican President backed by a Republican Congress elected by the Republican Party freed us and made us citizens of the United States and of the state wherein we reside.

(2) The Republican Party transformed us from property to citizens and sent us to Congress and State Legislatures at the point of bayonets and did not tell us to lose out or sell out.

(3) It has made strenuous efforts from time to time to pass anti-lynching legislation and national election laws for our protection at the ballot box. It gave the people free public schools throughout the nation.

(4) It gave us the ballot as a weapon with which to defend our homes and firesides. Unlike the Democratic Party it invites the Negro in common with all other people to come into its primaries and help select the candidates as well as vote for them on election day.

(5) The Republican Party has never passed a disfranchising law, segregation act, Jim Crow any other act to curb our liberty or stifle our manhood rights. Every law it has ever passed affecting our rights has been to give us more protection and broaden our opportunities to make an honest living.

(6) The Republican Party was the first and the last to give the Negro public office, and the only party to back the Negro office-holder from Democrat mobs with the National Guard.

On the other side of the ledger let us write down on the other side of the sheet what the Negro has done for the Republican Party. He has voted for it consistently. He has criticized President Lincoln, who issued the Emancipation proclamation, and charged him with insincerity. Many of us have ofttimes deserted the party of disfranchisement, segregation and mob law for a commercial consideration. We have criticized the party and its leaders often because they did not do what we wanted them to do.

We have failed to qualify to vote, failed to vote when qualified and refused to contribute financially for the support of the party. We have made it a rule to secure but not to give.

We can't vote for the Republican Party because it has not been fair to us, but can vote for the Democratic Party, which has done nothing for us but has sought to take everything away from us the Republican Party has given us. You can't vote for the party that gave you the ballot, but can vote for the party that took the ballot away from you. That's great, that's fine reasoning, that's fine philosophy. These philosophers have been filling the rank and file, and now desire to desert the party because Republican leaders have forced them out.

You have the picture. The balance sheet is before you, and you must judge for yourselves whether the Negro hasn't gotten more out of the Republican Party than he has put into it.

Take the trial balance as a final test and see if he ain't indebted to the G. O. P.

The Common Sense of Politics

By BEN DAVIS

Our government is a creature of politics and is divided into political schools of organized thought in which men assemble themselves together as they agree in principles and policies of government. In America we have two major parties with definite policies, upon which the people to place their party in control of the national government; and if the people or part of the people want to have a say-so in the selection of the officers who are to enforce or administer the law or in the making of the laws they are to live under, they must act with one or the other major political parties. This statement is the common sense of our politics, and the Negro, as a factor in determining what sort of government we are going to live under, had as well accept this dictum as the fiat of fate and decide whether we'll continue to cast our lot with Republicans or turn Democrats by the job.

Public servants' future conduct can be determined only by the record they have made in public office. Men as a rule will do in the future what they have done in the past, and the Negro must, in the fitness of things, select the party that has served him best and has been the most liberal in the recognition of his moral and legal rights. If party affiliation is not chosen because it stands four square to all men subject to its protection then affiliation is selected for ulterior reasons. That is wrong in morals and vicious practice.

Good government to endure must be built on principles and not on money. Government built otherwise will perish from the face of the earth and those who corrupted it will be the greatest sufferers in the finality.

The Negro is naturally a Republican and his reasons therefor are sound in morals and in common sense. If he does not think in terms of Republicanism he does not believe in the first law of human nature, self-preservation.

There is nothing under the sun that God or the Republican Party has given the Negro that the Democratic Party has not taken or tried to take away from him by force or by illegal and unconstitutional laws. The Republican Party has not tried to take anything from the Negro that God or man has given him. Both parties' public records are open books before you. Read and be advised.

There is no sense in quitting the party because it fails to take orders from you once or twice. Party servants have others to take orders from besides you. If you lick the party as, we did in the Parker case, let's stay inside and whip it again if it becomes necessary. Republican leaders will get tired of taking the lash after a while and will take orders from us like they do from other groups.

Every Negro you see pulling for the Democrats was once a Republican and pulled for the Republican Party. Don't ask them, but ask yourself why they changed. The answer will soon come to you. If the brother was wrong as a Republican for 30 years, how does he know he is right as a Democrat for the last three years?

If the fool was wrong for 40 years, you can bet dollars to doughnuts that he is wrong now. All so-called Democrat Negroes are Republicans, and have just strayed off the reservation by the job because they feel that the grass is longer on the Democrat side than on the Republican side for the time being, and just as soon as they crop the grass to the ground they will return to the reservation, the same old Republican stalwart.

A patent argument of the so-called Democrat Negro is: "I am tired of the old rot that Lincoln freed me. He didn't free me. He may have freed my daddy." This statement is a consummation of ignorance and ingratitude.

Here is a poor fool that has neither vision nor common sense. No, Lincoln did not free this ignoramus. He is still a slave and afflicted yoke of Tyranny and stopped forever taxation without representation. Washington freed the Colonies and established the Union; Lincoln freed the slaves and preserved the Union, and God forbid that any Negro living or dead should speak disparingly of the Great Emancipator with a slavery far more dangerous in consequence than slavery that Lincoln lifted from the body of the poor creature's mother and freed the slave. Lincoln's memory to inspire our children to nobler deeds of valor and patriotism, because under his leadership we threw off the British father.

No sensible American citizen would make such a statement about the work for which he made the supreme sacrifice.

We honor and adore his name and perpetuate George Washington.

Party Affiliation.

Mississippians After Perry Howard's Scalp

JACKSON, Miss. (CNS) —That all was not well for National Republican Committeeman Perry W. Howard of Mississippi became evident last week when the Southern Register of Jackson, Mississippi, published a scathing attack on his activities as national committeeman. The complete article as appeared in the Register is as follows:

"The Republicans of Mississippi are out for a new National Committeeman. They say Perry Howard has had his day and that it is now high time for a new man. They say they want a real Mississippian, one who lives in the state. Howard has moved to Washington, is engaged in private busness there; has not lived in the state in the last ten years; is no longer a resident of the state, and he has no interest whatsoever in the state except to use it and make money off of it and that he desires the office of National Committeeman only to serve his own selfish ends.

Slush Funds

"It is said that Howard has grown rich out of "handling" certain "slush funds" that were given him for various purposes.

'.It is said that Perry Howard received $20,000.00 during the pre-convention campaign in 1920 and used less than $2.000 of it for campaign expenses and that many of his delegates had to borrow money to get back home from the 1920 National Convention.

"It is said that Howard did not use the $5,000 campaign fund received by him in 1928 for the Mississippi campaign, but left every one of his delegates to pay their own campaign expenses, though most of them were unable to do so, and it is said that other large sums of money were paid Howard in 1928 for campaign purposes which were not accounted for.

"It is said also that when the Young Republicans met in Washington a few days ago the only representative that Howard could think of to represent the state of Mississippi on that occasion was his own son, little ePrry Howard, Jr., who is seevvral years under age and has not been in Mississippi since he put on long pants, about twelve years ago.

No Patronage

"Howard has had no patronage consideration for his Mississippi constituents under the present administration and has entered no protest whatsoever because of this fact. It is said that this is because he is on the pay roll of certain interests and that this is why he has made no protest."

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

SEP 11 1931

REVOLT SEEN IN COLORED G.O.P. RANKS

Roberson Says Negroes Are Dissatisfied With Treatment by Marzahl and McCarthy.

Political fireworks are expected tonight at the regular meeting of the Colored Republicons of Hudson County at 43 Belmont Av., when James W. Roberson, recently elected leader, threatens to attack James W. McCarthy, county leader of the Republicans, and William H. Marzahl, city Republican chairman.

Roberson, although he was vague as to the charges he is to make against the two Republican leaders, was emphatic in his statement which he signed with his own hand, in saying that he and other colored Republicans of the city and county are much dissatisfied with the manner in which they have been treated by McCarthy and Marzahl.

Roberson, flanked by two of his younger aides, called at The Jersey Journal office last night and left a statement and promises that he will make definite statements tonight at the meeting and make plain the charges he has against the leaders.

N. Y. EVENING POST

SEP 8

DE PRIEST MAY BAR G. O. P. HOUSE RULE

Desertion of Chicagoan to Independent Ranks Further Complicates Speakership Race

TIE TO CERMAK IS SEEN

By CLINTON W. GILBERT
Staff Correspondent of Evening Post
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WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The break of Representative Oscar De Priest, the Negro Congressman from Chicago, away from the Republican Party makes it still more improbable that the Republicans will be able to organize the House of Representatives next December.

De Priest, who now calls himself independent in politics, is regarded here as hooked up with the Democratic Mayor of Chicago, Anton J. Cermak. He is going about the country urging the Negroes to vote independently of party and in several speeches he has said that he would vote for himself as Speaker. If he does, the Republicans will have only a margin of one vote on the Speakership, and Representative Wurzbach, Tex., Republican, has said that he would vote for Representative John N. Garner of Texas for Speaker.

This would elect Mr. Garner, unless Paul J. Kvale, the one Farmer-Laborite member, should vote for the Republican candidate, making it a tie.

Contending Organizations

De Priest is trying to form an organization of Negroes, independent of the Republican Party. This has resulted in a counter movement by the Republican leaders to form a national Republican organization of Negroes. The leaders in this movement are Robert R. Church, a Negro Republican of Tennesse, and Perry W. Howard, Negro Republican national committeeman from Mississippi.

The new Negro organization was started at a recent meeting of the Negro Elks at Philadelphia, but it was undoubtedly promoted by white leaders in Republican national politics. Among the other Negro politicians in it are Henry Lincoln Johnson Jr., son of the former Negro leader of the Republicans in Georgia; J. Finley Wilson, head of the Negro Elks; State Senator J. Harris Gains of Illinois and Perry B. Jackson, a member of the Ohio Legislature.

One immediate purpose of the organization is to support the candidacy of Louis B. Anderson, Negro Alderman, in the Republican primaries against De Priest for the nomination for Congress.

Former Ally of "Big Bill"

De Priest in Chicago used to be an ally of Mayor "Big Bill" Thompson, Republican. But when Chicago went Democratic, jobs were only to be had from a Democratic Mayor, so De Priest is apparently a Democrat locally, and an independent nationally. His flop is another illustration of the tendency of the Negroes in city elections to line up with the party that controls the city government.

The shift has been viewed with a good deal of anxiety on the part of President Hoover, particularly in view of the attempt of the President to reorganize the Republican party in the South. Howard, who is now in high favor as a leader in the movement for a national Republican organization of Negroes, was one of the Negro Republicans who was to have been put out of control of his State. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, then Assistant Attorney General, was sent to Mississippi to prosecute him on charge of selling appointments to office. The prosecution failed.

And now all the old Negro leaders in the South are back in the saddle, recognized by the Administration, and Howard and Church are busy trying to organize the Negroes everywhere to vote the Republican ticket.

HOWARD-CHURCH FACTION AIMED AT DEPRIEST

New G.O.P. Group Would Defeat Illinois Congressman.

HATCHET SAYS NO

"I'm a Democrat," He Tells AFRO.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — What is regarded here as a national Republican movement in opposition to the organization recently sponsored by Congressman Oscar DePriest, started last week when it was announced that Robert R. Church of Memphis and Perry Howard were calling G.P.O. cohorts for an early conference.

This conference (it is being openly forecast here) will also line up solidly in favor of Louis B. Anderson, who is after the DePriest seat in Congress.

Lining up

According to the seemingly inspired statement being given out here, a number of nationally known figures will figure in the organization of the new G.O.P. faction. The name of J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of Elks; Perry B. Jackson, of the Ohio State legislature; Monroe Mason, of Boston, and John T. Risher, newly elected head of the National Benefit Insurance Company, are mentioned as among those already aligned with the movement.

Louis B. Anderson, of Chicago, and Henry Lincoln Johnson, Jr., are also credited to the new movement. Robert R. Church, who is regarded as one of the strongest leaders of the famous old "Four Horsemen," will be the titular head of the new organization, although Perry W. Howard will direct its activities, it is said.

Fight Looms

The new machine is planning to wage a radical campaign against the organization being sponsored by Congressman DePriest, which, as yet, has not declared the nature of its partisan policy and platforms. There will be a bitter fight when the two groups stack arms against each other, while on the other side of the fence, the newly organized Democratic party stands waiting to do battle with the survivor.

Others May Join

Leaders of the Howard-Church faction say that they expect the following nationally known men to line up with them against the DePriest regime: Edward W. Henry, of Philadelphia; Isaac T. Nutter, of Atlantic City; Harrison Gaines, of the Illinois legislature; Robert L. Vann, of Pittsburgh; Dr. Joseph H. Westbrook, of Denver; Hugh MacBeth, of Los Angeles, and Truly Hatchett, of Baltimore.

Hatchett Declines

Mr. Truly Hatchett, of Baltimore told the AFRO Tuesday that he is in no way connected with the organization, if such exists, headed by Robert R. Church or Perry W. Howard. He has not been consulted about such a movement and even if he were consulted, he does not feel that he would join such a movement. "I am a Democrat," he said.

Church in Boston

R. R. Church was en route to Boston and could not be reached when the AFRO asked his Memphis (Tenn.) office to confirm his connection with the new political group.

G. O. P. NEGRO LEADER HITS HOOVER'S POLICY

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 24.—(AP) Failure of President Hoover to recognize the republican organization in Mississippi headed by Dr. S. D. Redmond, Jackson negro physician, was deplored in a resolution adopted here today by the executive committee of the Redmond section.

Since Hoover's election a white group, under the leadership of Lamont Rowland, prominent south Mississippi lumberman, has been accorded administration recognition.

"We deplore the attitude of the present administration in failing to recognize the regular republican organization in Mississippi, which has been in regular session for the past sixty-odd years and has been recognized by every republican administration since the days of Abraham Lincoln," said the resolution. "We call upon every fair-minded republican organization throughout the country to use their influence and good offices to the end that justice be done in this matter and the best interests of the entire party conserved everywhere."

PERRY HOWARD IS NOT A CITIZEN OF MISSISSIPPI

So Claims Redmond Urging He Resign Committee Post.

IN D.C. TEN YEARS

Residence and Law Practice There.

JACKSON, Miss.—Stating that Perry Howard, Republican national committeeman from Mississippi, is not a citizen of the state, S. D. Redmond, chairman of the state executive committee urges that he resign the post.

Mr. Redmnd, in an exhaustive statement issued this week, states that his opposition to the re-election of Mr. Howard to the office is based upon the reason that such a political move would only be of significance to Howard and would mean nothing to the people of this state.

Out of State Ten Years

"Mr. Howard," declares the executive committee chairman, "has had the office of national committeeman for eight years, and I believe in rotation in office. He has not lived in Mississippi within ten years, is not a citizen of the state and cannot qualify under the Mississippi statutes as a resident citizen.

"Mr. Howard has no interest in the position he seeks except to use it for himself," Mr. Redmond further states, "and is a private citizen of the District of Columbia, engaged in the private practice of law there. His being in Washington means nothing whatever to Mississippi, for Howard has surrendered to the 'lily whites.'"

Continuing his attack upon the committeeman, Mr. Redmond asserts that friends of Mr. Howard failed last week to have have him endorsed by the state Republican executive committee and expresses amusement over Mr. Howard's statement that he "made me chairman of the state executive committee."

Denies Howard's Aid

An emphatic denial of this statement is given by Mr. Redmond, who says: "I was elected over Howard's strongest opposition. He had promised his support for this place to a half dozen other candidates. Howard says that I am his 'ungrateful creature.' If so, then I can but say, 'If Howard be my maker, may the Lord have mercy upon both of us, and especially may I be forgiven.'"

Howard Lacked Guts

In a recital of how Mr. Howard came to be a member of the Republican national committee, Mr. Redmond says: "Howard had neither the political foresight nor the guts to win by his own efforts. After our faction was beaten at the national convention in 1920 by the Mulvihill faction, I immediately sought recognition for our organization at the President's hand, while Howard immediately sought appointment of himself as special assistant attorney-general.

"It was finally agreed that we should name one-third of all party committees in Mississippi and the chairman and Mulvihill name two-thirds of all committeemen. I knew that Mulvihill and his committee would soon quarrel and that within the next four years enough of his committee would quit him and come over to us to thereby give us a majority.

Says Howard Deserted

"Sure enough, this happened, but Howard, all the while, had had no faith in my plan and had tried to desert his own faction by trying to get Milvihill to make him state chairman of the Mulvihill committee. After Harding died, I had to go to President Coolidge to get him to make Howard stand by the agreement and, finally, over Howard's opposition, I got the committees together and won. Howard was made national committeeman."

Mr. Redmond further claims that in ten years, Mr. Howard, as dispenser of Federal patronage, has done nothing. and characterizes him as the "greatest impediment conceivable" to voters all over the country. He is suing the national committeeman for $250, which he says represents a sum Mr. Howard borrowed from him quite some time ago.

People Called Him

An explanation as to why he left Washington is given by Mr. Redmond, who says that he was not given a "cool reception" there but that more than 50,000 people in Mississippi appealed to him to return to the state. He further cites that he has organized an oil company, which, though hardly more than a year old, has paid investors a profit of about fifty per cent.

Undermining DePriest's Conference

We have not been invited to the nation-wide non-partisan conference called by Congressman DePriest for December at the Capital. For that reason we may speak candidly and dispassionately. The story persists that the administration through its colored machine led by Robert R. Church, of Memphis, and Perry W. Howard, National Committeeman from Mississippi, is engaged in the effort to undermine the conference. So far as we know Mr. Church cannot be called under any circumstances a leader of the Hoover colored wing. Our information is to the contrary. Our esteemed friend Church, was definitely opposed to the colored organization that carried on the campaign in 1928 — the story recently came out of Washington that the stalwart Tennesseean refused definitely to go to the White House on a recent visit to Washington. Our belief is that those who are opposing the DePriest non-partisan conference are doing so solely on their own account and initiative. DePriest has given offense to many colored men of consequence throughout the country. He has heedlessly and indiscreetly mingled in local and fraternal factional affairs when good judgment would have dictated his remaining neutral, even distant.

Because of his inexperience and his lack of information he has made many political mistakes in and out of Congress. With all these things said, yet there is no colored citizen in this country who does not down in his heart of hearts admire the courage of the black Congressman from Illinois. He is a blunt and bold defender of the equality of his race. Such a man is needed now in this nation as never before. Colored people must fight their own battles is the conclusion which DePriest has put into effect with work and not words. For colored leaders to ham-string the conference is for them to cut off the race's nose to spite its own face.

MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICANS BEGINS FIGHT ON LILY WHITES

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 3 (NS)—Meeting in special sesion last Friday The Mississippi Republican State Executive Committe met here last Friday and deplored the recognition of the "Lily White" faction of the state in place of the regular Republican organization. Resolutions endorsing the "Huey Long" cotton plan were also passed by the body. A committee of five, headed by Dr. S. D. Redmond, chairman of the Executive State Committee, has been chosen to present the resolution to President Hoover sometime in October.

The resolution passed by the body reads as follows:

"We the Mississippi Republican State Executive Committee in social session assembled do hereby, re-affirm our allegiance and pledge our unyielding faith to the Republican party, its tenets and principles.

"We deplore the attitude of the present administration in failing to recognize the regular Republican organization of Mississippi which has been in regular sucession for the past sixty-odd years, and has been recognized by every Republican administration and Republican National Convention since the days of Abraham Lincoln, and protest against the attempt upon the part of the "lily whites" faction of Mississippi to undertake to usurp the rightful powers, authority and prerogagtives so rightfully belonging to the regular Republican organization of this state only, and we call upon every fair-minded Republican organization throughout the country to use their influence and good offices to the end that this unjust and unethical practice may cease and no longer be recognized by the present administration, to the end that the best interests of the party may be conserved everywhere.

"We endorse the Huey Long cot-

Wm. McDonough
George McLelland
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S. D. Redmond, Chairman

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Because of his inexperience and his lack of information he has made many political mistakes in and out of Congress. With all these things said, yet there is no colored citizen in this country who does not down in his heart of hearts admire the courage of the black Congressman from Illinois. He is a blunt and bold defender of the equality of his race. Such a man is needed now in this nation as never before. Colored people must fight their own battles is the conclusion which DePriest has put into effect with work and not words. For colored leaders to ham-string the conference is for them to cut off the race's nose to spite its own face.

MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICANS BEGINS FIGHT ON LILY WHITES

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 3 (NS)—Meeting in special sesion last Friday The Mississippi Republican State Executive Committe met here last Friday and deplored the recognition of the "Lily White" faction of the state in place of the regular Republican organization. Resolutions endorsing the "Huey Long" cotton plan were also passed by the body. A committee of five, headed by Dr. S. D. Redmond, chairman of the Executive State Committee, has been chosen to present the resolution to President Hoover sometime in October.

The resolution passed by the body reads as follows:

"We the Mississippi Republican State Executive Committee in social session assembled do hereby, re-affirm our allegiance and pledge our unyielding faith to the Republican party, its tenets and principles.

"We deplore the attitude of the present administration in failing to recognize the regular Republican organization of Mississippi which has been in regular sucession for the past sixty-odd years, and has been recognized by every Republican administration and Republican National Convention since the days of Abraham Lincoln, and protest against the attempt upon the part of the "lily whites" faction of Mississippi to undertake to usurp the rightful powers, authority and prerogagtives so rightfully belonging to the regular Republican organization of this state only, and we call upon every fair-minded Republican organization throughout the country to use their influence and good offices to the end that this unjust and unethical practice may cease and no longer be recognized by the present administration, to the end that the best interests of the party may be conserved everywhere.

"We endorse the Huey Long cot-

Wm. McDonough
George McLelland
C. T. Butler
S. D. Redmond, Chairman

...of economy in all forms of ...spirit ...state and national government affairs, and we urge and petition all ...of those in authority to use their best efforts toward budget retrenchment and tax reduction everywhere possible."

G. O. P. NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETS

Colored Political Leaders Attend Party Gathering In Washington. Look To 1932

HOPE FOR GOOD YEAR

Prepare or Lively Campaign In Which Strength Will Be Sought By The Negro

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23— (CNS) The Republican National Committee, composed of 106 men and women from every state and territory in the Union and including three colored members, closed a harmonious session here last Wednesday after having decided to hold the convention to nominate a presidentia candidate in Chicago on June 14 1932; and having filled a vacancy of the national committeeman from Georgia, by naming J. W. Arnold, white Republican of that State to the post formerly held by Benjamin Jefferson Davis.

Members Are Present

The three recognized Negro members of the national committee present at the sessions were: Hon. Perry W. Howard, national committeeman from Mississippi; Mrs. Mary C. Booze, national committeewoman from that state; and Mrs. George S. Williams, national committewoman from Georgia. Other prominent politicians in attendance on the sessions included: Dr. John R. Hawkins, president of the National Negro Republican League; Mr. B. J. Davis former national committeeman from Georgia; and Mr. Robert R. Church of Memphis, Tennessee; Mr. John T. Risher, of Mississippi, Mr. Eugene P. Booze of Mississippi, Congressman Oscar DePriest of Illinois and C. Tiffany Toliver of Virginia

Mrs. Booze and Mrs. Williams joined with the majority of the members of the committee in voting for Chicago as the convention city. Hon. Perry W. Howard voted for Atlantic City. Mr. Howard in explaining his vote stated that while he thought Chicago more centrally located and therefore, more desirable as a convention city, he voted for Atlantic City, out of respect for his old friend Senator Kean of the "Mosquito State."

The Mississippi national committeeman took exception to the remark of Colonel Hurley, prominent Chicagoan, who appeared before the committee to extend Chicago's invitation. Col. Hurley in his remarks stated that Chicago had the best hotel facilities in the world for a convention, including four hotel in South Chicago for Negro delegates. Mr. Howard said, "I would have people know that the suggestion of segregated quarters for Negro delegates came from a Democrat, who evidently does not know that Negro delegates to Republican conventions are always extended the same courtesy that other delegates receive. The chicken coops of Houston, Texas, may be good enough for Negro Democrats, but Negro Republican delegates to the national Republican convention will go to whatever hotel they please."

Decide Georgia Contest

The contest over the office of national committeeman from Georgia was settled at the meeting by the appointment of J. W. Arnold, a white man, to fill the contested seat. The appointment of Mr. Arnold was announced as acceptable to Benjamin J. Davis, former occupant of the post. Mrs. George S. Williams, of Savannah, objected to the naming of Arnold and asked that the matter be tabled. She was unsuccessful.

Following the meeting, Mrs. Williams is reported to have made friends with Arnold and to have told him that there was nothing personal in her opposition to him. The appointment of Arnold is heralded by some as the placing in power a lily white faction in Georgia, Arnold having allegedly been at one time a high official of the Ku Klux Klan. On the other hand close observers of the Georgia contest state that the appointment was dictated by Mr. Davis, who realizing that he could not get the post, claimed it for the white man most apt to "play ball" with him. Mr. Davis is at present said to be in the employ of the National Committee as a "Lecturer."

Little else of interest to Negro voters was discussed at this meeting of the national committee. Following the sessions, the colored and white delegates were the reception guests of President and Mrs. Hoover. At the white House the President and the First Lady graciously posed for a photograph with the delegates. Mrs. Booze of Mississippi, occupying a prominent place in the front row between Senator Simeon Fess of Ohio, chairman of the committee; and Hon. Robert H. Lucas, executive director.

BEN DAVIS ON A G. O. P. PAYROLL AS MISSIONARY

Ex-Georgia Chief Denies Report Salary is $7,500 a Year.

OUSTED ONES ARE BACK IN THE FOLD

Howard, Mrs. Booze at Hoover Reception.

WASHINGTON—The return of Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, to a lofty position in the councils of the Republican party is predicted by those who closely watch the trend of Republican politics.

Mr. Howard has been under a ban ever since the Republican national convention in Kansas City, Mo., in 1928, shortly after which Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, who was at that time an assistant attorney general of the United States, went to Mississippi and had him indicted on a charge of bartering Federal patronage.

Control Withheld

The control of Federal patronage was taken away from Mr. Howard, in accordance with a statement issued by President Hoover after his inauguration in March, 1929, disapproving black and tan organizations in the States of Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia. Although Mr. Howard was acquitted by two Federal juries in Mississippi, the dispensation of Federal patronage in his State was withheld.

There has been a persistent effort to have the patronage returned to him and from all reports these efforts will prove successful. The Presidential primaries are almost at hand and the Republican cause will not be injured if the Republican party in northern and border states can point to a fully fledged Republican national committeeman of color in Mississippi.

Benjamin an Angel

The medium through which it is expected Mr. Howard will be returned to his former standing is Raymond Benjamin, of California, the personal representative of the President in political affairs. Mr. Benjamin seems to be void of racial prejudice and the report is that he favors the return to Mr. Howard of all the rights and perogatives of a national committeeman.

Two incidents bear out the reports. One is that Mr. Howard for the first time since he has been on the national committee attended the President's reception to members of the National Committee at the White House last Wednesday afternoon. He was warmly greeted by the President.

Photograph Made

The other is that when the photograph of the national committee with the President was made, Mr. Benjamin placed Mrs. Mollie C. Booze, the Republican national committeewoman, next to Mr. Simeon D. Fess the chairman of the national committee, and had Mr. Howard to stand with him.

At the same time it was learned that the Republican party chiefs are planning to appease Mr. Howard, it also became known that Benjamin Jefferson Davis, former Republican national committeeman for Georgia, has been on the payroll of the Republican national committee.

Missionary

Mr. Davis who attended the meeting of the national committee last week, admitted that he had been engaged in "missionary" work for the Republican party, but laughed at reports that he had received a salary of $7,500 a year. "Where is the Republican party going to get the money from to pay me any such salary?" he asked.

According to reports, Republican party leaders hoped to iron out factional differences in Georgia as a result of having placed Mr. Davis on the payroll. James W. Arnold, white who was supported by Davis, was seated as the national committeeman from Georgia last week over the protests of Mrs. George S. Williams, the Georgia committeewoman.

Hard Nut

Of the trio of Souther leaders Howard, Davis and Joseph W. Talbert, the national committeeman for South Carolina, who were practically read out of the party by the President's edict, Davis was the hardest nut to crack, one political observer stated. In fact, he showed subsequently, that it was impossible for the administration to displace him. Postmaster General Walter F. Brown set up an old Ohio friend, Josiah T. Rose, as the patronage distributor in Georgia, but ever time there was a convention or meeting Davis would outvote him.

Compromising efforts were begun. At first, Davis insisted upon retaining the control of Georgia patronage, but the position of "missionary" for the Republican party has apparently mollified him.

MRS. WILLIAMS PROTESTS GA. LILY-WHITE

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — For the first time in many years Georgia has a white Republican national committeeman, when James W. Arnold, of Athens, Ga., was named as a member of the national committee representing Georgia during the meeting here December 15.

The white Georgian, who has been in control of patronage for the state during the past year or two, was not confirmed without a protest, however. Mrs. George S. Williams, of Savannah, the regularly elected committeewoman for the state, arose when Arnold's name was presented and in dramatic and courageous fashion protested his election as a repudiation of the colored membership of the party in the state and said the move represented th domination of the lily-white organization leaders over the Republicans of the South. She stood there in the highest body of the Republican party like a lone reed in the wilderness with a vibrant note of sincerity ringing from her voice as she pleaded for recognition for the masses of the party in the South. But not another voice was raised to support her protest.

There were two other members of the committee present, Perry W. Howard and Mrs. Mollie Booze, of Mississippi, but neither chose to project themselves into the Georgia situation. Ben Davis, secretary of the Georgia State Republican Committee and former national committeeman from the state, was among the spectators but without a voice.

The meeting of the committee passed off smoothly with the exception of Mrs. Williams's protest. Georgia has been without a national committeeman officially since the convention in 1928. Ben Davis, who had held the post until that time as successor to Henry Lincoln Johnson, failed of re-

election. A contest on the floor of the convention at Kansas City was referred to the national committee and the latter did not act until this session.

Former Democrat

Arnold, a former Democrat, is said to have been a high official in the Klan in its palmy days. He became a Republican a few years ago when he sought appointment as a federal judge in the Atlanta district. The appointment went to the W. J. Tilson, brother of the former house leader, Tilson, of Connecticut.

White Southern Republican leaders are said to feel that the naming of Arnold spells the end of colored influence in the party's affairs in the South.

G.O.P. SEATS A GEORGIA OFAY

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Republican National Committee at its meeting Tuesday, besides picking a convention and picking a date for its 1932 convention, settled the long pending contest in Georgia by seating James W. Arnold, white, as national committeeman from that state.

Arnold was supported for the position by Benjamin Jefferson Davis, former national committeeman and opposed by Mrs. George S. Williams national committee woman. Mrs. Williams who charged Arnold with being a lilywhite, sought to have the motion for his seating tabled. She warned the white national committee that his seating would have a bad effect upon colored voters in voting states.

The national committee had planned to ignore the Georgia contest when both Davis and Joseph H. Watson who had opposed Davis for the committeemanship at the Kansas City convention in 1928, had withdrawn.

Arnold was represented as having the approval of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia.

In 1932 the Republican National Convention will meet in Chicago June 14. The 1932 convention will consist of 1,154 delegates, an increase of 65 over the number in the 1928 convention.

Dixie Gets Increase

Southern states which gave their electoral votes to Hoover in 1928 will get a net increase of 51 delegates under the ne wapportionment. Alabama will get four extra votes for its heavy Republican vote. Other states which will get increases are as follows:

Arkansas, 4; Colorado, 18; Connecticut, 2; Florida, 6; Michigan, 8; New Jersey, 4; New York, 7; North Carolina, 8; Ohio, 4; Oklahoma, 5; Tennessee, 5; Texas, 23; Virginia 10 Wisconsin, one.

States Which Lose

States which will lose delegates because of their slump in Republican votes in 1928 are as follows:

Indiana, 2; Iowa, 4; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 4; Maine, 2; Massachusetts 5; Minnesota, 2; Mississippi, one; Montana, 6; Nebraska, 2; North Dakota, 2; Pennsylvania, 4; Rhode Island, 5; South Carolina, one; South Dakota, 2; Vermont, 2.

Politicians Present

Among those prominent in Republican politics who were here for the meeting were: Mrs. George S. Williams, national committeewoman, Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. Mary C. Booze, national committeewoman, Mississippi, and her husband, Eugene P. Booze, Mound Bayou, Miss.; Robert R. Church, Memphis, Tenn.; Roscoe C. Simmons, Chicago, and B. J. Davis Atlanta, Ga.

PRESIDENT GREETS RACE WOMEN AND PERRY HOWARD AS PROGRAM IS PLANNED

NEGRO DELEGATES PRESENT AT NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE MEETING

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Mrs. Booze and Mrs. Williams joined with the majority of the members of the committee in voting for Chicago as the convention city. Hon. Perry W. Howard voted for Atlantic City. Mr. Howard in explaining his vote stated that while he thought Chicago more centrally located and therefore more desirable as a convention city, he voted for Atlantic City out of respect for his old friend, Senator Kean of the "Mosquito State."

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Following the meeting, Mrs. Williams is reported to have made friends with Arnold and to have told him that there was nothing personal in her opposition to him. The appointment of Arnold is heralded by some as the placing in power a lily while faction in Georgia, Arnold having allegedly been at one time a high official of the Ku Klux Klan. On the other hand, close observers of the Georgia contest state that the appointment was dictated by Mr. Davis, who realizing that he could not get the post, claimed it for the white man most apt to "play ball" with him. Mr. Davis is at present said to be in the employ of the Republican National Committee as a "Lecturer."

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Political 1931

Party Reciliation.

Republican.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

FEB 9 1931

Colored Republicans Hold Ball Feb. 27

League Will Hold First Annual Affair at McCutcheon Hall.

KANELON D. H. BOYD.

The Passaic County Colored Republican league, Inc., one of Paterson's largest and leading Negro political organizations, will hold its first annual ball and reception at the McCutcheon league hall, 8 West Broadway, on Friday evening, Feb. 27.

The league hopes to make this affair one of the largest social affairs in the city and expects to have present almost every colored erson within a radius of fifty miles.

The organization, which is almost a year old, was organized by President Kanelon D. H. Boyd, justice-of-the peace and commander of all colored world war veterans in the county; Standard Bearer Joseph J. Feenan, Frank Hailstork, Gaston Hinton and George E. Gould.

The present membership totals about 500 in the men's division and 200 in the Ladies' auxiliary, which is headed by Mrs. Viola Adams The weekly meetings are held Monday nights at the headquarters, 22 Bridge street, at which gatherings leading citizens of the county address the members on Republicanism.

WINS SUIT AGAINST G. O. P. LILY WHITES

Perry Howard and Associates get Awards Against Members of the Faction in Mississippi

SOUGHT AN INJUNCTION

Used Unfair Tactics in Efforts to Put End to Colored G. O. P. Leadership in the South

3-6-31

St. Louis, Mo.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Mar. 5 —As an aftermath of the lily whites fight to oust Negroes from leadership in the Republican party in the South during the last presidential campaign, a suit was settled in favor of Perry Howard, former national committeeman from Mississippi, last week. Awards were returned in favor of the colored leader, who is now practicing law in Washington, and his white associates against R. L. Johnson and others who sought to prevent Howard's faction from selecting delegates to the Kansas City Republican convention in 1928.

Thru the decision of Chancellor J. L. Williams the plaintiffs were awarded damages of $7500 attorneys fees and $1758 expenses.

Sought An Injunction

The injunction sought by Johnson was dissolved and the decision was upheld by the state supreme court.

The expense amount represented disbursements for holding beat, county, district and state conventions for which Howard factions were able to produce receipts.

NEGRO ATTEMPTS TO CREDIT MAYOR WITH ANNEXATION

Fails to Prevent Good Reception of Non-Bass Man in Alton Park.

W. M. Moton, negro preacher, represented Mayor E. D. Bass at a mass meeting of colored voters in Alton Park Thursday night and acted as "cheer leader" for the officials whom Walter Robinson, negro boss, is supporting.

His attempts to lead those present into applauding some of the speakers who are on Robinson's ticket fell far short, however, and the candidates not openly aligned with the Bass-Robinson ticket were well received.

Nick Good, negro chairman of the ward, presided and introduced the speakers. Practically all of the candidates for city offices were present or were represented by friends.

In a lengthly speech, preceding all other speakers, the negro preacher gave Mayor Bass credit for annexing Alton Park and also praised Commissioners James A. Cash and H. D. Huffaker for the new school building in which the meeting was held. The chairman, following Moton's speech, took occasion to remind those present that "Hamilton county had already appropriated money for this schoolhouse—and we would have gotten it—annexation or not."

Candidates Talk.

Paul Hammack, local lawyer, represented his law partner, Joe Altaffer who is a candidate for city attorney Fred B. Ballard and Joe Anderson, the other two candidates for city attorney, were present.

Mr. Ballard asked the support of those present on the grounds that the office of city attorney was not intended to be perpetuated in one law firm. He referred to the fact that his opponent, Mr. Anderson, had been on the city's payroll for eleven years and that the firm of Tatum, Anderson & Tatum had received $7,600 annually for the past eight years.

Mr. Anderson asked that he be promoted on his record. He claimed to be qualified to best handle the legal affairs of the city because of his long experience as assistant city attorney. He asked that the voters promote a faithful subordinate official.

Commissioner Eugene Bryan of the police and fire department was given a good reception. Briefly, he outlined the achievements of his department during his administration and asked for a continuation in office.

Former Commissioner E. D. Herron also appealed for votes in his race for commissioner. The former police commissioner specifically stated that he was not aspiring to be police commissioner, but sought one of the other posts.

Zach Taylor, local business man, briefly outlined his qualifications and told about his life in Chattanooga. He told those present that he did not believe in making promises, but would pledge himself to an honest, efficient and business administration in any department to which he was assigned.

Cash Makes Defense.

Commissioner James A. Cash defended himself from charges made by the chairman to the effect that the negro playgrounds were inadequate, by saying: "If you'll give me the money to do it with—I'll show you some speed."

Henson Schoolfield, local attorney, also asked for support in his race for city commissioner. Mr. Schoolfield declared that he would be satisfied with any department in the city and pledged himself to serve the best interests of the city to the best of his ability.

Commissioner H. D. Huffaker remained at the meeting about five minutes and, in leaving, called out his greetings to those present and solicited their support.

Others present included J. M. Fisher and John D. McAmis, candidates for city commissionerships, and F. L. Dixon, candidates for city judge.

HOWARD ORG. WINS SUIT OVER LILY-WHITES

Herald Commonwealth

3-14-31

Baltimore, Md.

LONG DRAWN OUT SUIT IN MISSISSIPPI ENDED IN FAVOR OF REGULARS HEADED BY HOWARD.

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GAZETTE

Emporia, Kans.

MAR 9 1931

Colored Republicans Meet.

Only a few Emporia colored persons attended a meeting of the Colored Republican club Monday evening at the colored Masonic hall. J. Wesley Taylor and John Tytherleigh, two of the eight candidates for commissioner of public utilities, talked. The club did not endorse any of the candidates for commissioner, but it did endorse the candidacy of George Prait, colored candidate for the board of education. No action was taken on the city manager form of government for Emporia, according to Frank Taylor, secretary of the club.

OUR VIEW OF IT

Courier

WE note, and with some misgivings we must confess, the organization of the National Negro Republican League, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. We note also that the organization is headed by Dr. John R. Hawkins, financial secretary of the A. M. E. Church and president of the Prudential Bank, of Washington, D. C. Dr. Hawkins is the man who headed the colored division of the Hoover Campangn Committee, operating from the Barr Building during the campaign of 1928.

Lest what we have to say be miscontrued, let it be said that we have the highest personal regard for Dr. Hawkins. As a financial secretary and a banker, we accord him every qualification.

But we are opposed to the organization headed by Dr. Hawkins. We are opposed to it because it is another attempt on the part of the leaders of the Republican Party to fence off Negro Republicans and at the same time make them think they are part of the party. We plead guilty to having participated in just such an organization, but we also plead guilty never to do such a thing again. The Republican Party, through its leaders, ought to know that an organization with headquarters at Washington, D. C., and financed by the National Republican Committee to the tune of a few paltry dollars, can never function as a political unit throughout the United States. Somebody has misinformed the National Republican Committee or the National Republican Committee has made another beautiful blunder in attempting to make Negro Republicans feel at home in a political ghetto fenced off by the color line. Certainly the District of Columbia is a nice place to build a ghetto, because the Negroes who live in the District of Columbia do not vote in national elections. Of course, the National Republican Committee has the idea that it saves its face by giving Negro Republicans such recognition. This is also a mistaken idea. The Republican Party does not save its face by recognizing such an organization as is headed by Dr. Hawkins, because the Negroes throughout the United States of America are not going to function through Dr. Hawkins' organization any more than they would function through any other organization set up in the District of Columbia. Republicans of Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and elsewhere will function, if they function at all, through their state organizations, where they have a right to participate as party members and as party leaders. They are not going to Washington and worship at the shrine of non-voters just because the Republican Party is paying office rent for an organization at Washington.

It appears that the present administration has exhausted every resource in its endeavor to humiliate and ostracize the colored members of the party. There is very little left to be done to make the Negro Republicans the laughing-stock of the world. We do not believe that the Negroes of this country will accept the organization headed by Dr. Hawkins, as much as we like Dr. Hawkins, and we do not believe that Dr. Hawkins is going to get very far in his endeavor to corral national influence through an office functioning in a district where people have no vote.

We are speaking only for ourselves when we say that we are not in sympathy with such an organization and we are not inclined to support the idea. What others may do is entirely their business; but as for ourselves, we prefer to function as a member of our party, whatever that may be, through the local, county and state organizations of that party, just as any other Republican or Democratic Negro ought to do.

DAN COWART QUITS THE G. O. P." ON THE NEGRO ISSUE

Independent

Mr. Cowart gives as his excuse for quitting the Republican Party: That he refuses to compromise with the Ben Davis faction. Well, when Dan Cowart quit the Republican Party it never lost much. He brought nothing to the party when he came and he carried nothing away from the party when he left. Dan Cowart was nothing more than a professional political adventurer, butting in wherever he thought he might pick a political crumb; and whenever he found out that there was no corn in the trough for him, he generally returned to the men without a party.

Who is Dan Cowart and when did Ben Davis become so offensive to him? At the last State Convention he came to Ben Davis' office uninvited, introduced himself and solicited Ben Davis' support for postmaster at Waycross. He told Ben Davis that he did not agree with the policy of Dr. Carswell, Farr, et. al.; that he was a regular Republican and believed that the color should not be drawn in politics. Ben Davis told him that he was glad to meet him, but didn't have time to discuss Federal offices; that his mind was occupied with the business of the convention. He expressed the willingness to contribute to the expenses of the convention and that he had no interest in seating the Carswell delegation over Tom Williams' delegation.

It is true that he was an elector on the Republican ticket in 1928, but his name was placed there against the best judgment of the committee out of respect to Mr. J. T. Rose's insistence. Mr. Cowart's "Swan Song" is but the wail of a disappointed, sore-headed office-seeker who entered the party for spoils and being disappointed, returns to his old game of knocking everybody.

If Ben Davis was good enough for him to seek and solicit his support for office in April, 1930, why is he so offensive to Mr. Cowart in March, 1931, that he must withdraw from the party? He sought Ben Davis and shook his hand; Ben Davis did not seek him and ask him any favor, but treated his offer of financial support with the contempt it deserved. The Republicans of Georgia will not shed many tears over the return of Colonel Cowart to his old tricks. Colonel Dan is too old to learn new tricks and, like Ephram, is joined to his idols. Ben Davis was in the party before Dan Coward pretended to confess the faith and will be in the party when Dan Cowart and all his lily-white cohorts return to their idols.

Ben Davis is in no way responsible for Colonel Dan taking the examination for the Waycross postoffice and failing to get on the list of eligibles. We do not know but one way to suggest to the Colonel to get the emoluments he aligned himself with the Republican Party to receive, and that is, to return to the Democratic Party, change the Civil Service Commission, take another examination and grade his own papers. The law makes no excuse for ignorance and the Colonel's failure to stand the required examination is his own little red wagon.

Orangeb'g, S. C. Times & Democrat
Tuesday, March 17, 1931

Arrest G.O.P. Delegate

Forsyth, Ga., March 16 (AP) — J. J. Wright, negro delegate to the Republican National convention in Kansas City in 1928, his son, Julian, and Will Dickerson were held today on charges of violating the State prohibition law.

County officers said they seized a quantity of home brew, wine and brandy in a raid on Wright's home. Wright is a barber here.

tor Davis isits Several Party Leaders

Atlanta Ga.

Editor Davis spent a few days in Augusta last week conferring with political leaders, and while there was the guest of County Chairman Clarence Wigfall and John Green. While in the city, he interviewed County Secretary Conrad E. Moseley, Mr. W. S. Harris, Hon. Pink Wood and Postmaster Johnson. On Friday night he addressed at the Tabernacle Baptist Church the annual conference of the Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Company. He met many political and fraternal friends. Before leaving the city Saturday, he called to see Mrs. R. C. Williams, the wife of the late Dr. R. C. Williams. In the life time of Dr. Williams, the Editor always made his house his home in Augusta. Mr. Davis did not forget to call on and confer with Bishop R. S. Williams of the C. M. E. Church.

Among the many old friends he met were Hon. W. S. Hornsby, manager of the Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Co.; Dr. D. F. Thompson, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church; Drs. T. W. Josey, S. S. Johnson and J. W. Whitehead and Mr. Thomas J. Walker.

Mr. Davis spent Saturday night in Macon as the guest of County Chairman A. W. Barrow. Mr. Barrow is also a member of State Central Committee.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

JUN 30 1931

COLORED G.O.P. TO MEET TOMORROW

County Leadership Will be Discussed—J. H. Nutter to Attend.

Representatives of all Negro Republican groups in Hudson County will attend a meeting tomorrow night in the office of John T. Baldon, 62[illegible] Communipaw Av., to discuss questions of policy resulting from the recent friction in the ranks. Isaac H[illegible] Nutter, Republican state colored leader, will attend the meeting, at which plans will be made for unification of Republican Negro groups throughout the county.

The question of greatest importance to come before the meeting is that relating to county leadership which has been a problem since May 29, when Alderwyn S. Thomas was voted out at a session of the Colored Republican Association of Hudson County, of which Baldon is president. In the resulting fight, a meeting held at Thomas' home on June 5, which a small group of his supporters attended, was the means used to attempt a forcing out of Baldon and Mrs. Iola Upperman, titular

Bayonne, Hoboke
Visitors from
North Hudson and West Hudson.

Included in those attending t
morrow night's session will be mem
bers of the Colored Republican Ass
ciation, the Colored Republica
Men's Club of Hudson County, h
by C. Bion Jones, an unaffiliat
group led by James W. Robinson ar

Political—1931
Party Affiliation.

"None Other Has Offered More Or Even As Much As Republican Party," Says President Hawkins

Chairman John R. Hawkins, of the recently organized National Negro Republican League, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., declares that the League was organized only after he patiently awaited some action on the part of the race's political leaders who have been in the limelight for several years.

Mr. Hawkins, in a letter to the East Tennessee News expreessing appreciation for an editorial on the new political organization declares that none of the critics and knockers of the League have evidenced sufficient interest to take the initiative in perfecting any organization that would serve to contact the political leaders of the white racial group.

In his letter addressed to the editor, Chairman Hawkins writes:

My Dear Mr. Porter:

I have just read your editorial in the issue of the News under date of Thursday, February 12, and I am writing to express to you my thanks and appreciation for such a strong declaration and approval of the organization of the National Negro Republican League.

I have not stopped to answer all criticisms nor to argue with the critics who have seen fit to knock this movement and who have even stooped so low as to attach to it sinister motives. I have waited long and patiently for some of our leaders in politics who have been in the limelight for several years to inaugurate some movement as I have suggested. There has been too much feigning and cringing and the result is that there is an evident lack of appreciation of what is possible to be done through an organization of this kind. I have uttered no word of criticism or abuse against those who prefer to line up with the Socialists, Independents, or Democrats and concede that it is every man's individual right to approve and vote as he pleases and to champion the cause of some party.

None of them have offered more or even as much as the Republican Party and I feel free to champion the merits of this cause on that basis. I believe it is possible to exert a greater influence in the interest of the Negro Race by reason of having a concrete organization through which we can function in political matters and I think the time is ripe for action of this kind.

Your editorial is the strongest that I have been privileged to see and I want you to know that I sincerely appreciate it. As long as I have the encouragement and support of men like you and others who have joined me in this movement I shall drive ahead with all possible energy and courage. Again thanking you and soliciting your continued co-operation, I remain

JOHN R. HAWKINS
President

Negro G. O. P. Boss Blocks Graft Probe

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—(AP)—William Lukens Ward, 76-year-old negro boss of Westchester County, who lives alone in a mansion called "The Castle" atop a hill in Port Chester, turned his back again today on overtures to bring him into line with the Republican State organization in the effort to force a state investigation of alleged Tammany corruption in New York.

Democratic judges have been resigning under fire. One has vanished. Graft charges have been made against departments in the city government. The man who stands in the way of an investigation into these matters by the Republican-controlled Legislature is a hidebound Republican who was once so eminent in party affairs that he dared snub President Taft by refusing to attend a dinner, in the White House, to the national committee.

Instead of going to that White House function Ward played rummy in a Washington Hotel. When reporters asked him why he had refused to go he said, "I never attend dinners," and for years, in order to make that explanation good, he didn't. Now he goes to one a year.

Ward has blocked the investigation into Tammany by ordering the two senators from his county to vote against it. Without those votes, the measure will be lost.

Twenty years ago Ward was a man of national reputation. From 1904 to 1912, he was a member of the Republican national committee, serving on its powerful executive committee. He was one of the six or seven men in the campaign of 1908. When Taft was renominated he remained regular, but his heart was with Roosevelt—and so he was skidded into nonentity so far as national politics were concerned.

In Westchester, however, he remained the benevolent despot. His friends say he would rather run Westchester than the nation. He doesn't like such frank language—"I'd rather do something for the future of Westchester than to be in a position of power that would enable me to do something for the future of the State or the Nation," is more nearly his way of expressing it.

Whatever his reasons for preventing an investigation of Tammany-ruled New York City, he has precipitated a colorful fight.

Possessor of $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, he carries on his political business at an old oak desk in White Plains, on which there is nothing except a bottle of mineral water and a scratch-pad.

Political Status of Negro in Brooklyn

Attorney Williams Compares Voters Today With Those in the Past

In commenting a few days ago on the politcal trend of the Negro in this borough as compared to what it was many years ago, Counsellor Oliver D. Williams of 257 McDonough street, organizer of the newly formed Kings County Colored Democratic Organization, said it is quite evident that he is gaining momentum daily in his march toward the goal already achieved in Chicago and across the river in Harlem.

He made the observation that in the past Negroes of Brooklyn took comparatively little interest in politics, stating that their activities primarily consisted in a handful of men from each of the major parties banding themselves together to assume the leadership of the colored people of the county and in this they were invariably successful, for the county leader unhesitatingly gave to them his approval.

This leadership, he said, consisted in holding a half dozen or so campaign mass meetings every year just prior to election, each party usually holding one or two meetings in the colored churches uptown, downtown, in Williamsburg and in East New York. Holding these meetings in churches, he remarked, was considered a master political stroke, for it meant the attendance and votes of a goodly portion of the congregation.

The lawyer also pointed out that during this time most of the activity was in the Republican ranks, for Negroes and Republicanism were practically synonymous, but commenting further he said: "In the last few years, however, local Negroes have embarked on a larger sea of political activity. Casting aside tradition they are about equally divided between the Democratic and Republican forces.

"As a result of this and because of the steadily increasing number of colored voters, the powers that be on both sides have rewarded them, or to look at it from a different angle, have made a bid for their votes by appointing certain of their number to jobs in the city, state and Federal government, the most recent of which was the appointment of an Assistant United States Attorney by the Republicans.

"With this encouragement and with the realization that if their full voting strength is used they could decide the election in certain districts, the members of the race in Brooklyn are today talking a more active part than ever in selecting those who are to man the machinery of our government.

"The situation particularly appeals to the women and the younger element who have heretofore stood on the sidelines. The latter are throwing themselves into the situation with all the vim and vigor of youth.

"Without criticising the activity, program and accomplishments of the past, this accession demands more action. They in each party say in effect, 'we will give more and will expect more. We will have more registered and enrolled voters at the polls on election day, will help to elect the party's candidates and further the interests of the party, and, of course, we will expect to get increased recognition'."

No Longer Deliverable

WITH the organization of the National Negro Republican League with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and under the presidency of Dr. John R. Hawkins the Hoover forces are apparently laying their plans to hold the race vote in line for 1932. No doubt this organization grew out of the auxiliary committee formed for a similar purpose during the campaign in 1928. But the party bosses have been ill-advised if they think that any such league can deliver the race vote in the next election. They have also been ill-advised if they think that the Republicans thruout the country are going to function thru any league.

The Republican party has been working on two theories in the past. One is that we have short memories and the other is that our sense of loyalty could always be counted upon. The workings of the past administration will not be so easily overlooked this time. The administration has not only proved indifferent in the matter of our interests at vital points, it did not even make the customary appointments until after the sound warning given at the time of the famous Parker

fight.

The voters, except for a few stand-patters, will approach the next election with an open mind and they are going to cast their lot as the exigencies of the situation demand. So that the Republican National Committee may as well realize that the race vote is no longer deliverable.

DR. HAWKINS ORGANIZES REPUBLI-

Dr. John R. Hawkins is endeavoring to organize the Negro vote into a national body. That is good. It ought to have been done years ago. A real organization of Negro voters who can function on a national scale is a real need of this day and hour. And until we have such the Negro will not wield any power. The paper organizations which have existed all these years, which do not include the people, and which do not benefit the people, have failed to make the Negro a power in politics. They have benefitted only the politicians.

If the new Hawkins organization can have its root in the people, and have an influence upon the people it will be the greatest thing in politics done since the Emancipation. The 12,000,000 Negroes have very little power in America because they are unorganized. The two and a half million Negroes in the North, where voting is free and untrammeled, have very little influence in proportion to what they should have, because they are unorganized. So here's hoping the Hawkins organization will succeed.

The Hawkins organization is a Republican organization. Mr. Kelly Miller gets excited because it is Republican. We believe Mr. Hawkins is right in organizing the Republican Negroes to help the Republican Party. He can do much more good in this way than in any other way. Most that we have has come from the Republicans, and most that we shall get in the next few years will come from the Republican Party. A good strong self-supporting National Negro Republican organization is one of the greatest needs of the day. It ought to have a million members in it paying their dues, contributing to the campaigns and making themselves a vital part of the party—working inside and for the Republican Party. This national organization ought to have its local organizations in every state and county in America.

We hope by 1932 the Hawkins' organization will have real national strength based upon its popular membership.

The National Negro Republican League

By KELLY MILLER

The formation of the National Negro Republican League is announced, with John R. Hawkins, financial Secretary of the African Methodist Church, as president, and Hon. Chas. E. Mitchel, minister of Liberia, as Secretary. These eminent names guarantee intelligent and upright management. Their highmindedness, patriotism and race loyalty are above question. We can rest assured that the organization will be free from scandal and graft which hesmirch too many of our political undertakings.

The proposed League is frankly partizan in its appeal and invites only those who subscribe to the principles of the Republican Party. It is a close communion confined to those of the household of political faith. There can be no misunderstanding or misgivings on this point. If it is to fight for the rights of the race its militancy must be limited to the confines of the Grand Old Party. If it receives financial support from the bosses, it cannot be militant at all. It is not of the nature of political parties to finance opposition within their own ranks. If this proposition needs further proof, Senator Norris of Nebraska can readily supply it.

It is highly desirable that the race should have within both of the great political parties political organizations and leaders of inside influence to be used for the good of the race whichever party comes into power. I presume that the National Negro Republican League is but the reincarnation of the Negro auxiliary Committee which Mr. Hawkins commanded during the last presidential election. I expect shortly to see the announcement of its counterpart, the National Negro Democratic League, whose prototype, the Negro Democratic auxiliary Committee vied so skillfully and so successfully with Mr. Hawkins' Committee in 1928.

I think that all will agree that these rival leagues are merely political expedients, and do not involve any spontaneous or genuine devotion to the principles of either party. I will engage to take fifteen cents and buy sugar enough to sweeten a cup of coffee for every intelligent, right minded Negro in the United States who will put his left hand over his heart and with his right hand abscribe to the principles of the Republican Party as they have been exemplified under the last three administrations. Ten cents will serve for a like treat for Negro Democrats who will take a like test. What are the principles of the Republican Party? and who are they who sponsor them? Bascom Slemp, Nicholas Murray Butler and William H. Borah are equally good Republicans. Likewise, Senator Walsh of Massachusetts and Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi and John J. Rascob are equally good Democrats. The Negro's choice therefore is not one of principle, but one of policy and expediency. I apprehend that the Negroes in the states where they vote freely will divide in the next campaign as they did in the last, in about equal numbers between the two Leagues. Alignment will be determined by the personality of the candidates rather than party principles.

There will be a very considerable body of influential Negroes who will not ally themselves with either camp, but will adjust themselves to the issues living as they rise. These will stand for certain definite racial principles which they will advocate and defend regardless of candidates or parties. Since the death of Booker T. Washington the only political and civic battles of the race have been fought by independent organizations. The battle against segregation, lynching, disfranchisement, and the defeat of Judge Parker, was fought mainly by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The political leaders inside party lines have never taken the initiative and have assisted the outright militants only in a minor degree. Our outstanding organs of public opinion, the Afro-American, the Chicago Defender, the Norfolk Journal and Guide, the Kansas City Call, and numerous other Negro newspapers refused to stand hitched to the stone post of either party, although it is known that they had to resist heavy monetary inducement, ot stand by race rather than party. Mr. Hawkins is the most influential leader in the great A. M. E. Church. It might not be inapropriate to ask if his League will leave it to the Republican Party to be the keeper of its conscience, as to whether it is to be wet, dry or moist? Or will it help to rectify the conscience of the party on this moral issue?

All Negroes will not think alike, even as to the best modes of securing the common end which they all have in view. There is ample room for Mr. Hawkins' organization, and for its Democratic counterpart and also for the militants who say "plague on both your houses."

PATERSON, N. J.

CALL

FEB 10 1931

Colored G. O. P. Women to Have Lincoln's Program

A fitting program in honor of Abraham Lincoln's birthday, will be held Thursday night, at the headquarters of the Passaic County Colored Republican league, 22 Bridge street, under the auspices of the Women's division. This auxiliary, under the leadership of Mrs. Viola Adams, is progressing and doing great work among their people, both civic and political.

Regular meetings are held every Tuesday night at the headquarters, and all women are invited to join. This is the only incorporated league of its kind in Passaic county. Since the organization in June there are 200 members in the auxiliary.

TRENTON, N. J.

STATE GAZETTE

FEB 7 - 1931

Colored Republican Women in Conference

(Special to the State Gazette)

BURLINGTON, Feb. 6.—Prominent Republicans from all sections of the State participated in the 37th quarterly conference of the New Jersey Colored Republican Women Voters at the Bethel A. M. E. Church yesterday. Sessions were conducted in the afternoon and evening with Mrs. Bessie B. Mention, organization president, presiding.

The delegates were welcomed by Mayor Harold Holmes, who also spoke at length on national topics. Others who addressed the conference were Charles R. Stout, Republican County chairman; Mrs. Bridegroom, Burlington County vice-chairman, and Professor Valentine, of the Bordentown Military Institute.

Political - 1931

Republican

Party Affiliation

PERRY HOWARD Afro-American STYLED UNFIT AS "A LEADER"

10-3-31

Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Redmond Spares no Words in Attack

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—A battle royal through the columns of the press is being waged between Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman from Mississippi, and Dr. S. D. Redmond, chairman of the Republican state committee of Mississippi.

In many respects it is one of the most spectacular political battles in recent years. The amusing incidents about the controversy are that Redmond and Howard are relatives who have for a long time worked together in politics and in business. Now the two are at war on both hands and the battle is being conducted on all fronts.

Dr. Redmond's attack is two-sided. On the one hand he seeks to oust Howard as national committeeman and on the other he has filed suit for $2,500, which he lent Howard in time of financial straits. Both men have gone to the press with their battles and their criminations and recriminations promise to make vivid reading.

Answers Howard's Attacks

Dr. Redmond answers Mr. Howard's attack in the following manner:

"I have read with a deal of interest through the press Perry W. Howard's recent unwarranted attack on me. Yes, I am opposed to Howard's re-election as Republican national committeeman for Mississippi. I was amused at Howard saying that he 'made' me chairman of the Mississippi state executive committee. That is not true. I was elected over Howard's strongest opposition. Howard had promised his support for this place to a half-dozen other candidates. Howard says that I am his 'ungrateful creature.' If so, then I can but say that if Howard be my 'maker' may the Lord have mercy upon both of us, and especially may I be forgiven.

"Just here, since Howard is the only Negro national committeeman and undertakes to make me his political 'understudy,' it might be interesting to know just how Howard first got to be a member of the Republican national committee. The facts are these:

"Howard had neither the political foresight nor the guts to win by his own efforts. Our faction was beaten at the national convention in 1920 by the Mulvihill faction, but as soon as President Harding was inaugurated I immediately sought recognition for our organization at the president's hand, while Howard immediately sought appointment of himself as special assistant attorney-general. It was finally agreed that we should name one-third of all committees in Mississippi, and the chairmen and Mulvihill names, two-thirds of all committeemen. I knew that Mulvihill, having the lion's share of the patronage, and his committee would soon quarrel, fall out over the spoils, and that within the next four years enough of Mulvihill's committee would quit him and come over to us to give us a majority. Sure enough this happened, but Howard all the while had had no faith whatever in my plan and tried to desert his faction by trying to get Mulvihill to make him state chairman of the Mulvihill committee, and Howard thereby would desert his own faction. So after Harding died I had to go to President Coolidge in person and get him to make Howard stand up, stand by the agreement, and finally over Howard's opposition I got the two committees together and won, elected a delegation which was seated at the Cleveland (Ohio) national convention, and through the influence of Senator William Butler and other outside influence Howard was made national committeeman.

No Good to Race

"Mr. Howard says that he is making his home in Washington because he can do more good for his people in Washnigton. Just what good Mr. Howard has in mind I cannot divine. He has been in Washington ten years and has done nothing whatever. Howard was the dispenser of federal patronage for nearly 10 years, and if anyone will name one Negro he had appointed to anything whatever within those ten years, I will withdraw all opposition to him and apologize. The truth is I feel that Howard has been the greatest impediment conceivable to Negroes all over the country in the way of receiving recognition in Washington and elsewhere. His idea has been, seemingly, that in order to stand well himself, all other Negroes must be eliminated. For a long time all Negroes seeking consideration at the hand of the Republican national committee were referred to Howard, he being the ranking Negro if not the only Negro on the committee, but Howard turning all of them down the committee lost patience and frowned upon him. Howard has always served up that old patented stuff that the Negroes have '50,000 places' and are satisfied.

"Howard says that I am prejudiced against him because I am suing him for $2,500. I admit I am suing him, and should. Of course I had known Howard practically all his life, and some time ago he sent me an air mail letter to Seattle, Wash., claiming to be in great financial distress and appealed to me to let him have $2,500, stating that if he didn't get it immediately he would lose a valuable piece of property at 1218 Penn Ave.; that he was about to be foreclosed, etc., and that if I would help him I would not lose a penny. I let him have the $2,500, but later found that Howard was not about to be foreclosed; that his mortgage wouldn't be due for a long time and that he had not used a dollar of the money on the Penn Ave. building, but had put it in his pocket and kept it. In fact the record shows that about the main truth Howard had told was that the building was 1218 Penn Ave. and "Howard says I left Washington because I got such a 'cool reception' there. That isn't true. I was never received more cordially in my life than in Washington, and I returned to Mississippi solely because more than 50,000 people in Mississippi had petitioned and appealed to me to return to the state, and upon these appeals and feeling that I might render my people a more needed service in Mississippi than in Washington I returned to the state.

"Some of the reasons why I am opposed to Howard's re-election as national committeeman and his being set up as the political arbiter of the fortunes of his Race, are:

Tells Why He Is Opposed

"Mr. Howard has had the office of national committeeman eight years, and I believe in rotation of office. Mr. Howard has not lived in Mississippi within 10 years, is not a citizen of Mississippi, cannot qualify under the Mississippi statutes as a resident citizen, has no interest in the position he seeks except to use it for himself, is a private citizen of the District of Columbia, engaged in the private practice of law there, and his being in Washington means nothing whatever to Mississippi. Howard has surrendered to the lily-whites.

"Howard opposed, it is said, the $5,000,000 loan to Liberia because he couldn't get a fee. Howard opposed the antilynching bill because of his dislike of those who sponsored it.

"I am opposed to Mr. Howard's re-election for the reason that his re-election would mean nothing whatever to anyone but Howard. I am opposed to Howard's re-election because I feel that the best interests of my people throughout the country would be best subserved by his elimination from the council table of the Republican party.

"Howard's friends tried to get through a vote of indorsement last week before the Mississippi Republican state executive committee but failed."

REDMOND AFTER Afro-American PERRY HOWARD'S SCALP AS BOSS

9-12-31

Baltimore, Md.

JACKSON, Miss.—That the political pot is beginning to boil in this state is evidenced as S. D. Redmond, chairman of the state executive committee, starts plans to return the matter of distribution of federal patronage from the Perry Howard group to his organization.

Dissatisfied with the apparent lack of interest on the part of Perry Howard in Mississippi Republican affairs, Mr. Redmond is said to have written to Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the Republican national committee, in regard to the distribution of federal patronage.

In his letter to Mr. Redmond, Mr. Lucas said in part:

"Mississippi patronage matters have not come to my attention in many instances, but I have been of the opinion that the organization has been consulted and recognized in the matter of appointment."

Mr. Lucas, who is the active executive of the Republican National Committee, is the proper person for Howard to have made complaints about patronage matters if he had any to make. But it seems that Howard cares no longer to control the federal patronage of Mississippi, or else there has been some kind of understanding between Howard and the so-called "lily whites."

It would seem from this letter that it is the policy of the present administration that the black and tan Republican organization of the party in Mississippi shall control the making of federal appointments instead of the "lily whites." It will be recalled that the regular organization was seated at the Kansas City convention, but soon after Mr. Hoover was inaugurated President, it was reported that the old organization would not control the federal patronage and Lamont Rowland, white lumberman, has been making recommendations for appointments ever since, but from Mr. Lucas's letter it appears that it is the desire of the administration that the regular organization shall come back into power and control the patronage.

Howard's inactivity has brought down upon him some criticism by the members of the old organization. Many of them are demanding his resignation as national committeeman. It is said President Hoover's recognition of the "lily-whites" in the South over the black and tan regular organization has tended to make Mr. Hoover very unpopular and it is said will cost him many votes in the next election should he be a candidate.

Howard's opponents say that he holds no official position in Washington now, is engaged in the private practice of the law there, has not resided in Mississippi within the past ten years, has no residence here, and is therefore not a citizen of Mississippi. It is said that he has not appointe da single man or woman in Mississippi except in the town of Mound Bayou where a white man would not have a job.

FIGHT AGAINST Afro-American PERRY HOWARD IN MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON, Miss.—A new outbreak against Perry W. Howard, national Republican committeeman of Mississippi has broken out in his home state which will require considerable attention for the Southern leader before the next campaign.

The fight this time is from Mr. Howard's own ranks, and a number of charges have been hurled that it is believed will result in his ousting.

The most serious objection the Mississippians raise is that Mr. Howard does not live in Mississippi at all, but spends his time and makes his home in Washington, D.C., although he controls the purse strings of the campaign funds.

Mississippians are also seething under the report, according to the Southern Register, that Mr. Howard received $20,000 during the pre-convention campaign in 1920 and used less than $2,000 of it for campaign expenses, and that many of his delegates had to borrow money to get back home from the 1920 national convention.

It is also said by the Register, that Mr. Howard did not use the $5,000 campaign fund received by him in 1928 for the Mississippi campaign, but left every one of his delegates to pay his own cmapaign expenses though most of them were unable to do so and it is said that other large sums of money were paid him in 1928 for campaign purposes, which were not accounted for.

No Patronage

Considerable objection to Mr. Howard's leadership is also raised because he has obtained no patronage considerations from the present administration.

They are also angry over Mr. Howard's gesture on the occasion of the meeting of young Republicans in Washington sometime ago. Of this, the Register says:

"The only representative that Howard could think of to represent the State of Mississippi on that occasion was his own son little Perry Howard, Jr., who is several years under age, and has not been to Mississsippi since he put on long pants, about twelve years ago."

BEN AND HIS RANTINGS

If "Old Ben," (Ben Davis, of the Atlanta Independent) erstwhile Republican national committeeman from Georgia; erstwhile secretary of the state G. O. P. committee, erstwhile secretary of Georgia Odd Fellows, erstwhile etc., etc., etc., missed a single opportunity to get some of his disgustful, venomous slime from his putrid fangs, by criticising some person or organization, , he would become so full of his own venom that it would become necessary for the Atlanta health department to drag him to some isolated section of the city where the stench from his self-inoculated system would fail to annoy other people.

Now he takes a fling at Oscar DePriest's recently organized Non-Partisan conference, and yelps, "The Negro has had no leader in recent years." He suggests placing Henry Allen Boyd or W. E. B. DuBois on the throne of leadership for the Negroes. The hypocritical bigot is in earnest when he suggests the name of his bosom companion, Brother Boyd, for he understands if Allen is on the throne, he will have a friend at court. As concerns DuBois, "Old Ben" only uses his name to make his argument appear sincere. He has no more regard for DuBois than the devil has for holy water. But who accords any serious consideration to the peach of Georgia Odd Fellows fame?

BEN DAVIS AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

The once respected, revered and trustworthy Benjamin Davis, of Atlanta, Ga., has succumbed to the wiles and schenery of the Republican party.

About two yars ago when President Hoover and his Postmaster General, Walter Brown, wanted to keep faith with the lily white Republicans and the "Hoovercrats" of the South, Messrs. Hoover and Brown proceeded to read Ben Davis, of Georgia, and Perry Howard, of Mississippi, out of the party and relieved them of their patronage and power.

Perry Howard fought back, and at the recent meeting of the National Republican Committee here, was carried on the list as the official national committeeman for Mississippi, and retained Mrs. Booze as the national committeewoman of his State.

Mighty Benjamin Davis was sugar-coated with "the honor" (?) of "Lecturer," whatever that may be, while a white man was named national committeeman and Mrs. Georgia Williams lost her place as national committeewoman of Georgia.

Is Ben Davis hungry, or has he lost his nerve? What has caused a man with Mr. Davis' supposed courage and tenacity for fighting, after having been kicked out of the national committeeship and read out of the party, to stick his tail between his legs and skilk back as a "lecturer"? Can right-thinking Negroes listen to a lecture from Mr. Davis? Not on your life. His influence will be nil.

PARTISAN VS. NON-PARTISAN

WITH the Republican Party last week attempting to prove its friendship to the Negro by the number of persons of color on the government pay-roll, in answer to charges made by the Democrats that "the Negro is losing ground as to recognition by the G. O. P.," it was a happy coincidence that at the same time Dr. Kelly Miller of Howard was releasing for publication a dissertation in which he pointed out that "for the past tyenty years the Negro has gained no advantages of value by virtue of partisan adherence." On the other hand, non-partisan movements either devoted to the welfare of the race or intended for the general good of the nation have brought inestimable benefits to the Negro—civil service reform, the enfranchisement of women, the testing of laws before the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Republicans may take pride in the number of Negroes on the federal payroll, but the handing out of jobs to a few partisans is scarcely enough justification of a party's interest in any group, and especially is this so when there is little difference, actually, in the present-day make up of the parties. The Democrats try to legislate the Negro out of politics and the Republicans seek to set up a "lily-white" party in the South. Democratic regimes submit bills to make "jim-crow" more thorough in government departments, and the Republicans do nothing about changing such examples as they find. The South occasionally lynches, but the Republicans high in power remain conspicuously silent against the evil.

Associations like the National Association for Colored People, the American Civil Liberties Union and the Equal Rights League which are not partisan, have done more to make America truly free and liberal than all the hordes that are religiously tied to party strings; and it cannot be preached too frequently or too loudly that the aim of all true lovers of government for and of the people should be to vote for principles and men and not for parties and their often time-worn traditions. The welfare of the masses of the people should stand for more than a few jobs given to a few people. The Negro race in America and its rights should not be deemed purchaseable by a few crumbs from the tables of the political masters.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY MUST TAKE STOCK

There is no gainsaying the point the Republican Party must take stock. Politics without politicians and reformation without reformers must give away to common sense and practical politics as the Democrats will take over the government at Washington in 1933. The era of recruiting the party with men and women according to race and color must adjourn, and the party reorganize with men and women who believe in the principles of the party as did Lincoln, Douglas and Grant. What the party needs is votes, not white folks or black folks; but leaders who will be loyal to their party and who will teach their constituents party regularity after the Reed, McKinley, Lodge, Penrose, Platt and Joe Cannon type. They built the party their successors are about to wreck on the rock of race prejudice and cowardice.

Our party leaders must take stock to find out the cause of the party's many defeats.

There is a cause and there is a remedy, and we must find it and apply it. If the administration at Washington is at fault, let's talk it over with those responsible for the lack of confidence and organize for the struggle in 1932. In 1930, when the party met its Waterloo and lost Congress, it was charged to the Negro, but the defeats in New Jersey, New York Kentucky, Michigan and Missouri were so decisive and emphatic it can neither be charged to the Negro nor credited to the N. A. A. C. P.

In New Jersey, Moore beat Baird by 250,000 votes. New Jersey has 206,000 Negroes, including men, women and children. If every Negro in New Jersey had voted for Baird, Moore would have licked him 50,000 votes. So you see the Negro did not figure in the equation, except to vote as usual for the Republican Party.

Union labor organized against Baird and indorsed Moore. The white folks defeated the Republican Party in New Jersey, and not the Negroes.

In the Eighth Michigan District, where there are scarcely no Negroes, the Democrats beat the Republicans 10 to 1—the white folks and not the Negroes did it. In New York, the Democrats wiped the Republicans off the map because the Democrats gave the Negroes what they asked for, and the Republicans gave them nothing.

In Kentucky, the Democrats swept the state, despite the fact that the Negroes were loyal to the party and voted for Republican candidates. The Democratic majority in Kentucky was larger than the Negro vote in the state. The white folks did it, and not the Negro, who voted solidly for Major Harrison.

These straws tell which way the wind is blowing. The party had better take stock before political bankruptcy sets in.

President Hoover carried Kentucky by 175,000 votes in 1928, and Major Harrison lost it by 75,000 votes in 1931. In three years 250,000 white voters flopped from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party. The N. A. A. C. P. did not have a thing to do with it, though they may claim they did.

The Republicans won substantially in only one district, the lamented Speaker Longworth's district, where the Negroes had 25,000 votes and cast them for the Republican ticket in spite of the N. A. A. C. P. In this district (First Ohio), the regular party organization gave the Negroes a square deal. They put Hon. Frank A. B. Hall on the party ticket for Councilman and elected him overwhelmingly. In point of first choice votes, he ran next to the Mayor. What the Negro wants is a square deal.

Take stock, and give him his old place in the party councils and give him his share of the party patronage, or the Democrats may get it all in 1932.

Political - 1931 Republican.

Party Affiliation.

DEBATE IS HEATED ON PLAN TO PURGE PARTY OF NEGROES

Constitution

Representative Sisk Prevented by Friends From Attacking Committeeman-Elect Arnold With Chair When 'Lie' Passes

Atlanta, Ga

RAMSPECK SCORES ALLEGED LOBBYING

8-11-31

Congressman Says He Will Demand Probe If Activities of Government Workers Persist.

BY BEN COOPER.

While argument over a bill designed to run negroes out of the republican party in Georgia was precipitating a near fist fight in a house committee Monday afternoon on the passing of the "lie," Congressman Robert Ramspeck issued a statement asserting that charges have been made to him that federal employes are being used by present republican patronage bosses to defeat the bill, in violation of the political activity restrictions on federal employes.

"If the federal employes persist in this activity it will be necessary for me to demand an investigation by the property authorities to ascertain whether or not they have violated the laws and regulations governing their particular positions," Congressman Ramspeck said. "The names of several employes alleged to have been at the capitol Monday engaged in lobbying have been reported to me."

Fist Fight Averted.

A physical clash between Representative J. T. Sisk, of Elbert county, and James W. Arnold, of Athens, national republican committeeman-elect, was averted at a meeting of general judiciary committee No. 1 of the house at the Robert Fulton hotel when friends of both men intervened after Arnold had called Sisk a "liar." The republican party bill was adversed by the committee.

"Every postoffice in northeast Georgia has been sold and paid for," Sisk declared in advocating passage of the bill.

"Not now," Arnold interjected.

"You know that the postoffice I referred to was sold, and you are the man who blocked the man who was recommended by the republicans," Sisk shot back.

"Lie" Is Passed.

"You're a liar," Arnold returned.

Sisk, grabbing a chair, started for Arnold, but the two men were kept apart by friends.

After the uproar had quieted, Arnold apologized to Sisk and to the committee. "I have nothing more to say at this time, but I will settle this on the outside," Sisk said.

In executive session, the committee voted 8 to 7 to adverse the bill, and friends of the measure announced that a minority report will be filed, throwing the bill onto the floor of the house for further fight. The measure passed the senate without opposition.

The bill adversed by the committee would require minority political parties to select their officials by primaries instead of the present delegated meeting system.

Proponents of the bill explained that it would eliminate negro control of the republican machinery in Georgia because the act would allow only registered voters to participate in party control, and under the present system, negroes who are not even registered voters are sent to the county conventions as delegates. Very few negroes are registered voters, and placing the operation of the party machinery in the hands of qualified voters would automatically establish a white minority party, it was said.

Friends of the bill told the committee that white delegates to republican meetings in Georgia have been unseated by the conventions in favor of negroes who cannot even vote.

Lobbying Charges Made.

"Charges were made to me today that federal employes are being used by the present republican patronage bosses in Georgia in an effort to defeat senate bill No. 134, which is designed to require minority political parties to select their officials by primaries," Congressman Ramspeck said.

"It is alleged that some of these employes are in the classified civil service, while others hold patronage positions.

"All federal employes are restricted in their political activities. It is an imposition upon them for the bosses to induce or require them to engage in an activity which may cost them their jobs.

"The names of several employes alleged to have been at the capitol Monday engaged in lobbying have been reported to me. While I would dislike to see any of them lose their positions, if they persist in this activity, it will be necessary for me to demand an investigation by the proper authorities to ascertain whether or not they have violated the laws and regulations governing their particular positions.

Fear of Voters.

"The frenzied opposition of the republican bosses and their willingness to use the employes in this fight would indicate their fear that the republican voters do not approve of their methods of conducting party affairs. They have no right to demand political services from any employe of the government.

"The general assembly is entirely competant to pass upon the merits of the proposed legislation without being influenced by postmasters, prohibition department attorneys and other federal employes, acting at the instance of 'patronage bosses,' who, under the present deplorable system in Georgia, hold the positions of many of these people in their hands."

Hager Asks Passage.

In pleading for passage of the bill, District Attorney Clint W. Hager charged that the republican situation has become "so rotten and putrid that it stinks from one end of the land to the other." He told the committee that "I have just convicted one of the crowd that is against this bill and sent him to the penitentiary for selling federal jobs."

Hager said that the reason he did not submit the bill to the party organization was that he would have received "a fine response from the negro chairmen in 10 of our 12 districts and from the 100 county organizations of negroes." He added that both J. T. Rose, Georgia chairman, and Arnold were in favor of the bill eight months ago. "If they deny that, I am willing to allow you gentlemen to pass upon the matter of integrity," he said.

Charges that Ben Davis, negro ex-national committeeman, had attacked state conventions of the party with non-registered negroes gathered on Decatur street, were made by proponents of the bill.

Arnold Scores Bill.

Arnold, opposing the bill, classed it as an "iniquitious" measure ruinous to the republican party, and asserted that he and Rose are doing everything they can do for white supremacy in the party. He defied anyone to say that any postoffice jobs had been bought.

"Don't you know that one postoffice job was bought for $125?" Sisk asked.

"No," Arnold replied. "Did the man get a recommendation?"

"He did not," Rose put in.

"I don't know anything about that part of it," Sisk replied, "but the matter is before the district attorney now. He got your indorsement."

Arnold shot back, "He did not. Langston was recommended. Does he suit you?"

"He is all right," Sisk said, "but the recommendation was made since the information came out."

Asks No Interference.

Arnold asked the committee to let the party alone, and "if we make an ass out of ourselves, let us do it."

Representative E. H. Griffin, of Decatur county, opposed the bill on the ground that he does not want to purify the republican party so that it will compete with the democrats in Georgia, and urged the committee to "let them clean their own stables."

W. G. Cornett, of Athens; D. C. Cole and J. C. Davis spoke for the bill. Among those who opposed it were B. F. Anderson, of Dahlonega, and F. M. Gleason, of Walker county. Rose told the committee that he does not know the attitude of his party on the bill, and that it has never been up before the party for consideration. Davis, a DeKalb member of the state democratic executive committee, said that the democratic party stands for white supremacy, and should aid the republicans in their efforts to cleanse their ranks of the black and tan element.

PASSAIC, N. J.
NEWS

SEP 21 1931

Negroes Asking For Showdown In Old Bergen

Editor Daily News:—The apparent apathy on the part of the leaders of the Republican Party in Bergen County to want the Negro voter is one of deep concern to him.

Knowing the party is one steeped in the history of our nation, as the machine of fair play, the Negro has been an important factor in its success.

We feel that the heads of this party in Bergen County have done much in the last few months to cause the Negro to ask this question, "Am I wanted in the Party?"

They were not completely satisfied when they dismissed the Negro investigator from the office of the prosecutor, but have since ignored all communication from the Negro organizations in the county.

This has brought about a peculiar situation, that is at least slightly unusual.

The fact that one Negro was dismissed from the prosecutor's office, caused them to think, and the fact that another was not placed in his position is positive proof, that the faction in power feels that they can get along without the support of the Negro.

We have tried to be fair. We do not want to be known as traitors to a party, but as a Negro, having in mind the progress of my race above political ambitions, I feel that the county chairman and his advisors should be held responsible for the welfare of the party.

It is a pleasure of mine to state this attitude of ignomy does not exist in the rank and file of the party, and one cannot forget so the measure of kindness and fair play exhibited by the Rutherford Republican Club in these matters.

It is not my purpose to attack any candidate, because they are the choice of the Republican Party but it is my purpose to incite the Negro to the fact that the county heads of our party must regard us proportionately to our strength in the party.

The Republican Party is great, and its traditions should be something more than campaign orations.

The matter of ignoring communications coming from an organization of Negro voters, composed of clubs in Hackensack, East Rutherford, Wallington, Garfield, Englewood, Closter, Rutherford, Lodi, Ridgewood, and other towns in Bergen County constitute an insult to the Negro.

We are satisfied that the party is greater than its members, yes, even than its county chairman and his advisors. Believing this to be a well grounded theory, the Negro voter feels that the cause of this condition must not stand in the way of party success.

It so nappens today that we are engaged in a great campaign, which involves issues of great importance but the greatest issue lies in the fact that loyalty, though an ideal and a virtue, must be rewarded in some tangible form.

The Negro has been loyal to the Republican party since Lincoln and he has advanced economically, intelligently and politically to the point that he is capable of receiving tangible reward for his loyalty.

ROBERT BURRELL.
REGISTER

Red Bank, N. J.

NOV 11 1931

Colored Meeting Ends in Battle

Twenty-Six Complaints Sworn Out by Arnold Rock, Editor of The Echo—Only One Held by Justice Keith.

A meeting of the Red Bank Colored Republican club, which started Thursday night in the Knights of Pythias hall on West Bergen place, ended up in Justice Gilbert M. Keith's court in the Monmouth building the following night, when twenty members faced charges preferred by their deposed president, Arnold C. Rock, publisher of The Echo, a colored weekly newspaper.

Joseph Williams, colored, of Shrewsbury avenue, was held under bail of $1,000 for the action of the grand jury on a charge of assault

and battery. The others, charged with various offenses including attempted assault and battery, disorderly conduct and joining in an affray, were discharged.

Twenty-six complaints were signed by Rock Friday afternoon. Three constables from Justice Keith's office visited the west side and rounded up the accused men. The constables, who were Walter J. Mills, William Garrabrand and Frank P. Stryker, were assisted for a time by Trooper Aydelotte of the Eatontown state police.

Great excitement prevailed in the west side as five automobiles, containing the three constables, the complainant, special marshals and reporters, invaded the section with a state trooper at the head of the parade.

Pool rooms, restaurants and barber shops in the vicinity of Shrewsbury avenue, West Bergen place and Bridge avenue were visited. Some of the accused men were seized in these places and some were nabbed on the street. Others were arrested at their homes.

Frequent trips were made to Keith's office with carloads of prisoners and it was not long before the justice's courtroom and the hall outside were crowded with residents from the west side. The charges were not heard until late at night.

Rock told the court that the argument during the meeting was a political one. Incensed because they believed that a great part of the colored vote in the section had been cast for the Democratic nominees, he stated, they had accused him of being a traitor to the party. The members then proceeded to attack him, he says, inflicting severe injuries about the head and body.

P. Lafayette Jones, colored barber and former local constable, seemed to be the spokesman for the membership body. He says that the argument was not political but was over some printing matter that Rock had done for the Republican club.

The publisher of The Echo, he said, had been given an order for a hundred tickets for a pig roast which was later given at Williams's restaurant on Shrewsbury avenue. He says that a hundred tickets were delivered to the club but when the tickets taken in at the door were counted there were 127 instead of the hundred they had ordered.

During the course of the meeting, Jones says, Williams accused Rock of printing the extra tickets and the members at the meeting, anxious to get a better view of the unscheduled debate, surrounded the couple. The debate grew heated, Jones admits, and during the course of it a blow was struck.

It was brought out at the hearing that Rock had been deposed as president of the club and Jones elected to succeed him. It also appears that Jones, presiding over the meeting, made a determined effort to restore peace, calling upon both Rock and Williams to stop their arguing.

Williams at first denied that he had struck Rock but witnesses after being adroitly questioned by Keith testified that he had done so and he was found guilty. He procured a bondsman.

Those arrested on charges made by Rock but who were found not guilty are Samuel Lewis, William Cooper, Arthur Williams, Ralph Williams, William Spratley, Luther Gray, L. B. Miles, George Goode, Joseph Spratley, Samuel Johnson, Fred Morris, Robert Ayres, Thomas Best, Harold Cooper, P. Lafayette Jones, Charles Kearney, Joseph Drew, Randolph Daniels and Benjamin Plummer.

One of the warrants not served was made out for John Doe, alias "Shufflin' Sam." During the mixup a man believed to be the person in question, shuffled away and could not be located.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION

THE Democrats had their Christmas in November, but the Republicans still have time to hang up their stocking. The result of the election of November, 1931, doesn't have to enjoy a repetition in November, 1932, but it can. Looking up and down city, districts and states the American people are unaccountably confusing, but when they take a look towards Washington they are usually wise and shy.

Issues and problems local to a state are not always common to the nation, although the wets and drys are fighting all over the place. The people are in scold against the Republican party, not because of what it has done, but because of what it cannot do by schedule of the popular desire. There is trouble and the Republican party cannot end it. There is want and the party cannot cure it. There is depression and the party has not lifted it. There is the Democratic hangover from the World war and the Republican party, in spite of the genius Mr. Mellon and under the saddening attempts of Mr. Hoover has not removed it.

The cry against the Republican party is one of protest, not of indignation.

In 1928 the Republican party went Hoover and Democratic itself. The South, the drys, the anti-Negro Klan and the new idea Republicans of the mid-west North gave birth to a new party within the old one. Mr. Hoover profited in the scheme into which he was easily brought. Nothing of the past worried him. The origins and elementals of the Republican party were not in his way. He was American, maybe late in the title, and nonpartisan. He had views and a heart.

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In 1932 Mr. Hoover will be renominated and he will be re-elected. The Republicans are in great difficulties, but the Democrats are in greater ones. The people may want beer, or even stronger nectar, but they need work more. They may get beer under Democrats, but experience tells them that they can get work easiest under Republicans. The free trade doctrine will have to support Democratic presumptions in 1932. The protective tariff doctrine, which was born in the same courage back of liberty in the days of Lincoln and Thaddeus Stevens, is unfailing in its overwhelming power against free trade. That will be the issue in 1932; that and the coming war, which swiftly comes.

Mr. Hoover's attitude towards Colored people, particularly towards those of the household of his supposed faith, is some of it of his own stubbornness, but more of it the bi-party intrigue against citizenship dignity and political advancement of Colored people. Mr. Hoover is not Mr. Roosevelt. If he had been the South, although hearing the cry that the Race was now Democratic in the North and no longer of council size in the G. O. P., still would have refused to desert the ancient sacrifice.

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Whatever has happened to Republican national management and administration, it is evident that the original ideas have not completely vanished in the territory in which the party was born. The growth of the new federal dictatorship over individuals is inconsistent with the party traditions and ideals. If Republican voters cannot find their intentions in government served any longer by the men in control of their party management they must switch their allegiance. The elections for several years have indicated that they are doing so.

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Political-1931 Republican

Party Affiliation

OUT OF GEORGIA

Chicago Whip

Out of the dismals droughts of dull and depressing Georgia comes the wail and lamentation of Georgia's "cullud leaders." They are indignant because there seems to be a defection in the colored electorate from the Republican party Ben Davis, former national committeeman from Georgia, who was stripped of his patronage, charged and accused by a Republican administration, who is now evidently back on the band wagon, a presidential election drawing near, has forgotten the treatment he has received from the present incumbent, has forgotten about the Parker case, the Gold Star Mothers, the Jim Crow Commission, and the abject failure of President Hoover to treat us as American citizens and has started his onslaughts against The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and against Congressman Oscar DePriest.

6-6-31

Ben Davis criticises the Advancement Association because he states that the "organization is surreptiously attacking the President and his party." He lambasts DePriest because the Congressman advises the colored voters of the south to split their national ticket. Davis argues about Lincoln, slavery, Vardaman, Tillman, Heflin and the like. He says that what Tammany Hall has done for us is not the test but what have the parties done for us since slavery. Davis takes no note of what we have done for the parties and what the parties have failed to do for us.

Chicago, Ill

We have done everything for the Republican party and today we hang crucified on a cross of stupid, nonsensical loyalty. Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson, democrats, did infinitely more for us than President Hoover. It is time that our leaders ceased their prattling about slavery, Lincoln and the Grand Old Party. Such preachings from the yokel of Georgia have caused us to lose caste, respect and recognition.

We have no illusions about the Democratic party, we know its history and we hold no fond hopes for salvation there. Neither do we have any misgivings as to the Hoovercrats. We know how we have been treated and we are indignant and humiliated even if Mr. Davis is satisfied.

Davis says that he cannot follow the N. A. A. C. P. into the party segregation, disfranchisement and Jim Crowism. He prefers to go along with Coolidge, Roosevelt, Grant, Hoover and Lincoln. Lincoln, Roosevelt and Grant are dead, Coolidge who never did anything for us, is no longer president and we have only Mr. Hoover left, and resolving Mr. Davis' argument into its real substance, he is with Mr. Hoover, and we are sorry to say that Mr. Hoover, who himself is accused of being a Democrat, is not with us.

Ben Davis as a politician and as a journalist has been a courageous fighter, but in recent years, probably brought on by the weight of years, times and circumstances, seems to have lost some of his rigid regard for issues and has gone on a frolic of his own. He was not recognized in the councils of his party under Mr. Hoover, was stripped of every vestige of authority and left to repine, weep, moan and wail at the unkindly fates that embarrassed him after years of service to the party. We have not forgotten how he was treated and if he is not man enough to express his resentment there are those like DePriest and the N. A. A. C. P.

We must concern ourselves with the Republican primary and select the standard bearer before we raise the issue of Republican and Democrat. Mr. Hoover is a candidate to the Republican selection for President in Nineteen Thirty-Two. He may be successful in securing the nomination. Davis seems to think so, if his present capitulation is evidence. The colored race has not been solicited, perhaps Davis has, and he says that he speaks for Georgia, but the great colored electorate has not been consulted nor advised. Out of Georgia such campaign sallies as are issuing forth seem to indicate that Davis has been consulted. Perhaps he was consulted about the Jim Crow Commissions, the lack of patronage, the judicial appointments and Hoover's general policy? We only know that the colored people have been virtually disfranchised by the Hoovercrats and that a change would be welcome to us, Georgia and Ben Davis to the contrary notwithstanding.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

APR 29 1931

Colored Republicans Hear Dr. Rauchfuss

Historian Gives Interesting Talk on History of Ethiopia.

The Passaic County Colored Republican league met Monday night at 22 Bridge street. Joseph F. Feenan, standard bearer, introduced as the speaker of the evening, Dr. William H. Rauchfuss, who gave an interesting talk on Negro history. Committee on registrations reported progress in getting out the vote. Mrs. Viola Adams spoke on the recent dinner to Mrs. Elsa H. Flower in the course of which the league presented Mrs. Flower with a beautiful bouquet.

Next Tuesday evening John McCutcheon and Mrs. Flower will address the league. Other candidates will speak. Refreshments will be served, including frankfurters donated by a member of the McCutcheon league.

Dr. Rauchfuss' address follows:

"The country which the Greeks and Romans described as 'Ethiopia' the 'region of burnt faces' and the Hebrews as 'Cush' lay to the south of Egypt, and embraced, in its most extended sense, the modern Nubia, Sennar, Kordofan and Northern Abyssinia, and in its more definite sense, the kingdom of Meroe.

"The only direction in which a clear boundary can be fixed is in the north, where Syene marked the division between Ethiopia and Egypt. This is mentioned in Ezekial 29:10: 'Behold, therefore I am against thee, and against thy rivers, and I will make the land of Egypt utterly waste and desolate, from the tower of Syene even unto the border of Ethiopia,' in other directions the boundaries can be only generally described as the Red sea on the east, the Libyan desert on the west, and the Abyssinian highlands on the south.

"The name 'Ethiopia' is probably an adaption of the native Egyptian name 'Ethaush,' which bears a tolerably close resemblance to the Gentile form 'Aethiops.' The Hebrews do not appear to have had much practical acquaintance with Ethiopia itself, though the Ethiopians were well known to them through their intercourse with Egypt. They were, however, perfectly aware of its position, as quoted in Ezekial, and its tropical characteristics, and they carried on commercial intercouse with it.

"The country, for the most part, is mountainous, the ranges gradually increasing in altitude towards the south, until they attain an elevation of about 8,000 feet in Abyssinia.

"The inhabitants of Ethiopia were a Hamitic race, as we read in Genesis 10:6: 'And the sons of Ham, Cush and Mizraim, and Phut and Canaan.' They were divided into various tribes, of which the Sabaeans were the most powerful.

"The history of Ethiopia is closely interwoven with that of Egypt. The two countries were not unfrequently united under the rule of the same sovereign. Easrhaddon is stated in the Assyian inscriptions to have conquered both Egypt and Ethiopia. At the time of the conquest of Egypt, Cambyses advanced against Meroe and subdued it; but the Persian rule did not take any root here, nor did the influence of the Ptolemies generally extend beyond Northern Ethiopia.

"Shortly before our Saviour's birth, a native dynasty of females, holding the official title of Candace held sway in Ethiopia, and even resisted the advance of the Roman army. One of these is the queen noticed in Acts 8:27-28: 'And he arose and went, and, behold, a man of Ethiopia, an eunich of great authority under Candice, queen of the Ethiopians, who had the charge of all her treasure, and had come to Jerusalem for to worship, was returning, and sitting in his chario read Esaias the prophet.'

"The name Can-da-ce was not proper name of an individual, bu that of a dynasty of Ethiopia queens.

"The name Ethiopians is referred to in 2 Chronicles 14:9—Numbers 12:1—2 Kings 19:9—Esther 1:1—Job 28:19.

Negro Melodies.

Who does not love the music sweet
Of Negro melody?
When heard, the heart will faster beat
From honest sympathy.
The lullaby—a lowly croon—
Or Sandman, angels, or the moon,
Which "Mammy" sang; a simple tune
That lasts indelibly.

Those sounds lie buried in the heart,
But come back oft again;
From such we never can depart—
They banish grief and pain.
For, man bowed down with grief and cares,
Or in his struggles illy fares,
Each note his sufferings soon spares
And calms his troubled brain.

For oft again that dusky face
Seems plainly to appear;
It proves a benizon and grace
And starts a wandering tear.
He hears again her cherished song,
And tender thoughts will quickly throng;
To childhood days bears him along
With its refreshing cheer.

But what of those dear spirituals
Which furnish up his creed?
Wherein to God his troubles tells
His misery and needs?
We recognize his slavery,
The lash and cruel agony;
Yet faith in God still holds its sway
And brought him grace indeed.

These songs have moved the hearts of men
Perhaps as none else can;
Who long to hear them oft again
Throughout life's little span.
They show the Negro's love of God,
Despite the master's painful rod;
In reverence to Him he bowed—
The Ethiopian.

The meaning of each melody
Goes straight to all our hearts
Because of its simplicity!
Sincerity imparts
Its sweetness all the world holds dear;
It stirs one's love with honest tear;
And yet, tho' plaintive, brings God's cheer,
And fellowship it starts.
Sing on, O Ethiopian!
Sing, sing thy melodies!
On these no one can place a ban
Which all the nations please.
Such rythmic theme of plaintive wail,
With trust in God, which cannot fail,
With welcome all the world doth hail,
Which, please God, shall not cease.

WILLIAM H. RAUCHFUSS.

The Republican Party in Georgia

There have been strenuous but misguided efforts put forward by those in charge of Republican politics in Georgia to work out a workable program for party growth in the state. But the efforts haven't gotten anywhere. There is no more harmony in the party today than there was when the program was handed to the patronage committee three years ago. Independent

The approach to harmony has been wrong and misdirected from beginning to date. Those in charge have mistook a public trust for license, and authority for selfish gain.

There has been no effort to build the party upon principles of progressive government, but upon emolument and patronage. Jobs have been held out as inducements to white men to joint the party rather than the beneficent principles and policies of the party as enunciated by Lincoln, Grant, McKinley, Roosevelt, Douglas, Coolidge and Hoover. Atlanta, Ga

White leadership has been the slogan and to hell with the Negro, but no progress has been made in either sentiment of members—one bunch of white men gaining for the others—patronage scandals are ringing from one side of the state to the other. Offices are being openly sold in Georgia, and those in authority have the proof in hand but are afraid to use it. Democratic Senators and Congressmen all know it, and are silent because the "office breakers" are white. 6-12-31

A Democratic Congressman recently stated that Republican politics in Georgia was "vile" and never in the days of Lincoln Johnson and Ben Davis was the distribution of patronage in the state so "rotten."

The policy of white leadership in Georgia seems to be "to hell with Civil Service reform; to the victors belong the spoils."

There is a war on between federal officers as to which faction shall control. Both factions are supporting the President, but will not accept the present leadership. The leader of the insurgent movement says opposition to Chairman Rose in New Orleans means opposition to the President's renomination and election for less support to his administration. The movement contends that there is no finer way to show its loyalty to the President and his party than to repudiate incompetent, arbitrary and selfish leadership. Hence, the movement has taken permanent and tangible shape to displace the present party leadership in the state—and the fight is on to the finish among the white Republicans in the state.

The Negro is being left out of the situation, very much to his liking. He is still in charge of the party machinery and feels he has nothing to fear from the warring lily white factions in this state.

Hodges, Tucker and Hendricks are figuring for members of the "big four" in 1932, and will offer Uncle Joe or Dr. Turner a seat on the throne, since Dr. Brinson and Professor Richardson shuffled off this mortal coil.

White leadership so far has proven a miserable failure. The state was never so badly split as under the new order of things. The Negro was ordered to take a back seat with all the power and regularity in his hands. He has obeyed and is watching with disdain the fight as it goes on between insurgents and the fusionists.

The insurgents claim that their numbers are increasing every day and they have no doubt of ultimate victory and a solid Hoover delegation in 1932 to the national convention; that they are out for the scalp of the state leader because he is a misfit and the only chance he has to win is by the Negro vote; that the whites are 90 per cent opposed to the present state chairman.

The colored Republicans are taking it easy and are not fretting about the lily white insurrection, but will settle the question with votes when the time comes. They are going to remain regulars and will refuse to be run out of the party locally or nationally. Negroes preserved the principles of the party before Reuben came to town and are going to keep the home fires burning, since Reuben showed up for office only.

If the President meant what he said when he placed the ban on Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina in March, 1929, it is up to him to look into the alleged sale of federal offices in Georgia under white leadership.

The color of the skin does not change the heart of the thief. A crook is a crook whether he is white or black, and a white man who barters public office is just as much a public enemy as a black man who corrupts the ballot and sells a public office. Both are undesirables and ought to be apprehended, convicted and punished.

If the Republican party is to be saved ignominous defeat in 1932 and the nation from democratic misrule and incompetency it must be done by the Negro vote; and if the party in the state is to be saved from ignorance and avarice it must be done by black electors and fair and impartial white leadership as in the nation.

NEGRO VOTE IS ABSENT; LEADERS ANNOYED

Courier

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—Group representation at the Conference of Young Republicans held here last Thursday and Friday under the direction of Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the Republican national committee, was small. 6-20-31

There were only four colored delegates among the 300 hand picked young Republican men and women. They were Miss Doris Risher, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Risher, and Perry W. Howard, Jr., the son of the Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, and Mrs. Perry W. Howard, who were designated as the representatives of young Republicans of Mississippi; Mrs. Ophelia H. Lee McKiver, of Savannah, Ga., who was designated by Mrs. George S. Williams as the representative of young Georgia Republicans, and John P. Davis, who was selected by Mr. Lucas and registered as a delegate from Massachusetts. There were no delegates from the pivotal states where the Negro vote can count.

Davis was the only one of the colored delegates to speak, and his speech was one of the best made by any of the delegates. He attempted to tell the conference how to organize the Negro in Young Republican Clubs. But his state is Democratic by and large. The three states, Georgia, Mississippi and Massachusetts, did not make such an impression upon the Republican leaders. They were visibly perturbed.

Butler, Pa.

At the close of the conference late last Friday afternoon the delegates were received at the White House by President and Mrs. Hoover. The President's greeting of Perry W. Howard, Jr., seemed to be a little more cordial than the greetings extended to others in the delegation. The President was also photographed with the entire delegation.

The purpose of the conference was a discussion of ways of building up a Republican army, according to Mr. Lucas, who called the meeting in anticipation of next year's Presidential campaign. It was also to arouse Republican enthusiasm and to counteract the aggressive efforts now being made by Democrats throughout the country.

Memphis, Tenn. Appeal
Sunday

COLOR LINE PLAGUES YOUNG REPUBLICANS

Negroes Miffed at Recent Banquet Affront.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Again, the color line has arisen to plague the national Republican party, just when it appeared the 1932 campaign had been launched on fairly smooth factional seas.

The Washington World, a weekly newspaper for negroes, in its issue Saturday complains bitterly that negro delegates to the young Republican conference held last week were excluded from social functions because of their race. It mentions specifically the two women from Georgia. None of the five negro delegates, who included Doris Risher and Perry W. Howard, Jr., of Mississippi, and John P. Davis, of Massachusetts, was invited to the banquet which closed the young Republican gathering.

But the Washington World, nevertheless, finds some comfort in the situation, in the same issue it published a picture taken on the White House lawn and above the picture prints the caption "colored delegates pose in group with President Hoover." Under the picture is the line "President Hoover posed in the above picture with the delegates to the Young Republican conference. It is said to be the first time the president has had his picture taken with colored people. In the group are Miss Doris Risher, Perry W. Howard, Jr., Mrs. George S. Williams and Mrs. Ophelia McIver. John P. Davis was also in the group but his picture is not shown."

In his complaint regarding treatment of the negro delegates, the World has this caption: "Bar Delegates at G. O. P. Banquet" and a subcaption reading: "Georgia committeewoman and delegate insulted at Young Republican conference."

The article reads in part as follows:

"Mrs. George S. Williams, national committeewoman from the state of Georgia and her appointed delegate, Mrs. Ophelia H. Lee McIver, were definitely insulted here last week at the Young Republican conference according to information that has leaked out, in spite of the fact that neither Mrs. Williams, nor Mrs. McIver would make a statement on the incident.

"The rumor has it that Mrs. Williams and her appointee to the convention were asked to stay away from the banquet and social functions in connection with the conference to avoid embarrassment to the 'Lily-White' delegates to the convention.

"The excuse given by those in charge of the conference is said to have been that the Willard Hotel would not serve colored patrons. It was pointed out, however, that on a previous occasion both Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Eugene Booze, national committeewoman from Mississippi, were entertained with others at the Willard, none of the colored delegates were present at the semi-social functions of the Young Republican conference.

"Mrs. Williams came to Washington last week with Mrs. McIver, whom she appointed as delegate to the conference of Young Republican leaders. During her stay she has had conferences with Robert H. Lucas concerning the work of the Republican party in Georgia. Mrs. McIver is secretary of the Chatham County Republican organization in Georgia and principal of the Springfield Terrace School in Savannah."

Political- 1931

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

VOTELESS LEADERS PREFERRED JIM CROW QUARTERS

Indirect

It is reported in Washington, that when the Honorable Robert H. Lucas, Executive Director of the Republican National Committee, was approached by the leader of the voteless leaders and asked that he open a separate headquarters for Negroes in Washington, Mr. Lucas suggested that they take quarters in the Bass Building where the main headquarters were; but, the voteless leaders replied, "we want to get to ourselves where we Negroes won't bother you white folks." And of course, the Director yielded at least for the time being, as the arrangement is only temporary.

Of course, the leader had a place he wanted to rent, and he was willing to surrender race equality for a little graft.

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 12 1931

MRS. PRATT IS SAFE IN REDISTRICTING

Republicans Cut Size of Her Territory to Assure Its Control by Party.

LA GUARDIA ALSO FORTIFIED

Six Tammany Representatives Are Thrown Into Two Districts— Legal Fight Is Sure.

The Congressional seats of Mrs. Ruth Pratt and Major F. H. La Guardia, the only two held by Republicans in New York City, are believed by the party leaders to have been saved by the reapportionment resolution, which was passed by the Legislature on Friday. Special care was taken in drawing the boundaries of these districts to make them Republican. It also is believed that one Congressional district in Brooklyn and one in Queens will be Republican under the reapportionment.

To map out a new district for Mrs. Pratt, it was necessary to keep the population considerably below the quota of 284,000. Though no exact population figures are available to any persons except those who drew the district boundaries, it is believed that the population of Mrs. Pratt's district, the Seventeenth, is about 230,000 and that the population of some of the other new Manhattan Congressional districts will be 100,000 higher.

Fight on Discrepancies Planned.

This discrepancy in the population figures undoubtedly will be used by Tammany in its expected legal fight against the reapportionment. There is no legal or State constitutional provision requiring Congressional districts to be equal in population as there is in the case of State Senate districts. It will be the contention of the Republicans that the State courts have no jurisdiction over Congressional reapportionments and that the only appeal is to Congress.

To carve out two supposedly Republican districts in Manhattan it was necessary to throw six of the present Tammany Representatives into two districts. The new Fifteenth Congressional District extends from the Battery to Sixty-third Street on the west side and to Third Street on the east side. This throws Representatives Samuel Dickstein, Christopher D. Sullivan and John J. Boylan into this new district, which also includes the Manhattan part of the old Eleventh District, represented by Anning S. Prall of Richmond. The new district is overwhelmingly Democratic and it is believed that Mr. Sullivan, a power in Tammany, can have the nomination for Representative if he wants it.

Representatives William I. Sirovich, John J. O'Connor and Martin J. Kennedy will be thrown together in the new Sixteenth District, which extends from Third to Ninety-ninth Street east of Lexington Avenue and is overwhelmingly Democratic. The Democratic nomination for Representative probably will lie between Dr. Sirovich and Mr. O'Connor, as Mr. Kennedy is a new Representative, who succeeded Supreme Court Justice John F. Carew on the latter's accession to the bench.

Mrs. Pratt Is Fortified.

The Seventeenth District includes most of the territory in the present Seventeenth District, now represented by Mrs. Pratt. The northern tip of the Fifteenth Assembly District, which is Democratic, has been cut off, and Republican parts of the Ninth and Tenth Assembly Districts added. Strongly Democratic parts of the Fifth and Eighteenth Assembly Districts in the old district are eliminated in the new district, which is east, west and south of Central Park.

The Eighteenth District, which is between Eighty-sixth and 125th Streets, west of Park Avenue, has only one Democratic Representative within its borders, Sol Bloom. Representative Joseph A. Gavagan's new district, the Nineteenth, which includes all Washington Heights, has been made more strongly Democratic by the elimination of the Negro district of Harlem.

This Negro section has been added to the Twentieth District, represented by Mr. La Guardia, and the addition has made the new district much more safely Republican than the old district. In fact, the Twentieth District is regarded by the party leaders as certainly Republican. A check of election returns has disclosed that Mr. La Guardia, as a candidate for Mayor in 1919, when he was defeated by a plurality of a few hundred less than 500,000, carried the territory in his new district by 1,400.

BEN DAVIS OUT FOR HOOVER

Call & Post

Hoover Administration, After Southern Votes, Calls in Davis and Howard

6-2-31

The Honorable Benjamin J. Davis was a visitor in Cleveland for the past few days. He spoke last Tuesday before the 17th Ward Republican Club of which Councilman Leroy N. Bundy is head.

Cleveland, Ohio

WASHINGTON, D.C., Apr. 30. — Return of Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, and Benjamin Jefferson Davis, former Republican national committeeman for Georgia, to good standing with the Hoover administration is indicated by recent conferences here.

Mr. Davis was here from Monday to Friday of last week. He conferred with Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the Republican national committee, and Walter F. Brown, Postmaster General, who had general supervision of the Hoover campaign among colored voters in the 1928 election. Mr. Howard also has been in frequent conferences with the Republican party managers.

Thes conferences are interpreted in the light of recent developments to mean that the Republican party managers are going to depend in 1932 on Howard and Davis in their respective states to round up delegations pledged to support President Hoover for renomination at the next Republican national convention.

Mann's Threat

If terms are made between Howard and Davis and the Republican party managers, the Southern situation will be considerably cleared up and the threat of Horace Mann, who was Southern Republican manager in the last Presidential campaign, to carry a Southern delegation opposed to President Hoover to the next national convention will be minimized.

Howard is Head

Howard is in a strategic position. Although stripped of his perogative as a national committeeman, he is still the titular head of the party in Mississippi. Besides its regularity, his organization has the approval of the courts of Mississippi and only recently was awarded damages against a group of "lily white" Republicans who enjoined them from holding primaries.

Unless Davis is satisfied he will prove troublesome. He is influential in the factional strife which characterizes Republican politics in Georgia and will fight

BEN J. DAVIS

not only to be member of but to control his state delegation to the next national convention.

Lily White Staff Off

With the return of Howard and Davis to the good graces of the administration, efforts to create a strong white Republican party in the South will probably be abandoned until after the next Presidential election.

The administration ordered reorganization of the party machinery in Georiga, Mississippi and South Carolina shortly after Presiden Hoover was inaugurated. Federal patronage was withdrawn from the regular organization and advisory councils were set up to act in patronage matters.

Howard, Davis and "Tieless"

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

MAY 9 1931

HOBOKEN NEGRO G. O. P. ORGANIZE

Officers Installed — Club Will Be Unit of County Organization.

The Hoboken Colored Republican Club has been formally organized at 89 Adams St. as a unit of the Colored Republican Association of Hudson County.

The Hoboken Negroes have been at work some time in behalf of the Republican City Commission ticket, under direction of Frank J. Bartletta, one of the cendidates. The club will meet each week Thursday.

The following officers have been installed: Curtis Mills, president; Charles Etheridge, first vice-president; William Green, second vice-president; Mrs. Katherine Prattis, secretary; Mrs. Hannah Granison, assistant secretary; Mrs. M. Carr, treasurer; Mrs. Teresa Brown, Chaplain; Matthew Lee, sergeant-at-arms.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

MAY 12 1931

Mass Meeting Held By Colored G. O. P.

County Chairman James W. McCarthy headed the list of speakers at the mass meeting held under the auspices of the Hudson County Colored Republican Association, at Ideal Hall, Jackson avenue and Atlantic street, Jersey City, last evening. All spoke on the issues of the campaign.

John T. Baldon, president of the organization, acted as chairman. A good-sized crowd was in attendance. Other speakers were Alderwin Thomas, county colored leader; City Chairman William C. Marzahl, State Committeewoman Mrs. Woolsey, Assembly candidates, Cecil Woolsey, Mrs. Elizabeth Albert J. Nicolay and Mortimer Neuman, James R. Edwin, candidate for State Senator Isaac Nutter, of Atlantic City, president of the New Jersey Colored Republican League Charles Grebert and others. Plans were made to hold another meeting in June at which time it is expected that gubernatorial candidate, David Baird, Jr., of Camden, will be the principal speaker.

PREPARING THE WAY FOR 1932

Reporter 5-9-31

The persistent rumor that our esteemed friend and contemporary, the Hon. Ben. Davis, has found or is seeking his way into the graces of the Republican Party again lends color to the reported exigencies in which the party may find itself in the 1932 convention to renominate Mr. Hoover.

It will be easily remembered that the Georgia politician favored Mr. Hoover in 1928 and sought an opportunity to give his services. The stern rejection of this offer and the following disjointing of the party in the State placed him in a high and dry position with regard to the state organization of which he had been the leader and, we thought eternally against Hoover.

If his present activities mean a comeback to his leadership of the party in his State it may be conjectured that Mr. Hoover's dream of consolidating the Southern gains of 1928 through displacement of Negro leadership in the South is turning to a nightmare as depression and non-performance sentiment make it appear that his popularity is waning and his election for a second term will be extremely doubtful. Birmingham, Ala.

There will hardly be any question about Mr. Hoover seeking a second term. Without the depression there would have been no question about his election.

But with these intervening possibilities there is the shadow of a doubt cast on the whole thing and to move that doubt through any available instrumentality will be the proper setting for the stage of the 1932 convention.

Mr. Davis is wise in selecting to initiate a pulse feeling campaign among Negroes. His training stands him in good stead here and his courage and large store of information about politics in the country will bring the kind of fruit necessarily basic in a good start.

Singularly, those whom Mr. Hoover put in charge of the Republican Party in the South have threatened to carry a Southern delegation against him to the 1932 convention.

This is the aspect of consolidating Southern gains that shows any such quick process as deposing Negro leadership to be a hit and miss game in which miss is the major.

If there is no other way to consolidate Republican gains but by deposing Negro leadership and no other way to be certain of the Southern delegations except by having Negro leadership then there is no reason to expect both and to choose the one immediately needful in the exigency is the best part of wisdom.

AND BEN DAVIS SCAMPERED AWAY

Some worldly wise meddler has aid that the colored people of Ohio are long on "leadership" and short on "fellowship". Cleveland Call & Post

Whether this be true or not we do not know. However, we do know that for the past few weeks the Honorable Benjamin Jefferson Davis, decapitated leader of Republicans of Georgia, has been perambulating about these parts and other sections of Ohio on the presumed mission of finding out what the colored people of Ohio are thinking from a Hoover viewpoint. 5-2-31

Strangely enough this quest of the good brother Davis is said to be made at the behest (or shall we say command) of the Honorable Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, Mayor Demo of political strategy of the Hoover administration. Cleveland Ohio

Judging by the inability of Postmaster General Brown to find any significant personage, among hundreds of would-be leaders, with whom he might confer on the matter of what the colored people of Ohio are thinking, it would seem that the wordly wise meddler was right when he said that the colored people of Ohio are long on leadership and short on fellowship.

Perhaps the good Postmaster General did not care to call together the would-be leaders from every village and town of Ohio but preferred to let the Mr. Davis of Georgia get the "low-down" for him as he siddled up to each would-be leader, announcing the pet phrase: "I have been sent by the powers-that-be to get a confidential statement from you as a leader of colored people of Ohio regarding what the colored people are thinking of Mr. Hoover for re-election in 1932".

Curiously enough the flattering words of the good Mr. Davis have not seemed to call forth the usual "Yes Sir, Mr. Hoover's all right with me."

Whether these persons interviewed were leaders or had the elements of leadership we learn that for the most part they presented the counter questions:

Is Mr. Hoover ready to get down to brass tacks and do the right thing by the colored people of Ohio and elsewhere?

What about the Gold Star Mothers who were sent to France under "jim crow" auspices?

What about the Hatian commissions, the official one-white, the unofficial one-black?

And by-th-way Ben what about yourself and the attempt of Hoover to build up a lilly-white organization of the Republican party in the South?

And last but not least what about John J. Parker?

With these questions ringing in his ears the Hon. Benjamin Jefferson Davis, decapitated head of Georgia Republicans, scampered.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES

MAY 1 - 1931

Colored Republicans Split Into Three Factions

Much unrest among the prominent colored Republican political leaders here was being expressed today.

Party differences and jealousy which is said to have been an aftermath of the last Presidential campaign, is being voiced as the reason for the misunderstanding.

Split in Three Groups

The leaders are now divided into three factions. One faction is being led by Dr. John R. Hawkins, who was director of the colored voters' division of the National Republican Committee during the Hoover campaign; another by Perry Howard, former national Republican committeeman from Mississippi, and Benjamin Davis, former national committeeman from Georgia, while the third and last group is being led by W. C. Hueston, assistant solicitor in the Postoffice Department and a Presidential appointee.

Hawkins has associated with him, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard University, Judge James A. Cobb, of the District Municipal Court bench and Charles E. Mitchell, minister to Liberia. Howard and Davis are being called the "wheel horses" of Southern politic and are being backed by several of the prominent leaders of the Republican party. Hueston is associated with Finley Wilson, exalted ruler of the Colored Elks and is said to be influential in Mid-Western politics, as for several years he was a municipal court judge at Gary, Ind.

All Seek Leadership

It is said all three groups are seeking leadership of colored voters of the Republican party throughout the country. The Hawkins' clan recently opened up the National Negro Republican League headquarters here. The move has caused a stir among the colored leaders throughout the country and is being voiced as a "jim crow" affair.

The recent get together of Howard and Davis along with the big leaders of the Republican party was the note for widespread interest and the comeback of the two prominent negroes is being expected. Hueston is a newcomer in the political activities here. His association with Finley Wilson is said to be another move toward organizing a strong band for the 1932 campaign.

It is said that Robert R. Church, who was formerly National Republican Committeeman from Tennessee, and a member of the Howard clan, almost has dropped out of the political limelight.

NORWALK, CONN.
HOUR

JUN 20 1931

COLORED REPUBLICAN CLUB HAS MEETING

The Colored Republican Club of Norwalk met last evening in the Silent Four Club House, 122 Water street, last evening. A. Scott, chairman of the Second Ward Committee, presided. The speakers were: Paul Mason, L. Nesbitt, Sol Nichols, E. O. Powell and Willie Lee.

Other Present were: Percy Ames, J. Mullen, Robert Harrold, O. Hickman, Frank Berryman, James Jones, C. Brumley, Eddie Sanford, Edward Smelts, I. Lee, H. J. Jones, Robert Patterson, Fred Trowers, C. Drew, Thomas Harmon, George Wilson, Joseph Randolph, John Douglas, W. H. Meekins, L. Clements, C. Clements, Edward Brinney, H. Moore, George Locke, E. Tabb, T. Parker, C. Mullen and W. Berryman.

SO. NORWALK, CONN.
SENTINEL

JUN 20 1931

Colored Republicans Discuss Campaign

The Colored Republican club met in the Silent Four club rooms, Water st., last night.

Andrew Scott presided. The speakers were Paul Mason, L. Nesbit, Sol Nichols, E. O. Powell and Willie Lee.

Others rpesent: Percy Ames, J. Mullen, Robert Harrold, O. Hick?man, F. Berryman, James Jones, C. Brumley, Eddie Sanford, E. Smith, I. Lee, H. J. Jones, R. Patterson, Fred Trowers, C. Drew, Thomas Harmon, George Wilson, Joseph Randolph, John Douglas, W. H. Meekins, L. Clements, C. Clements, Edward Brinney, Harry Moore, George Locke, Eddie Tabb and Thomas Parker.

Political-1931

Republican

Party Affiliation

Let's Not Charge Our Lack of Organization to the G. O. P.

The Republican Party has enough sins of omission and commission to account for to the Negro, without charging it with our lack of race cohesiveness and organization for party reward. Party reward and recognition hardly ever come because we demand it, as a matter of course, but because our contributoin in service to the party and devotion to its principles and ideals command it.

Let us make less fuss about what the party is not doing for us, and do more work for the party that will command reward and recognition. Independent

We cannot reasonably expect to take out more in reward than we put in in service. Party reward is like a bank account. You cannot expect to check out more than you put in. 4-16-31

We'll prove cowards to desert to the enemy in the hour of peril. Let's stay in the ship and throw overboard those who violate the aims and purposes of the party as Lincoln and Douglas enunciated them. We were Republicans before many of them at the helm now were born, and why desert the party of our fathers for pirates to wreck? Let's stay on the boat and help weather the storm. Lily-whiteism, like Klanism, will pass and the principles and policies of the party will sit securely in the saddle again.

Fred Douglass said the Republican Party was the ship and all else was the sea. If we jump overboard because she ship springs a leak, whither shall we go? Our government is a government by parties, and we have only two parties (Republican and Democratic Parties.)

Cole Blease, Pat Harrison and the spirit of Vardeman stand at the gate of the Democrats with their swords of race hatred, disfranchisement and segregation and swear the Negro shall not enter. Tom Heflin says the Negro and Catholics shall not pass. Let's take Douglas' advice and stay on the ship. Let's fight it out, if it takes all the summer, as General Grant said when laying siege to Richmond. The Republican Party is the people's party and not a white man's party. The lily-whites of the South do not now and never will control the Republican Party. Let us assert ourselves. The ballot is the only weapon we need. It will conquer all our political foes and economic enemies.

Let's tote our own skillet. Let our kin in the North admonish the administers of the Republican Party that their kin in the South will have to enjoy the same freedom of speech and of ballot they enjoy in the North. Let Oscar DePriest tell them so from the halls of Congress and then back him up from the Lakes to the Gulf and from the pine trees in Maine to the Golden Gate in California. Nothing counts like votes. Let's select our own leaders and spurn those thrust upon us by white folks. Let the "high hats" and the "kid gloves" parasites go, and substitute the yoeman with the pick, the shovel and hoe in his hand. We want a common people leadership, not hunting for office for himself, but seeking the opportunity to serve race and country—somebody not always raising the race question; not always crying that somebody is doing something to me—but a leadership that can stand on its own feet and build up a voting following. What self-respecting man will come into his neighbor's house when his neighbor stands in the door with gatlin gun in his hands and threatens to kill him if he enters?

How can self-respecting Negroes butt into the Democratic Party as long as Blease, Heflin and Pat Harrison stand in the door with the gun of race prejudice in one hand and the lynchers' rope in the other and squeal, "Thou shall not pass? It is unthinkable and it is not believable.

It is not a question of Mr. Hoover, but one of preservation of the party and its fundamental principles—the party is greater than any one man or set of men, and we are not going to jump overboard because some race leader failed to get a job he didn't deserve or knew how to get.

We have no leadership, no organization for cooperative work. We fail to line up behind a militant leadership of our own making and then raise hell every time some white man selects a leader for us.

Of course the President has done but little for us in the way of offices, but how did he know for whom to do? We haven't told him. He couldn't read our minds. Let's arm ourselves with votes and fight for principles and offices will logically follow as night follows day.

Hoover Is Expected To Get Support From G.O.P. in South

C. Bascom Slemp Says Virginia Delegation Will Back President for Renomination in 1932.

Constitution 3-30-31

WASHINGTON, March 29.—(Special.)—Southern republicans will be true to President Hoover at the 1932 convention, according to leaders from that section of the country, and will refuse to travel along with Colonel Horace Mann, who was the leading campaigner from the south for the president in 1928, but since has lost favor with the administration over patronage matters.

Commenting on this situation, C. Bascom Slemp, republican national committeeman from Virginia, for many years a member of congress from his state and also personal secretary to Calvin Coolidge, said:

"The Virginia delegation of the republican national convention next year will be 100 per cent for the renomination of President Hoover. I don't care how emphatically you quote me on that.

"Furthermore," continued Mr. Slemp, "I predict that Colonel Mann will not have more than 10 votes in the convention back of him and his so-called organization when the time comes."

Mr. Slemp discounted the statement that Colonel Mann had been a dictator of the republican campaign in the south or that Colonel Mann had carried the four southern states for Mr. Hoover in 1928, one of which was Virginia.

Mann Left Out.

"I had it distinctly understood that Colonel Mann was to have nothing to do with the campaign in Virginia," said Mr. Slemp.

Perry Howard, republican national committeeman for Mississippi, said that he knew nothing of Colonel Mann's plans. He said, however, that the regular republican organization in Mississippi was in a strong position and intimated that it would certainly be found working with the administration and not against it in the next convention.

Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the republican national committee, declared that the regular republican organization in the southern states were in better shape than they had been for a long time.

He said there was nothing new in the statement that Colonel Mann was out to bring about a new order in the matter of patronage in the southern states and that it had been announced months ago that he and other southern republicans who were displeased with the present set-up would seek to control delegations to the coming convention.

Mr. Lucas said, however, that he had not understood that the purpose of Colonel Mann was to take delegations to the national convention and vote them against President Hoover. If that is his present purpose, Mr. Lucas said, then there had been a change.

Colonel Mann declined today to say whether the southern delegates whom he proposes to send to the republican national convention will be instructed to vote against the renomination of Mr. Hoover.

His friends, however, made the assertion that it was an anti-Hoover movement and that the purpose was to sidetrack Mr. Hoover and bring about the nomination of President Coolidge or another equally "available."

Hostile to Party.

In the absence of any denial of the story that he was aiming to build up an anti-Hoover movement, Colonel Mann's organization was looked upon today as being hostile to the administration.

If he could line up all the southern delegates to the convention Colonel Mann would control 232 delegates. He insisted today that the south would send a solid block of delegates to the convention demanding a "new order of politics." He also said that next fall national headquarters would be opened here, which in effect would be in opposition to the republican national committee. The purpose is to extend the organization beyond the limits of the southern states and to go into states of the north and west.

The delegation which will make up the bloc of 232 delegates, or almost a quarter of the total representation at the convention, Mann said, would be from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky.

"The republicans of the south," Mann said," are determined to have a solid delegation of men and women at the 1932 convention, resolute in their purpose and firm in their convictions that a new order of politics shall henceforth prevail in Dixie and that our people are entitled to both places and consideration at our national convention as well as the right to participate in the councils of our nation.

"Economic conditions, as is usually the case in all nationwide disasters have hit the south harder than any other section of the country and her people are not thinking in terms of politics. Hence an active campaign will not be on in all probability, earlier than December."

Efforts of Mann Problematical.

Just how far Colonel Mann can get in an effort to rouse southern republicans against the established order of things and the administration is problematical. He is from Tennessee and has had many friends in the south. However, a republican administration has always been stronger politically in the southern states than its opposition. Without a considerable amount of money, it would be difficult, it was said today, to build up an organization in the south in opposition to the regular republican organization.

At present federal patronage in three southern states, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, is being handled in large part through selected committees outside of the republican organizations. In those states there has been much resentment on the part of the leaders of the organizations at the attitude taken by the administration. However, the administration leaders are confident that when the showdown comes the delegations from those states will not be opposed to the renomination of Mr. Hoover.

In the rest of the southern and border states the regular organization is functioning in connection with patronage as well as in other matters. Mr. Lucas said today he had spent February in the south and had found the people there friendly to Mr. Hoover.

The suggestion that former President Coolidge would permit himself to be drawn into the picture as the candidate of the Mann organization for nomination next year was not taken very seriously by republican leaders here.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

MAR 30 1931

ASK DREWEN FOR A NEGRO SLEUTH

G. O. P. Club Also Indorses McCarthy—Mrs. Meyers' Slate.

The Colored Republican Association of Hudson County, led by President John T. Baldon, has registered a protest against the action of Republican ward leaders in picking Republican election officers without consulting Negro members of the Hudson County Republican Committee. This protest will be submitted to former Judge James W. McCarthy, county chairman.

A committee of three was appointed to confer with County Chairman McCarthy and Prosecutor John Drewen on recognition of Negroes in the matter of special investigators which Drewen hopes to appoint under the Prall bill now on its way through the Legislature.

President Baldon claims that at least one of these investigators ought to be a Negro.

A resolution introduced by Mrs. Ida Brown was unanimously passed backing ex-Judge James W. McCarthy and Mrs. Adelaid Meyers for the state committee.

Several members spoke against Rev. William Byrd's plan for a new state commission to look after jobless Negroes. The executive committee was directed to take up this subject.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
RECORD

MAR 24 1931

COLORED REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

The recent organization is announced of the Colored Republican State Association with headquarters at 1329 Main street, Hartford.

The officers of the association are: President R. R. Burt; Vice-President D. I. Fletcher; Secretary L. O. Cushnie; Assistant Secretary S. M. Bosfield; Treasurer B. F. Packer. The association is governed by an executive committee and an advisory board, consisting of representatives selected from the several towns and cities of the state.

The first act of the association after formation has been to request a rehearing on the civil rights bill now in the hands of the judiciary committee of the General Assembly. In lieu of a rehearing, the executive committee will be allowed to present in writing on Tuesday the 24th added facts and arguments in support of the bill.

Full reports of these and other activities will be found in the association's monthly Bulletin of information, the first of which will appear in April.

PATERSON, N. J.
Call

MAR 31 1931

George Conklin Speaks at Colored League Meeting

Speaking on "Sports," George Conklin addressed the members of the Passaic County Colored Republican league, Inc., at its weekly meeting held in the league headquarters, 22 Bridge street, last night. Michael Brennan was another speaker, taking "Loyalty" as his subject. Mr. Scheldrich discussed the coming election, and spoke of the part the league would take in it. Gaston Hinton, secretary, presided at last night's session.

The baseball team will hold a social session tomorrow evening at the club headquarters, while next Monday night there will be an open house. Refreshments will be served at this time.

PATERSON, N. J.
Call

MAR 30 1931

Colored Women's Equal Rights Club to Celebrate

The members of the Colored Equal Rights club will celebrate their eleventh anniversary on Friday night with an entertainment and dance to be held in the headquarters of the John McCutcheon Republican league, 8 West Broadway.

President Mrs. A. L. Randolph, organizer of the club, will be the principal speaker and a number of other prominent speakers will also be heard. In addition to dancing there will be a program of high class vaudeville numbers and refreshments will be served. No admission will be charged.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY NEGRO REPUBLICAN CLUB

R. C. Grant was named head of the negro Roosevelt Republican club last night in a session at the Board of Trade hall. Other officers elected were Dr. R. B. Jackson, secretary; S. E. Jamieson, assistant secretary; Charles Thorn, treasurer; Bishop I. B. Scott, chaplain; Dr. H. C. Floyd, first vice-president; Dr. M. B. Lawrence, second vice-president; E. W. D. Isaac, Jr., third vice-president; S. L. Ferguson, fourth vice-president; H. L. Fite, fifth vice-president; and J. C. Napier, head of the executive committee.

A. W. Fite was elected head of the campaign committee and R. W. D. Isaac, Sr., was chasen chairman of the publicity committee. An executive committee of 40 was named. Mayor Hilary E. Howse was unanimously endorsed.

The next meeting will be held April 7 when committee reports will be heard.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES

APR 28 1931

NEGROES RALLY TO HOOVER'S STANDARD

Two Recent Speeches Allay Apprehensions of Leaders; Many Get Appointments

President Herbert Hoover is more popular now with the negroes of this country than at any time during his present administration, colored political leaders said today.

His silence of nearly two years in regard to the race has been regarded as unfavorable by colored politicians throughout the country.

This silence ended, however, with the President's speech in connection with the fiftieth anniversary exercises at Tuskegee Institute several days ago and another address to a recently appointed negro housing committee in which he paid tribute to the race for its industrial and educational progress.

Many Get Appointments

During his two years of office, President Hoover has named more colored men to office than did President Coolidge in two terms. Outstanding among these is the appointment of Charles E. Mitchell of West Virginia, to Liberia as minister.

W. D. Henderson, of Kansas City, has the post formerly held by Perry Howard, former national Republican committeeman from Mississippi, as special assistant to the Attorney General, another high position.

Other important appointments by President Hoover include the recorder of deedship of the District of Columbia to Jefferson Coage, of Wilmington, Del.; W. C. Hueston, assistant solicitor, Postoffice Department; the retention of Dr. W. A. Ward, of Indianapolis, Ind., as head of the United States Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., and the reappointment of Judge James A. Cobb to the bench of the District Municipal Court.

Before and up until the appointment of Mitchell, the colored voters were beginning to think the Hoover regime was not going to reward them for their support during the election two years ago. The Administration, however, is becoming more popular with the colored voters and more appointments to national and foreign posts are expected before the next Presidential election.

STILL IN THE SADDLE.

(Macon Telegraph)

Writing in the current Collier's Weekly, The Gentleman at the Keyhole discusses interestingly the case of Ben Davis, of Georgia, "Tieless Joe" Tolbert, of South Carolina, and Perry Howard, of Mississippi, three men who were ordered by President Hoover, as leader of his party, to be thrown out of their control of state organizations. In a righteously wrathful statement issued on March 26, 1929, Mr. Hoover said: "Recent exposures of abuse in recommendations for Federal offices, particularly in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, under which some Federal departments, mainly the postoffice, were misled in appointments, obviously render it impossible for the old organization in those states to command the confidence of the administration. . . . If these three states are unable to initiate such organization through the leadership of men who will command confidence and protect the public service, the different Federal departments will be compelled to adopt other methods as to the selection of Federal employes."

Has that been done? Not at all. "Tieless Joe" Tolbert is still the national committeeman for South Carolina. Perry Howard, when Mrs. Willebrandt unsuccessfully tried to get out by trying him for his postoffice selling, is stronger than ever—so strong that he has recently been on the pay roll of the Republican Congressional Committee at $1,000 a month to organize Negroes in the North. The Gentleman at the Keyhole tells also what has happened to our own Ben Davis, who was charging, the Brookhart committee says, 5 per cent for Federal offices in Georgia. The Hoover administration's indignation has been so great that the following has happened to Ben Davis:

Let us begin with that sturdy Negro, Ben Davis, after whom the well-known apple was named or who was named after the well-known apple. I don't know which. Ben succeeded that distinguished colored patriot, Henry Lincoln Johnson. The year 1928 was an awkward one in politics for the Republican leaders who command confidence in the South If you took the money that was offered—for organization purposes—you might be beholden to the wrong person. If you didn't take the money that was offered you might not get any at al. Well, Ben Davis took about $3,000—see testimony taken by the Senate Campaign Fund committee of 1928—"for organization purposes" offered by some persons who were organizing the South for Mr. Hoover.

But Ben felt uncomfortable over the fact that Dewey Hilles, of New York, whom he regarded as a wise guy politically, kept saying that Calvin Coolidge was going to be the candidate. So it turned out that at the convention some of Ben's delegates, in spite of the fact that they had been organized for Mr. Hoover, were for Mr. Coolidge.

So Ben could not be elected to the Republican National Committee—the Georgia place is still vacant. And Ben was not recognized in the distribution of patronage. But Ben set to work and licked the new, sound leaders of the Georgia Republicans. He's the boss. He is recognized by that very practical Republican leader, Walter Brown. And in due time he may be Republican National Committeeman.

In other words, he is still in the saddle in Georgia.

Political - 1931 Republican

Party Affiliation.

DETROIT, MICH.
FREE PRESS

JUL 25 1931

A COLORED "BLOC"

The suggestion has been made by Congressman Oscar De Priest that a non-partisan convention of Negroes be called to meet in Washington just before congress opens to formulate definite demands connected with the welfare of their race, which will be presented to both of the great political parties. The idea apparently is to take a leaf out of the book of the Anti-Saloon league and "sell" the Negro vote to the highest bidder in terms of definite commitment to remove the discriminations of which the colored citizen complains.

The dean of Howard university, analyzing this movement for the political solidarity of his race, says that the apparent difference between the Democrats and Republicans on the race question is geographical and not political; that northern Democrats are as well disposed toward the Negro as northern Republicans, while southern Republicans are no more inclined to give him a square deal than are southern Democrats. Consequently, if he is to enjoy his constitutional rights, the Negro must create a racial bloc, which will support the candidates of either party who promise him the most.

As a theory such procedure is plausible enough. Actually it might prove to be the worst possible thing for the Negro that he could attempt. Stressing race rather than common citizenship is dangerous for a weak minority. The importance of the Negro vote to either party is easily over estimated, as is shown by the statement that, with the exception of New England and Wisconsin, there is not "a single state north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi which either the Republican or the Democratic party can hope to carry in the next presidential election without heavy reliance on the Negro contingent." A single notable exception is sufficient to show the fallacy of such an allegation. The Republicans carried Michigan in the last presidential election by 568,000, a majority more than three times as large as the total number of Negro men, women and children in the state.

The vital point which the leaders of the movement for Negro solidarity either overlook or ignore is that the colored citizen of the United States already has all the equality with the white citizen that the law can give him. Any discrimination in regard to lynching or civil service patronage that may exist is outside the law and cannot be reached by law. The only way it can be destroyed is by the Negro so living that he will break down the barriers of racial antipathy. A good deal of the political oppression of which the Negro in the south complains is due to the abuse of the newly acquired franchise by his race, at the instigation of northern carpet-baggers, after the Civil war. The creation of a Negro bloc to dictate to either or both of the great political parties at this time is more likely to emphasize the color line than obliterate it.

DEPRIEST SET DATES FOR CONVENTION

Afro-American Baltimore Md

CHICAGO.—Following the June 26th conference of delegates which met in Washington at the call of Congressman DePriest at 135 House Office Buildin, the Congressman has been working on plans for a formal congress.

The first week in December is the date set. It is stated that conditions justify the calling of a non-partisan convention composed of delegates representing religious, political, educational, civic, raterna., and other organizations covering the entire circle of racial life and interest.

The gathering will be in session in Washington December 2, 3 and 4. Temporary headquarters for the West have been established in the office of Congressman DePriest, 3439 South State Street, Chicago.

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

AUG 1 1931

Drewen Negro Aide Heard At Moore Rally

Republican Finds Jersey City Meeting Democratic—DePriest Unable to Attend

One of Prosecutor John Drewen's detectives injected himself into a Democratic meeting last night and discovered it was really Democratic, when he was invited to the platform to speak on behalf of the Republican party.

The occasion was a demonstration of Jersey City Negroes on behalf of A. Harry Moore for governor, held on Union street, between Jackson and Ocean avenues. Alderwin Thomas, a Negro, recently named a detective by Prosecutor Drewen, was heard from the audience and was invited to the platform.

Congressman Oscar DePriest, Negro, of Illinois, was scheduled to be present at last night's meeting, but was unable to attend, due to a speaking engagement in the Brooklyn Colored Y. M. C. A. Former Governor Moore also was precluded from attending, due to a prior engagement.

Drewen's detective was prompted to interfere when John Wells, Negro, chairman of the meeting, mentioned Thomas' name. He sai dthat Thomas was called the Republican Negro leader of the city, although in fact, there was no Negro Republican party. Thomas was in the audience and asked to be allowed to speak. He was invited to the platform.

Asks What Can Be Expected

"If A. Harry Moore is elected governor, what can the Negro race expect from him?" asked Thomas. "He hasn't told us. Before I am a Republican I am a Negro, and I stand for the party that stands for us."

Thomas got his share of both cheers and cries of "sit down."

The Democratic demonstration was preceded by an auto parade which heralded Charles Alston as the new Jersey City Democratic leader. The speakers were former Assemblyman Joseph Mulligan, former Deputy Attorney General Alexander F. Ormsby, Judge William J. McGovern, James F. Baker, former president of the State Board of Taxation; Bash Cruso and Chairman Wells.

David Baird was attacked by all the speakers bcause of his vote in the United States Senate in favor of Judge Parker, as an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.

"The records of the United States Senate are more eloquent of what Baird thinks of the Negro than any of his present actions," Baker said. "As for Senator Hamilton F. Kean, we find him endorsing Baird for governor because he is afraid. I admire Senator Kean's physique, his walrus mustache and his simonized frock coat, but I am afraid that after Moore is elected governor, Davy Baird will tell Ham Kean that he has been weighed and found wanting."

Ormsby Scores Hoover Myth

Mr. Orsmby said the people had been deluded into electing Herbert Hoover as President on a platform of prosperity. Now that that myth has been exploded, he urged the people to start rectifying their mistake by electing Moore, a Democrat, as governor.

"The fight in New Jersey today is between the common people and the corporations," Ormsby said. "Baird has shed his coat as a Public Service director only until after the election adn then, upon his defeat, he will go back to Public Service, which is Andy Mellon, and fight against organized labor."

Wells, the chairman, said that Mayor Frank Hague had recognized the Negro. He said that 42 colored girls are teaching school in Jersey City. Baird, he said, stands for Jim Crow cars, and he pointed to separate schools in Camden for colored people.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

JUL 31 1931

NEGRO DIVISION PUZZLES LARSON

Governor Again Defers Naming Negro Labor Board.

The Negro Republicans are still so much divided that the Republican leaders at Sea Girt yesterday again deferred action on the proposed appointment of the Negro Labor Commission that is to be named under recent legislation to investigate the jobless problem among the New Jersey Negroes.

While James W. Roberson has been proclaimed by some as the new Republican leader for Hudson, many insist that Roberson can never rally a united force of Hudson Republican Negroes.

A fierce conflict is on over the appointments to this commission and Gov. Larson is puzzled as to what to do. In Hudson Rev. William Byrd and Rev. William Smith are just two of the many candidates for places the commission.

Returning from Sea Girt, Alderwyn S. Thomas stated that he led 132 Negro Republicans on the Sea Girt pilgrimage yesterday and termed it a direct answer to the announcement of the day before in which James W. Roberson was mentioned as the Colored Republican leader of the city.

Thomas also stated emphatically that Mr. Roberson had no following whatever on the outing.

The New Era Colored Democracy of Hudson County was reorganized last night at J. Martin Rolls' office at 102 Monticello Av., with these officers:

Robert S. Hartgrove, pres.; Henry A. Martin, 1st vice-pres.; Mrs. Selina F. 'Branham, 2nd vice-pres.; Phyllis Oliver, 3rd vice-pres.; John M. Washington, secy.; Mrs. Noretta West, asst. secy.; Edward C. Jones, chaplain; E. B. Long, treas.; William Johnson, sergt.-at-arms.

COLUMBIA, MO.
~~MISSOURIAN~~ TRIBUNE

JUL 31 1931

HOW THAT BOY COULD TALK

Time: Astute cultivator of Ohio's potent Negro vote is Maurice Maschke, republican national committeeman and party boss of Cleveland. Fortnight ago cigar smoking, bridge playing Boss Maschke went to St. Paul's African Methodist Episocal church to help launch Negro Councilman Leroy Bundy's campaign for re-election. His wide mouth below a hawk nose stretched into a wide grin as he looked down benevolently upon four hundred praying, chanting blacks. Up rose Rev. O. A. Childress, Negro preacher, and spoke:

"A great stupendous task devolves upon me. It seems that for a moment eloquence has gone to sleep and cobwebs have overgrown the brain, sarching about for a Cicero. My task is herculean. It takes a man with the wisdom of Solomon, the thought of Shakespeare and the oratory of Patrick Henry to properly introduce this friend of man.

"I heard the morning stars when they sang together. I saw Thor gather in the rainbows to wrap about the dying storm; I walked with Caesar through the three parts of Gaul and I listened to Virgil when he sank his Aeneid when I was told I was to introduce this man.

"The prince has come out of Egypt and no greater honor can come to anyone than the privilege of introducing this matchless statesman, this republican wheelhorse, this friend of man who has etched his name on the portals of fame, Maurice Maschke."

Boss Maschke then began his speech by saying that he had been put to an oratorical disadvantage.

DALLAS, TEX.

Times

JUL 29 1931

NEGROES URGED TO QUIT G. O. P

CHICAGO CONGRESSMAN ADVISES AGAINST SOCIAL EQUALITY

Southern negroes should turn from the Republican party and should vote in the Democratic primaries, Oscar de Priest, negro congressman, told a large crowd of negroes assembled Tuesday night in the Macedonia Baptist church.

The Republican party is using the negro to control presidential nominations, De Priest said. Only through the intelligent use of the ballot can the negro secure a just proportion of the benefits of organized government, he said. De Priest, a member of the party he attacked, said he would change his affiliations if he resided in the South.

Communism should be ignored and social equality should be voided, the congressman said. Negroes, he said, should so conduct themselves that they would have the respect of all races. He urged that they seek better educational and financial conditions.

De Priest was introduced by the Rev. Maynard Jackson. He spoke under the auspices of the Century club.

A short program was given by the choir of Macedonia church.

BROOKLYN TIMES

AUG 30 1931

SIXTH REPUBLICANS LAUD CANDIDATES

Adopt Resolution Declaring Robert J. Crews Efficient.

The 6th A. D. Colored Republican Club went on record today as supporting the regular designee of the district following a resolution adopted at a meeting of the organization last night at its headquarters at 44 Sumner ave.

Tax Commissioner John R. Crews, executive member of the club, led a long list of speakers who praised Robert J. Crews, designee for Alderman, and Isidor Siegel, designee for Assembly.

Among the speakers were Assistant United States Attorneys Louis Aldino and Francis S. Gibbs, jr., Samson Inzebluch, Mohn McCoy, Mrs. Myra C. Lawton, Mrs. Helen J. Houston, Mrs. Samuel Ellis and Percy Matthews.

Clarence J. Holland acted as chairman of the meeting.

DePRIEST IN TEXAS

Informer

Oscar DePriest, the lone representative of fifteen millions of black folks in the halls of congress of the United States, has come to Texas and gone his way. It was the happy and profitable privilege of this writer to have heard him twice while on his Texas tour, and this editorial is supported by this personal experience. That Depriest holds a unique place in Amrican life can hardly be doubted. So unique is the place he holds that it is not the ordinary thing of a congressman coming to town. He is more than just another congressman, and it is from the point of view of this unique position, as well as out of consideration of the sheer power, sanity and almost genius of the thoughts that he expressed that The Informer and Freeman undertakes to state what it conceives to be the net result of DePriest's coming to the Lone Star State.

Houston, Tex.

In the first place we must keep in mind always a very important fact mentioned by Mr. DePriest in at least two of his addresses. Oscar DePriest personifies the Negro race in America so far as a great, influential part of American public opinion is concerned. If Oscar DePriest fails the failure is chalked up not merely to an individual, but to the entire race of people with which he is identified. If he succeeds and wins the confidence and respect of the American nation, the whole Negro race will profit by it. There can be little doubt that from this point of view Texas Negroes are better off as a result of Oscar DePriest's speeches in Texas. A great many of the long range prejudices against Oscar DePriest (and consequently against all Negroes in political life) held by the white people of Texas were definitely expelled. This was freely admitted by the Dallas News in its report of Mr DePriest's address in Dallas.

8-8-31

Coming to the addresses themselves Mr. DePriest discussed a number of things of interest to Negroes in both intraracial and interracial matters. He talked of social equality, pointing out by citing government statistics on the rapid increase of the mullato population in the United States, that other races have forced on Negroes such interracial intermingling as has occurred in the past; and called attention very forcibly to his position and that of the overwhelming majority of Negroes that the Negro is not interested in whether or not he has any social contacts with white people. His great and vital interest lies along other lines far more serious and far more important. Mr. DePriest also urged that Negroes in the South make friends of the majority group of white people with whom they must live and by whom they are surrounded, saying laconically that if the majority of white people were not good and law-abiding, Negroes could not live in America.

Standing out like a bright star in the heavens, however, was the outstanding thought of all of Mr. DePriest's addresses. He proved to every fair minded person who heard him that the only real badge of American citizenship is the ballot. And, having sworn as a congressman of the United States to uphold the constitution, he urged Negroes and all other citizens of this American nation to win and hold dear that badge of citizenship. He pointed out the undeniable truth that without it there can be no real freedom, whether it be the physical freedom of moving over good streets through Negro neighborhoods, or the intellectual freedom of a fair chance at equal educational opportunities, or the spiritual freedom of the highest development of personal, family and racial righteousness.

Oscar DePriest's visit to Texas was a definite contribution to the development of the State.

Party Affiliation.

Defeat of Race Republicans in Harlem Regarded as Disgraceful Reflection Upon Negro Citizens

Expressions from Many Men and Women of Community and Elsewhere Declare That Result is Knell to Race Leadership

Expressions made by men and women of the community, both by letter and telephone, indicate in no uncertain degree, that the result of the election on November 3, in the Harlem districts of New York City is looked upon as a shameful reflection upon those members of the race who allowed themselves to become a part of the machinery used to take away from Harlem Negroes the race leadership and representation which had been won after a long and hard struggle.

Alderman Fred R. Moore, who was not reelected, was defeated by the votes of members of his own race who were so shortsighted as to support the candidacy of a white man, alien to their interests, and not even a resident of their district. And it is this fact that is most strongly emphasized in the many messages that have been received.

Shame on Harlem

Miss Hattie L. Green writes: "I think it a shame on Harlem not to support one who has done as much good as you have done."

Prof. Charles H. Moore, Greensboro, N. C., said: "I am very sorry to learn of your defeat and the other race candidates in the recent election. But such is the fickleness of politics."

Attorney George Hiram Mann of Brooklyn, independent candidate for Congress nomination in Republican Primaries, declared that "The word of your defeat is 'bad news' to me."

Mrs. L. Bruce, policewoman, writes: "I cannot find words to express my feeling relative to our group's ingratitude. You can only say, 'Father, forgive them for they know not what they do.' They little realize what they have done to themselves. In my position, I know what you have been to them. And they had no mercy when it came to annoying you. Any time, day or night they called on you and for anything You have been everything—doctor lawyer, chief, and more than I can think of. And I can assure you the one for whom they voted will not come forth for them in any way compared to you. They will make no attempt to see him either.

Jealousy Rampant

"But the green-eyed monster Jealousy, is rampant. You are a high type man with high ideals and you would naturally have many foes God is the Creator in all and all. He is our strength and salvation. In all your ways acknowledge Him. He will direct your path. You will come out more than conqueror."

Edgar M. Grey, editor of the Harlem Home Journal, who, though supporting other Democratic candidates in the 19th and 21st Districts, selected Alderman Moore as his preference for reelection because of his service to the community, sent the following lengthy communication setting forth his reaction to the result of the election. Said he:

"This is just to say a few things which in my judgment should be said to you by one who has always paid attention to public characters, in this community, and who has paid special attention to the political history of this community for the past twenty years. Your correspondent has been a public man and a journalist for more than twenty years; he has observed and taken part in many pleasant and unpleasant political struggles and journalistic controversies, but never before has he viewed a more cowardly and ungracious campaign than the one which was engaged in as a circumstance intended to bring about your defeat. You will recall that Tiberius Gracchus was a man of the Roman people. His traduction and defeat and consequent murder so closely resembles your defeat at the polls on last Tuesday as to be almost identical, except of course your traducers did not have courage enough to make an attempt on your life.

A Man of the People

"The man Tiberius was a man of the people. Under his tribuneship they enjoyed greater privileges and rights than under any before him or since his time. But the leaders of the people went mad with jealous rage and insane envy of the fact that, instead of going about the streets of Rome, knocking and gossiping, he made every day of his life count in the service of the masses of the Roman people, and gained the reputation of being the greatest, in point of service, of all of the tribunes.

"These leaders—these mobocrats, went about forming the most unheard of alliances and combinations to beat the great tribune. Political characters, who had always been enemies, came together; thieves and rogues, who had in time past mistrusted each other, banded together in temporary harmony to bring about the diabolitical end of killing off a man of the people. The historian Gibbon, tells us that, these conspirators would leave each meeting place after one of their devilish caucauses trembling with fear and mistrust of each other—yet they met to kill the friend of the people. They finally broadcast to the Roman people the lie that Tiberius was a hypocrite for the reason that he publicly boasted that he was a man of the people and a man of the laws, and yet he would scheme to bring about his election to the tribune for a second term, when as a matter of law, the laws forbade more than one term as a tribune.

Aspersed Private Life

One journalist, (poet) went so far as to cast aspersions upon the family life of the cleanest man that the Roman people had ever known, the man whose private life was a precise reflection of his public behavior. This poet who would cast aspersions upon the character of Tiberious, was himself so unclean that he was known as a pervum (pimp) and was compelled to be transported from the wars in Asia, because he attempted to rape a daughter of one of the conquered Asiatic chieftains. This poet or journalist, joined with certain bad fellows called licenti who were renown for their rapacity, and accused the brother of Tiberius of theft and public graft. Election day arrived. The enemies of the people saw that their months of propaganda had failed and that Tiberius shoulu be again elected tribune, and so they committed the worst crime of which a Roman could be guilty. They entered into a combine with the Lombardi, a tribe of people who had always opposed the progress and power of the Roman people, and who could be compared to the whites of today in their jealous opposition to Negro growth and development. The Lombardi, subsidized the poet (journalist). They had a fesat; and Tiberious' men were mobbed at the polling places. The Roman guard (police) who were naturally the friend of Tiberius, were intimidated into inaction, by the threat of political reprisal. They stood still and permitted the theft of the election, and the consequent murder of Tiberius. Your case is identical except that you have not been murdered.

The future history of Harlem will prove that the Lombardi are in power, and that Rome (the Negro political power in Harlem) has been reduced to ineffectiveness and that it will be twenty years before the Rome of Tiberius shall again reach the power and control which it had enjoyed before the physical and political death of Tiberius. It required twenty years of agitation for you to render the kind of service to the masses to Harlem; It shall require twenty years more of agitation, before your leadership shall be duplicated in this community. The whites have come to recapture Harlem. By the help of corrupt poets, and pimps they have attained their ends."

A National Reaction

That the result in New York City had a national connection is the view expressed by Charles E. Hall statistical expert in the Bureau of the census, Washington, D. C., who wrote as follows: "While we regret to learn of your unsuccessful candidacy to retain your connection with the Board of Aldermen, many of us are inclined to believe that the sweeping Tammany victory in New York City, the New Jersey and Kentucky Democratic landslides, and the Eighth Michigan Congressional Republican defeat are straws that indicate a Democratic cyclone in 1932 you were doubtless the victim at the polls of a combination of circumstances that seems to have poisoned the minds of many people against the attitude of our party on vital national and international issues, and there was absolutely nothing you could do. It was not a personal, but rather a party defeat, a fact which is quite generally understood.

Julius A. Thomas, of 137 West 123rd street, has the following to say: "One cannot but feel disheartened when in the face of the opportunity that was offered us on last Tuesday we should have made such a miserable failure of it. The opportunity was ours to prove our loyalty, and we did not measure up. You have rendered much service to Harlem, politically, and otherwise. Your persistent fight for Negro leadership did much to bring it about, but your efforts seem to have been so soon forgotten.

"It is my belief that you know more about Harlem than any other man I know of and is therefore in a better position to aid and advise the people. That brings us to the interesting question as to what your successors have in mind for the group. Tammany has finally succeeded in capturing both districts and while that is regretable it has been made more so because of your defeat. The higher-ups in the party have not accorded the organization in Harlem the proper consideration. "The Postmaster, the different Collectors, the Appraiser, the Surveyor and the various other Federal officials have offered us but little and have expected much. The County chairman, as usual, seems satisfied with the achievement of last Tuesday, and has not offered any constructive program. If Harlem had been receiving some atten-

tion, it would not have been so easy for Tammany to make the inroads she now enjoys.

"I am puzzled to know what steps will be taken to strengthen the Republican Party in this great city of ours. In your defeat Harlem loses more than she realizes."

From New Orleans, La., the Rev. E. A. Abbott, a former resident in New York, declares that "I am shocked at your defeat. Nevertheless, you are down, but not out. Certain Negro Republicans are to be blamed for your defeat. A house divided against itself must fall. United we stand, divided we fall. The Republicans of Harlem are shamefully divided—I had almost said hopelessly divided. You were between the devil and the deep sea. The Negro Republicans divided and fighting among themselves, and the white Republicans (certain ones) secretly fighting you—how could you win, with an indefatigable and formidable United Democracy—Tammany Hall—opposing you?"

Political -1931

Republican

Party Affiliation

Denounce Lily White Republicans

Louisanna Negroes Asks For Action

BY PRESIDENT HOOVER

8-20-31

Against Office Holders Who Form Lily-Whites

New Orleans, Aug. 12—Approximately 600 colored men and women assembled in a mass meeting held at St. James Baptist Church, Edinburgh and Audubon streets, on Wednesday night, August 5th, in a political rally of the regular Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward of the City of New Orleans for the purpose of denouncing Lily Whiteism and inspiring colored citizens to register and pay their poll tax.

A resolution calling upon President Hoover, Postmaster General Brow, Chairman Simon D. Fess and Executive Director R. H. Lucas to take some action against Mr. Ernest Lee Jahcke, John E. Jackson Warren Kearney and Charles Cantrelle, who are conducting their office not in keeping with the principles of the Republican Party, was unanimously adopted.

The present Republican organization of the state of Louisiana, which displaced the Cohen faction of the party, is now under the control of the above named parties; and since they have come into control of the party, no colored member thereof has had any voice in the party's affairs.

The resolution further sets forth that these leaders have held meetings of the Republican Party in hotels and private residence where colored members of the same have been excluded because of their race and color, and that in appointments to Federal positions, under the control of these said leaders, colored members of the party have been given no consideration.

Instructions in the law, relative to registration, based upon the educational and understanding clauses of the State Constitution of 1921, were fully given and explained.

O. A. Cotton, state campaign manager for President Hoover in the last campaign, Michael J. Cousins, former assistant collector of internal revenue and Frank C. Labit urged the necessity of registering and paying of poll tax in order to be qualified to vote in the Republican Primary of January 1932.

Among other speakers were Mrs. Grace Davis, W. E. Jones, R. J. Estes, Rev. T. B. Cooper, J. D. Brown, Rev. I. H. Gaskins, Lorena Evans, George W. Lee, Rev. D. F. Martinez and E. Trinity, who contributed largely to the success of the meeting by their timely addresses.

Attorney Joseph A. Thornton presided at the meeting and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, our Republican administrations have, invariably, recognized and appointed to office in the State of Louisiana only such men who conducted their office in keeping with the principles of the Republican party; and,

Whereas, there is a disposition on the part of the present Republican State Organization, under the leadership of Ernest Lee Jahncke, John E. Jackson, Warren Kearney, Charles Cantrelle and other officeholders to form, create and maintain a Lily White Republican Organization in the State of Louisiana to the end of eliminating members of the colored race from the Republican Party in this state; and,

Whereas, as a mean to this end, the above named leaders have ignored and disregarded the rights of the colored members thereof to participate in the affairs of the party in that they have caused meetings of the Republican party of the state of Louisiana to the end of eliminating members of the colored race from the Republican party in this state and,

Whereas, the colored members of the Republican party of this state, with very few exceptions, have always been consistent in upholding the principles of the party enunciated and carried out by such eminent Republicans as Lincoln, Grant, Roosevelt, McKinley and our present standard bearer, President Herbert Hoover; and,

Whereas the colored members of the Republican party of this state and nation do not believe that President Hoover, Chairman Simon D. Fess or Executive Director R. H. Lucas countenance or approve of the organization or existence of a Lily White Republican party in this state or any state of this union;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the regular Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward of the Parish of Orleans, state of Louisiana, in mass meeting assembled, hereby protest against the organizing of a Lily White Republican Party in this state.

Be it further resolved that we respectfully petition President Herbert Hoover, Chairman Simon D. Fess and Executive Director R. H. Lucas to take such action in the matter as will make for that solidarity and unity of purpose so essential to the success and enlargement of the Republican party in the state of Louisiana.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to President Hoover, Chairman Simon D. Fess, Executive Director R. H. Lucas, Postmaster General W. F. Brown, the local press and other newspapers throughout the country

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL
AUG 10 1931

DE PRIEST CHARGE STIRS MOORE MEN

Hint Hoover, Kean Kept Negro Congressman Out of Hudson.

The Republican State Committee's charge that the Hudson Moore forces tried to parade Congressman Oscar De Priest, Negro Republican Congressman from Illinois, as a supporter of former Gov. A. Harry Moore without any authority from De Priest, produced a comeback today from Charles W. Alston, president of the Colored Democratic Association, of which Alston is leader. It is admitted that although De Priest was booked to speak at a Moore rally in Jersey City on the night of July 31, he failed to attend, but Alston today hints that it was President Hoover who was asked to help keep De Priest from coming to Jersey City and it is also charged that a fake telegram telling De Priest that the Moore mass meeting had been cancelled helped to keep the Illinois Negro Republican Congressman from the Moore rally.

Alston also says:

"Congressman Wolverton is trying to make the colored people of New Jersey believe that he has a telegram from De Priest indorsing Baird. I dare him to publish it! As to the assertion that De Priest has indorsed Baird because Baird as United States Senator voted for an appropriation for Howard University, a colored college—moonshine!

$20,000 No Inducement

"If De Priest favors Baird, it strikes me as rather strange that such a mere trifle as $20,000 is no inducement for him to spend the second week of October in New Jersey campaigning for Mr. Baird.

"There are quite sufficient reasons why De Priest was unable to attend my meeting, but I am not authorized to make them public. But what I would like to know is who called President Hoover on the telephone in order to have him bring every possible pressure to keep De Priest out of the state? Who sent De Priest the fake telegrams telling him that my meeting was postponed until the following week? Ask Senator Hamilton Fish Kean, and he will give you the answer if he wants to.

"David Baird has suddenly discovered that it will be impossible—absolutely impossible—for him to even have a look-in on election day without the assistance of the colored vote. But too late, Baird—too late.

Ignored Pleas Against Parker

"If Baird is the friend of the colored people that he would have us believe, why did he ignore the thousands of letters and telegrams in which the colored people of New Jersey fervently pleaded with him not to vote for the confirmation of Judge Parker of North Carolina for Supreme Court Justice?

"Mr. Baird's action in voting for a man who said the 'Negro is a source of evil and danger' was an unforgiveable slap in the face to the Negroes of New Jersey.

"Congressman Wolverton seems to forget that David Baird is an advocate of 'Jim Crow.' If not, why the degrading separate school system in Mr. Baird's home town of Camden? Why has Mr. Baird resolutely refused to use his powerful influence to wipe out 'Jim Crow' schools in his home city? He certainly could do this if he wanted to.

"Can a colored man, even if he is starving, eat in an ordinary lunch room in Camden, which is Baird's home town? Certainly not? Baird has been appealed to time and again to remove these humiliating distinctions. What has he done? Not a thing.

Equality Plea

"Contrast Camden, Mr. Baird's home city, with A. Harry Moore's city of Jersey City. Under Mayor Hague there are in the public schools of Jersey City 41 colored teachers. And they re not 'Jim Crow' schools like Camden! In Jersey City under A. Harry Moore and Mayor Hague a man is neither a Jew, a Negro, an Irishman, a Frenchman, a German, an Italian, but a man, the equal of all his fellow men! Can Baird say the same about his home town of Camden.

"Baird is so hopeless with regard to the colored vote that even the highest salaried colored Republican jobholder's don't give a hang about him. Take two of them from my city, Rev. Dr. Byrd and Alderwin Thomas. They are supposed to be working for Baird. But they are so busy cutting each other's throat that they have quite forgotten that poor Baird is running for governor."

CRUMP BEARING UP UNDER BLACK TIDE

Commercial Appeal

8-26-31

County Organization Views Vast Negro Registration With Fortitude.

Memphis, Tenn

REPUBLICANS NOT SO GAY

Mayor and Commissioners Not Expected to Need as Much Help as They Wil Get But the Boys Want to Make It Look Good.

With commendable fortitude, the leaders of the Crump organization were bearing up yesterday under the avalanche of newly qualified negro voters—17,599 in the city of Memphis alone out of a total of 46,927 citizens, white and black, who got their names on the registration books during the 10 days ended last Thursday.

It is the heaviest negro registration in Memphis since the Dortch law was passed in 1889.

The books for the country districts outside the city have not been checked. The proportion there is even heavier than in the city, thus assuring the organization a continuance of countywide support.

Republicans Not Crowing.

Republican leaders, incidentally, are not crowing at all over the registration, convinced as they are that fewer than 10 per cent of the negroes that were registered had any independent idea of what it was all about and do not know where their registration certificates are.

It is not believed that Mayor Overton or any of his commissioners will need as much help as they are going to get, but the boys have a penchant for making things look as dark as possible for the independents. And there is no doubt but that the independents, after studying the tabulation, will find that the outlook is dark enough, and particularly in the second precinct of the Twenty-ninth Ward.

This precinct embraces the tony Orange Mound sector, and old-fashioned southern Democrats, to the number of 1,044, took time off to register. Only 28 white persons registered, hardly enough for a silver lining.

Mulcahy Does His Best.

In the Twenty-fourth Ward, ruled by E. A. Laughter, 816 negroes were persuaded to register. Had it not been for Mr. Laughter only 154 persons would have been enrolled in this precinct, and it probably would have been held up to scorn by the others.

Jim Mulcahy, man about town, did his best in the first precinct of the Eleventh Ward. Before he took charge of the situation only 117 had registered. The precinct leaders were feeling blue and had despaired of drumming up a sizeable registration, but Mr. Mulcahy was equal to the occasion. He came through with 371 colored citizens, thereby winning the acclaim of the organization.

Out in 19-1, Mr. Marion Borg proved the hero of the precinct. He and several able assistants are accredited with bringing in 329 negroes, although some 475 citizens already had enrolled.

In the thirty-eighth ward, thanks to its proximity to the Shelby County Hospital, where the crippled have few diversions, 1,004 were enrolled. Negroes are not tolerated in the thirty-eighth and only seven were able to slip by the registers.

The same is true in the second precinct of the forty-fifth ward. A total of 524 registered, and not a negro's name was on the sheet. The forty-sixth had only one negro, and so did the first precinct of the fourth ward. There were only two in 16-3 and only 16 in the entire ward. In the third ward, only 13 negroes registered. In the banner thirty-sixth, out of a registration of 1,927, only five were negroes.

Along Beale, police and bootleggers were able to reap a black harvest of potential votes, and induced 527 negroes to enroll. The precinct's total was 560. This is 5-1.

Moon Compiles Totals.

The grand old ninth, that stood so nobly by the late John T. Walsh, and then transferred its affections to Mr. Crump, came in gloriously, the figures show. The first precinct registered 1,108, and the second trailed with 625. It was this ward that led former Mayor Paine to believe he had been defeated in 1927. It turned out that he was, the ninth rolling up an Overton-Davis majority of about 900.

Rembert Moon, the anti-Crump member of the county election commission, spent two days compiling the totals.

Part of the time Earl Barnard, former candidate for sheriff, sat at the table with him, and moaned the results.

"This is the second time I've ever been in the courthouse storm cellar," Mr. Barnard said. "Once, I came down here with an injunction. But it really feels good."

Mr. Barnard didn't have anything to say about an independent ticket.

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette
Tuesday, August 11, 1931

Negro Influence In Ga., Politics Being Fought

Party Leaders Engage In Near-Physical Encounter In Acrimonious Debate Over Alleged Sale Of Post Offices.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 11.—(AP)—A house committee hearing on a bill sponsors said would lessen negro influence in Georgia republican politics yesterday culminated in a near-physical encounter between a democratic legislator and Georgia's republican national committeeman-elect over a charge of "liar."

The bill, finally adversed 8 to 7, would require election of political party officials in primaries instead of under a convention system. Few negroes, speakers explained, are qualified as voters in the state and the proposed law would decrease the negro power accordingly.

The clash came when representative J. T. Sisk of Elbert county said: "Every postoffice in northeast Georgia has been sold and paid for.'

"Not now," committeeman-elect James W. Arnold returned.

"You know," Sisk continued, "that the postoffice I referred to was sold and you are the man who blocked the man who was recommended by the republicans."

"You're a liar," Arnold shot back.

Sisk made for Arnold with a chair in his hands but friends intervened. Arnold apologized later and Sisk said he planned to settle the matter on the outside. Sponsors of the bill which has already passed the senate said the fight would be carried to the floor of the house on a minority report.

After the meeting yesterday congressman Robert Ramspeck of the fifth Georgia district said he had been informed federal employees are being used by "patronage bosses of Georgia" to fight the bill and that he may demand an investigation if the activities continue.

Fate of Move To Cleanse G. O. P. Party Up to House

Bill To Break Lower Branch on Minority Report, After Committee Adverses Measure.

The fate of a movement to cleanse the republican party in Georgia of its "black and tan" stripes will be put up to the house of representatives on a minority report of the house general judiciary committee, No. 1, following action of the committee in voting, 8 to 7, to adverse the bill, it was announced Tuesday.

The republican party organization bill passed the senate without opposition, and a companion bill, introduced in the house, was approved by the general judiciary committee, No. 1. On Monday the committee reversed itself and voted to adverse the senate bill. The minority report to be submitted to the house, it is said, will contain the names of a majority of the members of the committee.

The bill would regulate party machinery and functioning of minority parties whose electors at the last presidential election received less than 100,000 votes. Operation of the machinery would not cost the state anything, but, on the contrary, expenses of holding primaries under the act would be borne by the political party utilizing provisions of the act. The bill would not apply to the democratic party, it was said.

Placing of Organization.

In such counties as Heard, Fayette and Henry, where no negroes are registered, the party organization would be placed in the hands of reputable white citizens, it was said. In these counties at present there are solid negro organizations from whom democratic white women who aspire to postoffice appointments must obtain their indorsements before appointment, friends of the bill said.

These indorsements are commonly bought, the negroes selling them to the highest bidder, supporters of the bill charge. The bill's sponsors pointed out that the republican state convention held at the capitol in 1916 was so riotous and disgraceful that the legislature passed a resolution prohibiting future conventions of the party from being held in the capitol. Again, the bill's friends said, the republican convention held at the courthouse in April, 1930, resulted in a riot in which more than 100 negroes gained entrance on visitors' cards and took charge of the meeting, electing officers, although the visitors were not delegates and were not entitled to participate or vote, but in the riot and confusion they prevailed.

Friends of the bill declared that "it will give us a responsible and respectable organization established by law that will be independent to elect its own officers, free from dictation and domination from national politicians. The 12 congressional district chairmen at the present time include ten negroes and two white men. Of the 161 county chairmen, there are approximately 100 negro chairmen being recognized in the distribution of patronage. The bill will make certain that there will never be another contesting delegation sent to a national convention to offer themselves to the highest bidder."

Holding of Primaries.

Machinery provided by the bill includes holding of county primaries at the various county seats on the first Tuesday of April in even years, for the purpose of electing county chairmen. No person would be permitted to vote unless his name appears on the permanent registration list as prepared by registrars of the county, thereby preventing unregistered negroes from participating in the primaries and placing control of the party in the hands of white electors elected by white voters, it was said. The various county chairmen would constitute the executive committee of the district, and the executive committee would elect its own officers. The executive committee of each congressional district would elect one member to the state executive committee, and the state committee would elect its own officers.

In presidential years, the state committee would elect delegates at large to the national convention, and the district organizations would elect delegates to the national convention from their respective districts. Any political officers, committeemen, delegates and representatives of the party elected in any manner other than that provided in the act would be deemed to be illegally elected and against the laws of the state and contrary to public policy.

Colored Women Organize National G. O. P. Council

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—In view of the need of national, intensive, organized effort in all states to arouse national interests of colored women in the use of their franchise rights, we the undersigned women do now on this twenty-first day of July, nineteen hundred thirty-one, in Minneapolis, Minn., at Phyllis Wheatley Settlement House, organize ourselves into a council to be known as the National Republican Council of Colored Women. We invite into this council all women who are eager to secure the largest measure of civic rights for the women of our race.

Mrs. Dovie Adams Welsh of St. Paul, Minn., was elected president; Mrs. Myrtle Foster Cook of Kansas City, Mo., first vice president; Mrs. Kate O. Johnson of Detroit, Mich., second vice president; Mrs. Annette Harris Officer of East St. Louis, Ill., recording secretary; Mrs. Ella Stewart of Youngstown, O., corresponding secretary, and Mrs. S. Joe Brown of Des Moines, Iowa, treasurer.

The executive board members are: Mrs. Lethia Flemings of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Beatrice Childs of Kansas City, Kas.; Mrs. Lizzie B. Fouzt of Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. Clara M. Whitman of Milwaukee, Wis., Mrs. Lillian Jones Brown of Indianapolis, Ind., and Mrs. Fredicka Douglass Perry, Kansas City, Mo.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS
AUG 30 1931

TARVER ELECTED NEROES' LEADER

Returns From Chicago Meeting Where Group Bolted

H. M. Tarver, San Antonio, returned Saturday from Chicago where he presided over the National Convention of Negroes held in that city when he was elected chairman for the next four years. Mrs. Booker T. Washington of California was elected secretary.

Forty-two states were represented by more than 600 delegates at the convention which featured the unanimous adoption of a resolution, introduced by Tarver, declaring a withdrawal of faith in and support of the Republican Party and while it did not endorse any particular bloc or party the resolution expressed a preference for "an honorable historic political foe to a faithless and treacherous ally."

San Antonio will become national headquarters of a national bureau of industrial statistics and a National Voters' League, it was decided at the convention. It is planned to place representatives in every voting community in the United States.

Unanimous adoption of a resolution condemning communist activity among negroes featured the convention also. The next convention will meet in August, 1932, at a location to be designated by a national committee.

New York Negroes Turn on Tammany

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—(AP)—Negro members of the democratic party in Harlem today served notice they were "in revolt" against dictatorship of Tammany Hall" and filed all-negro tickets in the nineteenth and twenty-first assembly districts.

The regular democratic organization already has filed its ticket in both districts with the board of elections.

The negro leaders claim the democratic enrollment in Harlem is 85 per cent negro, while they receive only 20 per cent of the patronage.

Political - 1931

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

NEW YORK SUN

APR 18 1931

THIS IS TAMMANY

—*By* MARTIN GREEN—

Even in Harlem the Negro Has Been Weaned Away From the Republican Party Through Recognition, Favors and Organization.

Tammany Hall is facing a big problem in leadership in Harlem, and appears to be getting away with it. The problem has arisen from the settlement there of the largest Negro community in this country.

Although many residents are poor the ownership of more than $50,000,000 worth of Harlem real estate has passed into Negro hands in the last twenty years. They exclusively populate middle Harlem from 125th street north in the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Assembly districts and are gradually spreading further to the northward along the shore of the Harlem River into the easterly end of the Twenty-first district.

Negro districts are ordinarily strongly Republican. Tammany has managed, in the face of the Negro invasion, to keep the districts in which they live and vote Democratic, although the Nineteenth, between 118th and 136th streets and Seventh and Madison avenues, is pretty close. Mayor Walker, with all his popularity among the Negroes, carried it by only 420 in 1929, but Gov. Roosevelt carried it by 1,354 votes last year.

Elects Two Negro Judges.

A study of the situation establishes that the inept Republican organization ignored the rising tide of Negro votes in Harlem until it was too late. Tammany Hall nominated and elected the only Negro judges who have ever sat in New York city. They ran on the Tammany ticket last fall, and that probably accounts for the 1,354 majority of Gov. Roosevelt in the Nineteenth district and his majority of 5,000 in the Thirteenth.

The Republicans elected two Negro Aldermen, Fred R. Moore in the Nineteenth district and John C. Hawkins in the Twenty-first district, but they have, on several occasions, manifested a friendliness for Tammany which is disturbing to Joseph Clark Baldwin 3d, the leader of the Republican minority of four.

The Negro judges were elected to the Municipal court of the Tenth district, and in their few months of service have won the admiration of their colleagues on the bench and the lawyers practicing before them. They are James S. Watson, a graduate of Harvard, and Charles E. Toney.

Ferdinand Q. Morton, a Negro Democratic leader, holds a place on the Municipal Civil Service Commission which pays $8,500 a year, and the Tammany leadership is bent upon putting other Harlem Negroes into office in the hope of turning the districts into Democratic strongholds.

Working to Win Newcomers.

District workers in Harlem report to Tammany Hall that the young people who come from the South are not steadfast in their allegiance to the Republican party. They have slight interest in the civil war fought seventy years ago, and the liberation of their ancestors from slavery means very little to them. They are regarded as good Democratic prospects, susceptible to kind treatment and to the sort of favors Tammany renders to its faithful.

Porto Ricans and Virgin Islanders who settle in Harlem come in as American citizens, as the United States now owns their native lands. The Tammany people are paying close attention to this class. They do not class themselves as Negroes but live in Negro settlements. The workers report that they also are susceptible to the approaches of politicians professing to be solicitous of their welfare.

Tammany hopes to displace the Negro Republican Aldermen in the next election by running Negro candidates of their own. Alderman Hawkins was elected while E. P. Holahan, Tammany leader of the Twenty-first district, was in his last illness. He was succeeded by Thomas F. Murray, a choice of John F. Curry, and is energetic and full of ideas. His co-leader is Mrs. Joyce Bushel, the wife of ex-Magistrate Hyman Bushel.

'Honest Blacksmith' Leader.

The leader of the Eleventh district, a dozen years ago strongly Republican, now Democratic normally by 7,500, is James J. Hines, "The Honest Blacksmith," one of the most picturesque of the members of the Tammany executive committee. For a number of years he was on the outs with Charles F. Murphy because of a disagreement and a lawsuit over a business deal during the war, and Murphy with all the power of the organization sought to crush him, but he has held his club together and emerged victorious.

Hines went overseas during the world war as a first lieutenant in an engineering unit and saw a lot of service. During his absence in France John F. Galvin, Maurice Deiches and Edwin P. Kilroe, by direction of Murphy, set up a new club and sought to entice the Hines followers. Although Hines had been shut out for several years from any political patronage, he was overwhelmingly elected to the leadership by the county committee of his district soon after his return from France. The Monongahela Democratic Club in Manhattan avenue, his district organization, is one of the strongest in Tammany Hall.

For seventeen years, from the age of 15, Hines was a blacksmith in Harlem, mixing in politics on the side. He was elected to the Board of Aldermen in 1910 and in 1912 won the district leadership.

Hines was clerk of the Board of Aldermen from 1913 to 1915. He has never held a political office since, but in 1921 he entered the primary for the nomination for Borough President, fought the whole Tammany organization and lost out by a narrow margin. His coleader is Mrs. Ernestine F. Stewart.

Rebellion in the Thirteenth.

The Thirteenth district, taking in West Harlem, is the only district in Manhattan in which conditions are not harmonious. Andrew B. Keating, the leader, has a rebellion on his hands led by the Alderman from the district, Patrick S. Dowd. The fight has been extremely bitter, including the circulation of a charge that Keating, in his insurance office at 122 East Forty-second street, assaulted the late Magistrate Macrery, inflicting injuries from the effects of which the Magistrate died.

The charge was disputed by medical and physical evidence and was eventually dismissed as unfounded. Keating's enemies declared that he assaulted Macrery because the Magistrate had refused to pay for his appointment to the bench.

Keating has been leader for ten years. His coleader is Mrs. Abbey Shay Hughes, a pioneer woman suffragist and an active worker.

Tranquil Territory.

The Twenty-first district is in tranquil territory at the lower end of Washington Heights between the Harlem and Hudson rivers and 136th and 144th streets, save for a slice along Edgecombe avenue, which extends north to 155th street. This has always been regarded as safe Democratic territory, but of recent years, because of the steady influx of Negroes at the eastern end the district has been cutting up occasionally in a way to alarm the Wigwam.

For instance, Hoover carried it by 3,000 in a total vote of 19,000, and Ottinger beat Roosevelt by 2,300. In 1929 Mayor Walker carried it by 1,200 and last year Gov. Roosevelt carried it by 2,100. The Negro vote is the deciding factor.

Extending from West 144th to West 162d streets between the Harlem and the Hudson rivers the Twenty-second District is next to the fastest growing political unit in the city, being exceeded only by its much larger neighbor to the north, the Twenty-third, which extends clear to Spuyten Duyvil. The leader for the past thirteen years has been Joseph McCormick, Deputy City Clerk. He has kept the Democratic majority at around 5,000 votes, where it appears to be pretty well stabilized, as the district is almost entirely built up. His coleader is Miss Elizabeth V. McCrystal, a graduate of Hunter College and a public school teacher.

23d the Wonder District.

The wonder district of New York is the Twenty-third, referred to above, at the upper end of Manhattan Island. This takes in upper Washington Heights and the Dyckman section, a territory of straggling shacks and great expanses of vacant land a few years ago, now the home of 30,000 voters in eighty-seven election districts. The bulk of the new residents of this and the Twenty-second District are migrants from Tammany districts downtown.

John Mara, the veteran leader, has lived in the district most of his sixty-five years, but he will not retain the sole leadership very long, because the district is overpopulated. It is planned to add on part of the Twenty-second and cut the Twenty-third into three districts, which will mean two additional district leaders and two additional Democratic Assemblymen.

When this comes to pass John F. Curry will be greatly strengthened in his leadership of Tammany Hall, to which he was elected by a margin of less than two votes in a total of twenty-three. Since taking the leadership he has been steadily bulwarking himself.

David Mahoney, the new leader of the First District; Walter Fitzsimmons, a new leader in the Tenth district, and Thomas F. Murray, new leader of the Twenty-first district, are all Curry selections and will support him for leader. Miss Elizabeth Barry, coleader with William Kenneally, who voted against Curry, is now one of his supporters. If another election is held the chairman of the County Committee and the treasurer of Tammany Hall will be allowed to vote. They did not vote in the last election and are for Curry.

With two new Curry leaders in the old Twenty-third district Curry's apparent strength would be set at 16 1-3 votes. If that claim by the Curry supporters stands up the old Tammany will be in control for some time to come.

DePRIEST SETS DATES FOR HIS CONVENTION

8-15-31

Houston, Texas

Houston Informer

Chicago, Ill.—(ANP)—Congressman Oscar DePriest issued this week an advance call for the proposed non-partisan, nationwide convention which he and a group of leaders announced last June, would be held this fall.

The "Non-Partisan Convention" as the meeting is named in the formal statement issued by the congressman will be held in Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 3, and 4. Invitations are to be extended to various fraternal, civic and religious bodies meeting during the summer in order that they may pass appropriate resolutions endorsing the program and may arrange to have delegates representing their organizations at the convention. There were no particular qualifications set forth. Any duly constituted body representing the "circle of racial life and interest" may send delegates.

The National Negro Republican League

Robert Fletcher Leftridge

WASHINGTON (CNS) — The National Negro Press from time to time during the past six months has expressed an opinion relative to the degree of virtue, or the lack of it, in the purpose of the organizers of "The National Negro Republican League." Without making the effort of determining with reasonable certainty the benefits which might derive from the efforts of this organization, or of sounding out the sentiment of the Negro at large by poll, certain and several of this press have seen fit to criticize most severely the manner and mode of its organization, the scope of its activity in the political field, and its administrative executive , Chairman Dr. John Hawkins.

When these expressions take the form of seeking to contest and deny the right of Dr. Hawkins, as a citizen, as a scholar, as an outstanding business man, and as a church man, to seek relief and remedy from and for some of the ills and vexatious problems affecting and confronting the thirteen odd million Negro citizens of this country, for the reason of an evident lack of appreciation of what is possible to be done through an organization of this kind, or because he is a resident of the District of Columbia, where the citizens do not vote; or that he enjoys the eminence of being one of the race's foremost churchmen. There seem to me to be careful, calculated, studied efforts, misrepresenting and distorting facts with the hope of creating a false impression to further their own individual ambitions at the expense of the interests of Negroes wherever housed.

Especially unwarranted are these complaints in the light of the fact that the continued progress and future well being of the Negro is dependent entirely upon his ability to see clearly, to sense clearly, and to solve his own problems.

The idea giving rise to the origin of the movement of the National Negro Republican League can easily be understood if a glance is taken at the political structures of this country.

It is not possible to give to every citizen the same opinions, the same passions, and the same interests. This diversity in the faculties of men, from which the rights of property originate, is the obstacle to a uniformity of their interests. The protection of these faculties is the first object of government. Protected in the right to acquire property, accumulations of different degrees and kinds of property result, shaping the destiny of the proprietors; influencing them in their views and sentiments; bringing about a division of the people into different interests, factions and parties. The various and unequal distribution of property, due to the initiative capacity of man, the enlargement and protection of his individual and collective achievement have been the most common and durable source of factions. Those who hold, and those who are without property have ever formed distinct interests in society. Those who owe, and those who are owed, fall under a like discrimination.

Land owners, manufacturers, mercantile interests, moneyed interests, transportation, power and organized labor, and many lesser interests, dividing the people into different classes, because of different interests, sentiments and views. The regulation of these various and interfering interests forms the principal task of modern legislation and involves the spirit of party and of faction in the necessary and ordinary operations of government. From these influences, two great political parties have sprung, the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. Their party platforms and principles are drafted to meet the demands of these great interests. They have grown to such an extent within the two major parties that they dictate governmental policy, demand high appointive office and cause legislation to be enacted conducive to their separate needs. Candidates for high elective office are advanced and elected by these interests. At this time the only direct influence the Negro can exert, under the general scheme, is through his right of franchise. It is the purpose of the National Negro Republican League to help him exercise this privilege intelligently, encourage the wider use of it, demanding from within the Republican Party its aid in securing the right of franchise for the Negro in sections where he has long been denied this privilege. The idea of its origin sounds the tocsin of a new day.

It purposes to insist that the Congress enact at the earliest possible date a Federal anti-lynching law so that the full influence of the Federal Government may be weilded to exterminate this hideous crime.

The general unsatisfactory condition obtaining now and met by Negroes after qualifying under the Civil Service regulations will be met with a program designed to remedy this condition.

In the full realization that many of the ills that effect mankind can only be removed through education a vigorous effort will be waged to increase the educational opportunities of Negroes with the aid of governmental agency.

The National Negro Republican League does not intend to interfere in any way with local political organizations. It contemplates a supplementary program aiding and enlarging the opportunities of these organizations so that a constructive political program can be carried out to better the conditions of the Negro.

It is part of the duty of the Negro church to engage in politics, as well as other civic activities, for the reason that it is the most powerful instrument that Negroes control which in any way compares with the powerful interests dominating and dictating the public policies of the Nation. Its aggregate wealth of $210,000,000 and its 5,000,000 members form a basis of power which must be reconed with.

It is fortunate at this time that Negroes can draft a man of the calibre of Dr. Hawkins.

Blame G. O. P. For Failure of Color Bar Bill

Legislation Backed by National Association Falls by Wayside

NEW YORK — Republican votes in the New York state legislature killed the bill introduced by Assemblyman J. E. Stephens, which would have prohibited race discrimination in the employment of help by public utility corporations in this state.

On a vote held on the measure today Mr. Stephens informs the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People taht 66 Democrats voetd for the measure, none voted against it, while four Democrast wree absent. On the Republican side, there were 55 votes agaist it to 8 for.

Mr. Stephens again tried to bring up the maesure for another vote yesterday, the closing day of the session, but was unable to, telegraphing the N. A. A. C. P. as follows:

"Wat not permitted a chance to call for another vote."

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

APR 28 1931

Rev. Byrd Endorsed By Colored G. O. P.

At a recent meeting the Colored Men's Regular Republican Association of Hudson County unanimously endorsed Rev. William A. Byrd, one of the sponsors of the bill creating a commission for investigation of labor conditions among the Negroes of New Jersey, for a place on the commission, which will be composed of five men and two women. C. Bion Jones, chairman, presided at the executive committee session which resulted in the endorsement of the local pastor.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

APR 23 1931

Kracke Gives Charter To G.O.P. Negro Club

Republican County Leader Frederick J. H. Kracke last night presented a charter to the Flatbush Colored Republican Club at a meeting at the Flatbush Community Center, 2521 Snyder Ave.

The presentation was made to Edward Green, president of the club. "This is a symbol of the Republican party's faith in the colored people of Flatbush," Mr. Kracke said. "My feelings have always been strongly with the colored people. I have appointed 150 colored men and women to the United States Appraiser's office."

WOMEN START NAT'L G. O. P. ORGANIZATION

National Republican Council Of Colored Women Begun With Aim To Awaken An Interest In Voting

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 6.—A new movement among colored American women was marked here with the organization of the National Republican Council of Colored Women. The significance of the body was expressed in the statement issued by it organizers which folows:

In view of the need of national, intensive, organized efforts in all states to arouse national interests of colored women in the use of their franchise rights, we the undersigned women do now on this twenty-first day of July, nineteen hundred thirty-one, in Minneapolis, Minn., at Phyllis Wheatley Settlement House, organize ourselves into a council to be known as the National Republican Council of Colored Women. We invite into this council all women who are eager to secure the largest measure of civic rights for the women of our race.

Officers Are Elected

Mrs. Dovie Adams Welsh of St. Paul, Minn., was elected president; Mrs. Myrtle Foster Cook of Kansas City, Mo., first vice president; Mrs. Kate O. Johnson of Detroit Mich., second vice president; Mrs. Annette Harris Officer of East St. Louis, Ill., recording secretary; Mrs Ella Stewart of Youngstown, Ohio corresponding secretary, and Mrs S. Joe Brown of Des Moines, Iowa treasurer.

The executive board members are Mrs. Lethia Flemings of Cleveland Ohio; Mrs. Beatrice Childs of Kansas City, Kansas; Mrs. Lizzie B Fouzt of Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. Clara M. Whitman of Milwaukee Wis. and Mrs. Lillian Jones Brown of Indianapolis, Ind., Mrs. Fredric Douglas Perry, Kansas City, Mo.

Party Affiliation

"LINK" JOHNSON'S SON HEADS NAT'L POLITICAL BODY

WASHINGTON, June 25.—At a meeting held here last week by the National Junior Political League, Henry Lincoln Johnson, Jr., son of the late Republican national committeeman of Georgia, was selected as chairman of the ortganization. The vice-chairmanship and treasurership are vacant at present.

..This organization plans to conduct campaigns for the registration of colored voters, to approve of candidates for office without regard to political affiliations but on the basis of their attitude toward American citizens of color. A national committee composed fo one man and one woman from each state and the District of Columbia is being selected.

DEPRIEST AND DAVIS TO CLASH

CHICAGO—A clash of unusual significance is expected here Sunday when Benjamin J. Davis, former Republican National Committeeman from Georgia, and Congress Oscar DePriest, meet as the chief speakers for the Co-operative Business League, which is conducted under the auspices of Pilgrim Baptist Church, the Rev. J. C. Austin, pastor.

The difference between the northern and the southern political leader grew out of political advice which Mr. DePriest has been giving to Negroes in the south. At Greensboro, North Carolina, the congressman told the people that they should stop flirting around with lily white Republicans in the south who did not want to help them and could not help them if they wanted to.

Democratic Party

"Your problem is a local one," the congressman stated. "You want better streets, sanitation, better schools, positions in the local government. The Democratic party controls these things in this territory. The practical and wise thing for you to do is to get into the Democratic Party locally and make yourself an influence with the party that has the power."

Mr. Davis, a life-long Republican, has severely criticised the Republican congressman for dealing out such advice. He still believes that the southern Negro should cling to the Republican party, but his exceptions to Mr. DePriest's counsel, have not taken in the local applications.

DELEGATES OKEY DEPRIEST'S CALL FOR CONVENTION

D.C. Gathering Agrees on at Least 2 Planks to be Submitted.

NAPIER WELCOMED

Vet Statesman Views G.O.P. Discontent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — J. C. Napier, veteran banker of Nashville, Tennessee, former register of the U.S. Treasury, spry for all his eighty years, stole the show at a non-partisan gathering called by Congressman Oscar DePriest (Rep., Ill.) in his office last Friday.

Congressman DePriest had called together a score or more of people from various parts of the country to discuss common welfare.

Twelve of those invited responded and authorized a larger and more representative convention to be held next December, which will be asked to adopt fundamental planks and to submit them to the national conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties.

Mr. Napier was not one of those invited to the conference, but he is a trustee of Howard University and happened to be in the office of President Mordecai Johnson when the latter left to go to Mr. DePriest's office. The two of them came over together and the conference gave the veteran statesman an ovation when he appeared.

Tribute to DePriest

Mr. Napier was immediately given the floor and first paid a tribute to Mr. DePriest. He said:

"I have known and shaken hands with every colored man who has served in the U.S. Congress. The one we have now is doing more to bring us forward and cause the people to realize the issues that confront them than any other congressman has done before.

"Mr. DePriest has gone into all parts of the country, pleaded our cause and has given advice, urging the people to take part in local politics.

Boyd Elected

"He came to Nashville, Tenn., and as a result of his coming, Henry Allen Boyd ran and was elected to the city council. In the tallying of the votes, all Negroes were excluded. Mr. Boyd ran so far ahead of his white opponents that a second run off was found necessary. Here the whites counted him out.

"Mr. Boyd is as much a city councilman in Nashville and a representative of the people as if he had been accorded the seat."

Crack at Hoover

"All my life," Mr. Napier said, "I have been a rock-ribbed, unswerving Republican. However, the President (Hoover) has taken such a course in dealing with us that I am thinking of hunting another altar at which to worship."

Congressman DePriest Talks

Congressman DePriest declared that Mr. Napier is always welcome whenever he can come and that the conference was altogether non-partisan, but that the Negro was a man before he was a Republican and that the planks which the conference adopted should be taken to both Democrats and Republicans.

Kelly Miller, professor of Howard University, termed the DePriest movement a statesman-like effort and in seeking to have its cause adopted by both parties, he said that Mr. DePriest was following the example as set down by both the wets and the women suffragists.

Two Planks

Mr. DePriest urged that the December conference pass strong resolutions against lynching and discrimination in Civil Service appointments, especially the Civil Service rule which requires photographs of all applicants to be submitted in advance.

Twelve Present

Those who attended the conference were J. Finley Wilson, exalted ruler of the Elks: Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the National Training School; W. C. Hueston, solicitor for the Post Office Department; Carl Murphy, editor of the AFRO-AMERICAN; Mrs. George S. Williams, Republican national committeewoman, of Georgia; Professor Kelly Miller, of Howard University; President Mordecai W. Johnson, of Howard University; Mrs. Blanche A. Beatty, of Tampa, Fla.; Mrs. W. B. Harrison, Arlington County, Va.. Mrs. Ophelia McIver, of Savannah, Ga.; Bishop E. D. W. Jones and Bishop W. J. Walls, of the A.M.E. Zion Church.

The committee determined the agenda of the December convention through the following: Bishop Jones, Bishop Walls, Professor Miller, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hueston.

Letters and telegrams were received from the following who were unable to attend: R. R. Church, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. R. R. Moton, Capahoosic, Va.; Dr. L. K. Williams, Chicago; Henry Allen Boyd, Nashville; W. I. Snowden, Baltimore; Dr. Carter G. Woodson, D.C.; Jesse O. Thomas, Atlanta, Ga.

DEPRIEST PLANS FOR POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Hawkins, Scott and Howard On One Side; Bob Church Another

(For The Associated Negro Press)

When the grand old campaign of 1932 gets under way, the Republican party is now vouchsafed a problem to consider which is wholly extraneous to anything touched by President Hoover in the three addresses which he made in his visit to the middle west last week. It is already apparent that "the brother," so much ignored during the quadrennial during which Republican presidents hold sway, is preparing to render itself a strong factor in the political activities of presidential year.

For that reason, the leaders and wiseacres have not been cynical of the late dissertations of the chief executive. They regard all his exalted references to the fine spirit and noble tradition of the American people and his exhortation to obey the law and to enforce the law which an indulgent sort of humor which is born of the thought that there is little in the American spirit or tradition in respect to a certain one-tenth of its citizens to go around bragging about and that the major omissions in law enforcement which reach them directly are scarcely in mind when the President addresses himself to the general question of law enforcement. These colored leaders know that Mr. Hoover has not by the slightest word or act exercised himself in behalf of the enforcement of the 14th and 15th Amendments in spite of the fact that such enforcement has been urged upon him as an issue of fundamental importance.

But at least three groups of colored Americans are planning to deal directly and in a big way with Mr. Hoover when next year comes around.

Hawkin's Group

The first of those to get busy is Dr. John R. Hawkins. Dr. Hawkins seconded the nomination of Mr. Hoover at the 1928 convention and was the leader among Negroes during the last campaign. Several months ago, he busied himself in matters of preliminary organization, the object being to unite the politically articulate elements of the race into a factor to be used in future battles. His organization seems to have gone very little beyond the preliminary stage. Notice of its plans were received with indifference if not apathy and little has been heard of any aggressive moves being made since. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard University, is supposed to be one of the moving spirits of the Hawkins' program. Perry Howard's name has also been mentioned. That the Hawkins' group has not decided to leave the field, however, is seen in the recent rift between Dr. Hawkins and Carter G. Woodson, director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. When Woodson made the charge that Hawkins was using his political organization to dominate Howard University, Dr. Hawkins, president of the history association, immediately resigned in high dudgeon.

DePriest

Perhaps the most significant aspirant for national political leadership is Congressman Oscar DePriest. He will be a new and strange figure in such councils. Heretofore, the Chicago politicians, though powerful, have been content to restrict their activities to the home grounds. But it is now known that Mr. DePriest feels that his elective position endows him with both the responsibility and privilege of national leadership. He considers himself not only a congressman from the First Illinois but of all the Negroes everywhere and that such a position entitles him to be a national leader. He has decided to accept the responsibility. First evidence of his intention came a few weeks ago in a letter which he wrote to responsible colored leaders in different walks of life to attend a meeting in Washington to form a small executive council for a political organiation to become effective next year.

DePriest Letter

Mr. DePriest has written: "The small service which I have been permitted to render the race and a nation through membership in the House of Representatives, has but intensified my interest in the varied problems that perplex Amercians of today and filled me

with zeal, for consecrated effort in behalf of my under-privileged race group.

"At this season another year American citizens will be engrossed in the great task of selecting those persons, and deciding upon those issues that will command the attention of the strong political factions contending for supremacy in the national election.

"It is our purpose to assemble here at the nation's capital early in the fall, a representative group of Negro leaders, more sincerely devoted to the cause of Negro development than to any partisan standards, whose business it shall be to study the present day needs of the American Negro, and to investigate the government's method of meeting those needs."

The congressman then calls upon this executive group to meet him in Washington, June 26, to plan for a big fall organization meeting. He also extends an invitation to join him at dinner in the Congressional Library dining room immediately following the executive session.

How far Mr. DePriest will get with his organization, it is not now possible to predict. It is certain that his travels and speeches throughout the country have had the effect of adding to the following which his position in congress would automatically entitle him to. He has become a symbol to the masses who have appreciated his courage and his blunt wisdom.

DePriest's Theories

Brought up in the school of practical politics as played in the city of Chicago, Mr. DePriest has not failed in his peregrinations to expound upon some of his theories of political advancement. These theories have run counter to some of the practices of other Negro leaders, especially those in the South where Mr. DePriest has expressed himself. When the congressman told Negroes in Greensboro, N.C., to get in with the local Democrats who had power and contended for their rights with the party control, these sentiments aroused the ire and evoked the criticism of some southern Republican leaders. One of these is Benjamin J. Davis, former Republican National Committeeman from the State of Georgia. Mr. Davis is not only caustic in his criticism of Mr. DePriest's assumption of the role of political counsellor, but also inveighs against the advice given, especially by a man who is supposed to be a Republican standard bearer. Mr. Davis' criticism, and that of many others, is laid out along strictly partisan lines, without any consideration of the practical benefits to be derived as pointed out by Mr. DePriest.

Meet Resistance

It may, therefore, be anticipated that Mr. DePriest's effort to effect a national organization will meet with stubborn resistance from the so-called Old Guard, discredited early in the Hoover regime, but now coming to life as a result of prudent nods from the heads of certain administration leaders and the executive of the Republican National Committee.

Bob Church

The third front along which a plan of attack for next year is being considered has for its chief strategist, the Tennessee political mogul, Bob Church. Church, all-powerful in Tennessee politics, has always exercised an influence both real and legendard in national political affairs. He is close to Ray Benjamin, one of the chief strategists of the Hoover camp. There have been recent indications that Mr. Church was going to get busy and integrate his forces for the coming struggle. Whether he intends to line up with the Hooverites is not apparent. He is reported to have passed up a conference with the President during a recent Washington visit because he was "too busy." At any rate, it is reported that he has suggested to Roscoe Simmons in Chicago, to call to arms again the old Lincoln League which seven or eight years ago, was dominated by Church, Perry Howard, and the late Henry Lincoln Johnson. This organization in its heydey brought together the Old Guard of the south and the responsible Negro leaders of the north. How much of its original strength remains it is impossible to ascertain. But one may be certain that Church can have a meeting and that if he does, a program for next year will be evolved.

Thus the picture for the fall, as now presented, is that of Dr. John R. Hawkins, Congressman Oscar DePriest and Robert R. Church, all laying lines of battle which shall produce a spokesman of the Negro next year.

DEPRIEST-MILLER "NON-PARTISAN" GATHERING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(CNS)—Answering the call of Congressman Oscar DePriest, a small group of persons, representing a variety of political, religious, fraternal and educational organizations, met at House Office Building here last Friday and made plans for a nation-wide non-partisan conference to be held ni Washington the first week in December of this year. The purpose of the coming conference it was said would be to determine the needs and grievances of colored citizens in America and formulate a plan for their amelioration to be presented to the national conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties for appropriate action.

Thirteen persons from seven different states and the District of Columbia took part in the initial conference. They came in response to an invitation from Cogressman DePriest under date of May 28, to canstitute with him a small executive group which would sponsor the convention and make plans for its agenda and personnel. Those present were: J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Eks; Dr. Kelly Miller of Howard University; Miss Nannie Burroughs of the National Training School in Washington, D. C.; W. C. Hueston, solicitor in the Post Office Department, of Gary, Indiana; Carl Murphy, Editor of the Baltimore Afro-American; Mrs. George S. Willims, Republican National Committeewoman from Georgia; Hon. J. C. Napier, former Register of the Treasury, of Nashville, Tennessee; President Mordecai W. Johnson, of Howard Unversity; Mrs. Blanche A. Beatty of Tampa, Florida; Mrs. Mary B. Harris, of Arlington County, Virginia, and Mrs. Ophelia H. L. McIver, secretary of the Chatham County Republican Committee, of Savannah, Georgia.

Meeting "Not Political".

In opening the meeting Congressman DePriest stated that he wished to go on record as saying that this meeting had as its purpose, nothing of a political nature. It was simply called for the purpose of organizing all branches of group activity among colored citizens into a cohesive and articulate conference which could decide what the Negro needed to better his condition in America and to present a claim for those needs to the leaders of both political parties before these parties met in their quadrennial conventions. It would then be up to the Negro voter in the country to decide which party had best created its platform to meet the issues presented by the non-partisan convention.

Plan Endorsed

Letters and telegrams from other invited guests, unable to attend the conference, were read to the group. Among those sending messages of congratulations to Congressman DePriest for calling the conference were: Robert R. Church, of Memphis, Tennessee; Robert Russa Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute; Rev. L. K. Williams, president of the National Baptist Convention; Jesse O. Thomas of the New York Urban League; Henry Allan Boyd of Nashville, Tennessee; Dr. Carter G. Woodson, and Rev. W. I. Snowden of Baltimore, Maryland.

All persons present pledged their firm support to the plan. While Dr. Kelly Miller urged that the agenda of the coming conference be limited to a discussion of lynching and discrimination in civil service appointments, the group as a whole felt that the conference should have a larger scope. The call of the meeting, the agenda and personnel of the delegates was left in the hands of a committee appointed by Mr. DePriest. The committee was as follows: Bishops Jones and Walls, Miss Burroughs, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Miller, Grand Exalted Ruler Wilson, Editor Murphy and Solicitor Hueston.

While every attempt was made to keep the discussion in the group away from politics, it was evident that many present were displeased with the Republican party's attitude toward the Negro citizen during the present administration. Insurgency would not down. Although the meeting was ostensibly non-partisan, all present were Republicans of some sort or other, with the possible exception of Editor Murphy.

Napier Flays Hoover

Hon. J. C. Napier, a trustee of Howard and Fisk Universities, former Register of the Treasury, and now Cashier of a Nashville bank, made an impromptu speech of encouragement to the conferees. He outlined the campaign of Henry Allan Boyd for a seat on the City Council of Nashville, and said that though Mr. Boyd had been overwhelmingly elected by Nevro voters, he was "counted out" of his seat by election judges, who excluded Negroes from the room where the ballots were counted. In closing his remarks he launched an impassioned attack on the Hooper administration. "I have been a rock-ribbed Republican all my life," he said, "but since I have seen the treatment accorded the Negro during the present administration by President Hoover, I have been thinking strongly of hunting another altar at which to worship."

ANDERSON SAYS HE WILL SEEK DEPRIEST SEAT

CHICAGO. — Alderman Louis B Anderson, who has represented the second ward in the city council for many years, declared this week that if things continue to look as they do now, he will oppose Representative Oscar DePriest for nomination to a third term in the First Illinois district.

The recent re-mapping of the state into new congressional districts has thrown the great majority of the colored population into the first district. Since this time, Mr. Anderson has been sounding out the district and reports that he is gratified with his findings.

Representative DePriest, who is at present in Texas, and his backers do not concede Mr. Anderson a chance to realize his congressional hopes, and to give him a fight to retain his post as committeeman of the second ward, announce that Representative William E. King, who was thrown into the ward from the old third by the recent change in ward lines, will oppose him for that post.

To completely block Mr. Anderson's political moves, it is understood that Representative DePriest is grooming William Dawson, attorney, to oppose Mr. Anderson for city council. Already friends of DePriest are saying that Mr. Anderson will be defeated in his race for Congress by a two-to-one vote.

In an interview, Mr. Anderson said: "I am not ready in any particular to concede any of the claims the congressman's friends make, because I am quite sure that they overrate his popularity with his race. It appears to me and to thousands of others of my color that he is sadly lacking in the diplomatic qualities Without boasting, I believe that I have a temperament which would make me a fit contact man with members of the race not only in the South but in the North."

In the event Mr. Anderson should be victorious over DePriest, Patrick B. Prescott, son-in-law of the late Bishop Carey and assistant corporation counsel under the last administration, is ready to cast his hat into the ring as candidate for alderman.

Political-legal

Party Affiliation

Central Republican Club Wins Court Decision Against Group That Sought To Have Recent Election Set Aside

Group Led By Forstenzer and Lazarus Defeated In Their Effort to Discredit Colored Leadership in the 19th Assembly District

The group of recreant Republicans in the 19th Assembly District, led by Harold Forstenzer and Dr. Bernard Lazarus and Edward M. Giliard, which has persistently endeavored to destroy the present majority leadership which put the reins into hands of colored Republicans, met with a decided setback on Wednesday, January 14, when Supreme Court Justice Richard P. Lydon denied their application to set aside the election of officers for the Central Republican Club held December 10.

At that time Francis E. Rivers was named president, Michigan C. Brown, treasurer, and Col. Charles W. Fillmore, chairman of the executive committee, which carries with it the leadership in the district, and about 34 other officers and committeemen. Forstenzer and Lazarus sponsored an opposition ticket, which was ignominiously defeated by a vote of 72 to 5. It was this election that was sought to be set aside.

Charge Election Was Invalid

In the application filed by Forstenzer, Lazarus and Gilliard, Forstenzer was attorney for the appellants, and submitted affidavits from himself and four others, three of whom were white, claiming that election of president, treasurer and chairman of the executive committee were invalid, because the balloting was open and not secret; that members in arrears for dues were not permitted to vote, and because he was not permitted to talk as freely as desired.

Former Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers, appearing as attorney for the club, submitted 24 affidavits, many by loyal white members of the club, showing that the nomination by Forstenzer were illegally made; that open balloting was permissible under the constitution; that Forstenzer's nominees were unconstitutionally nominated; that the ruling of the presiding officer shutting off Forstenzer were made necessary by the presence of a number of ruffians and thugs introduced into the meeting by those opposing the regular slate, and that many of the nominees put forwerd by Forstenzer had not authorized the use of their names.

Motion Argued January 5

The motion was argued on January 5 before Judge Lydon by Mr. Rivers for the Central Republican Club, and by Mr. Forstenzer for the appelants. On January 14, Judge Lydon denied the motion without opinion.

As pointed out by one of the leading members of the Central Republican Club, the outcome of this futile effort on the part of a few disgruntled whites and an even fewer colored persons shows that any attempt to destroy colored leadership in the 19th A. D. will meet with such able and vigorous legal defense as to make their efforts futile.

These recalcitrants were all given fullest confidence by leaders in the 19 A. D., and Forstenzer was campaign manager for Mr. Rivers in his campaign for election to the Municipal Court bench. Now it is alleged by many members of the Central Republican Club that the defeat of Rivers may be attributed to the failure of Forstenzer to function properly in that position.

Club To Give Ball

In the meantime attention of loyal Republicans in the 19 A. D. is called to the fact that the annual reception and ball of the Central Republican Club is being held on March 7, at the Renaissance Casino, and that a ball advertised for later in the month in the same hall, and advertised as being sponsored by a Republican club, is a spurious attempt of this same recreant group to thrust themselves before the public in a malicious and weak attempt at guerilla warfare to discredit race leadership.

The ball on March 7 of the regular Republican organization promises to be one of the most outstanding of the season, as many of the night clubs of the city are sending the best of their entertainers to amuse the people who attend.

Tickets are being sold in large numbers, and the souvenir journal will be of greater proportions than ever before.

Republicans both colored and white are rallying to the support of President Rivers and Leader Fillmore, and are expressing an intention of repudiating in no uncertain manner the efforts of this group of recreant Republicans to discredit colored leadership.

Republican.

dance.

The league is located in the Prudential Bank Building, 717 Florida avenue, northwest. The opening was attended by several prominent Republican leaders who were among the many speakers. Among them were: Sauel J. Prescott, Chairman of the State Committee of the District of Columbia, who pledged the support of the District Committee to help build up a strong local organization; and Robert H. Lucas, Executive Director of the National Republican Committee.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

January 11, 1931

G. O. P. FACTIONS MAKE PEACE PACT

Arnold and Rose Share Control of United Republican Committee.

Georgia's two warring republican factions have been brought together into one group which will support J. W. Arnold, of Athens, leader of one wing, for national committeeman from this state, and acknowledge J. T. Rose, leader of the other wing, as chairman of the state central committee, it was announced Saturday following a meeting of the Rose group at the courthouse.

Beginning Monday, the two former rival groups will begin functioning as one in a united state central committee, with the office of secretary, held for years by Ben J. Davis, negro editor, abolished so far as political power is concerned, it was said. Chairman Rose, who is internal revenue collector for Georgia, said he has every assurance that the organization now set up will be recognized in Washington, which means abolition of the special patronage committee appointed when the original split in the party ranks divided the republicans of Georgia into two widely divergent camps.

Meeting Harmonious.

The meeting Saturday was harmonious and peaceful, in contrast with a session in April when a riot ensued in the meeting of the republicans and police officers were called to keep order.

Resolutions indorsing District Attorney Clint W. Hager for the district judgeship, adopted by the two sections, were forwarded Saturday afternoon by air mail to President Hoover, Attorney General Mitchell and Chairman Simeon D. Fess and Robert H. Lucas, secretary of the republican national committee, as the expression of the united new committee.

The resolutions cite Hager's record as district attorney here, and declare he has "always been a staunch republican and is the leading republican lawyer in the state." Failure to appoint Hager as district judge "would be resented not only by all who have indorsed Mr. Hager, but by a great majority of the people of this state, and especially republicans," the resolutions state.

All of the Georgia republican factionalism is over, and the dove of peace has settled with the olive branch, leaders of the party said Saturday after the meeting, in pointing out that the negroes have voluntarily turned over leadership to the whites. This change in the complexion of the party leadership is shown by the fact that out of 84 members of the new state committee 60 are white and 24 negro. There were 60 members in the Rose faction and 72 in the Arnold group, with a membership of duplications caused by some republicans holding membership in both committees.

Peace in the party was brought about by efforts of leaders who have been trying to get the two groups together since the fiasco of April 19, it was said. The Arnold faction recently met, nominated Arnold for national committeeman and elected Rose and oth - officers identical with those named Saturday, it was said. Both groups voted to increase the committee membership to 84.

The two groups also have recommended District Attorney Clint Hager for the federal judgeship of the northern district of Georgia, it was said.

Two Vice Chairmen.

Officers of the new and united committee are to be: Rose, chairman; Roscoe Pickett, of Jasper, formerly of the Rose group, and W. R. Tucker, of Dawsonville, formerly of the Arnold group, vice chairmen; and Eugene Oberdorfer, formerly of the Rose faction, treasurer.

Henry C. Davis was secretary of the Rose committee and B. J. Davis, negro editor, was secretary of the Arnold group. By action of both committees, the office of secretary as a member of the committee is abolished, and in lieu thereof there will be employed a secretary whose duties will be "purely secretarial," with a threat that the first plunge of the secretary into factional politics will be cause for dispening with his services.

The executive committee of 12 members elected by the two groups for the new state central committee was not named for publication.

The reorganization under the plans approved by th two groups means that the Georgia republicans have taken over their own responsibilities, lifting the responsibility of patronage recommendations from the shoulders of Washington and the administration, it was said.

G.O.P NEGRO BODY OPENS QUARTERS

Washington Evening Star

1-14-31

(CNS)—Formal opening of the headquarters of the National Negro Republican League, an organization which had its beginning here last April, took place on last Thursday night with nearly fifty prominent race leaders in atten-

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

JAN 8 - 1931

Colored Republicans Hold Joint Meeting

Program For New Year Is Discussed — President Boyd Presides.

A joint meeting of the men's and women's divisions of the Passaic County Colored Republican league was held Tuesday evening in the headquarters. Important business, including the discussion on the program to be carried out during 1931, enlivened the session, with President K. H. D. Boyd in the chair.

The report of the treasurer and financial committee for the year 1930, showed that the club is entering 1931 with a good balance on the favorable side of the ledger.

One of the first events to be planned for the new year is a ball to be held in February.

Two speakers were on Tuesday nights's program. Benjamin Jacobs, secretary of the state boxing commission, a resident of the Fourth ward himself, where the league's headquarters is located, spoke on the good work done by the league. Lawyer Anthony Zirpoli, one of the Italian Republican leaders of the city, spoke on organization.

Entertainment provided by the members closed the session.

Lilly Whiteism Is a Solemn Challenge To the Negro

Lily Whiteism is a challenge within the republican party thrown down to the Negro, and it is up to the race to accept the gauntlet, prove its mettle and fight it out within the party ranks.

The idea is foreign and alien to republican principles, and we can destroy the germ by staying in the ranks and fighting the hydra-headed monster. But we can't do anything outside the fold.

The republican party is the party of the people and the people cannot perpetrate its principles and purposes if they desert its ranks to aliens and intolerants. If the people would rule they must fight for a government of the people, for the people and by the people.

What can the Negro hope to gain by getting out of the Republican Party into the Democratic Party; or any other party that stands for destruction of the principles of good government as enunciated by Abraham Lincoln and made immortal by Fred Douglas?

The Democratic Party does not want us, and we cannot accept its policies and maintain our self respect so long as it is dominated by Heflin and Vardaman. We must remain on board the ship and fight to throw overboard those who would deprive us of any constitutional rights. Don't desert the party. Stay in the ranks and fight to rebuke those who would contravene its principles by driving them from high places in the party councils. The Republican Party is not a white man's party; it is the people's party and the Negro is a part of the people and entitled to every right and opportunity within the party, that any other man enjoys.

Don't disfranchise yourself by failure to qualify and then plead that the President or somebody else are trying to lily white the party. The ballot is the only weapon that can successfully defeat lily whiteism, and you can have it for the asking. Arm yourselves with the ballot and use it; and you need not have any fear of disfranchisement, segregation, jim crowism, economic poverty, political slavery or demagogy of any party.

Negroes were Republicans long before lily whiteism was heard of and will be republicans when the curse is dead and damned. Progress will wipe it out. Error cannot always stand up against truth.

Douglas, Langston Small, Pledger, Cuney Wright, Ferguson, Bruce, Lynch and a thousand of others did not falter under fire. Neither did they desert the party, they remained in the ranks and kept themselves armed with what the party wanted, votes; and they reaped their rewards, and left a heritage for the latter day Negro to dissipate.

The party is all right, but there are men in it all wrong, and the remady is, stay in the party and help relegate them to the rear. But stay regular, you can't do it by deserting to the enemy. Fight it out in the ranks, if it takes all summer. Ireland fought seven hundred years for freedom. She had patience and believed in her cause and freedom came.

The Republican Party is the only political institution in America that stands for equal opportunities for all, and special privileges to none; and the Negro cannot afford to desert the party of freedom for the party of slavery, or jump out of the ship into the sea.

Fred Douglas, our champion of freedom, said the Republican Party is the ship and all else is the sea.

The President, Congress or somebody else may mistreat us some times, but where can we go to expect better treatment? Not to the Democratic Party, and a race party would prove economic and political suicide.

Let's arm ourselves with the power of the ballot and we'll have power and emoluments. Stay on the ship; don't jump overboard because it springs a leak. Dip the water out of the boat and save the ship by voting against the men, who would discriminate against you. If you are overlooked, stay in the ranks, remain regular, and get the rascals next time.

THE NATIONAL NEGRO REPUBLICAN LEAGUE MOVEMENT

WASHINGTON (CNS)—Professor Kelly Miller of Howard University, well known as a columnist devoted to the cause of "Prohibition," leaves his usual subject, "the enforcement of the 18th Amendment," long enough to discuss under the caption "The National Negro Republican League," the political affiliations of the Negro.

His political views expressed in this article have been discussed here by the practical politicians, and one prominent campaigner said:

"Dean Miller shows one thing above everything else, that no man can be an authority in every field. His article manifests the wide range of knowledge by which the author is known but shows a lack of knowledge of fundamental political facts as well as failure to be up to date in his discussion."

"No man who knows the impending danger confronting the Negro in America could possibly advocate a Negro Democratic League. Such offenses must come but woe to the man by whom these offenses come. All he said about the establishment of a Democratic League is right except that it won't work. The Negro has never been and cannot be a vital part of the Democratic party, and therefore cannot have inside influence to be used for the good of the race no matter what party is in power."

"T. Thomas Fortune, the noted journalist; Bishop Alexander Walters, of the Afro-American Council; W. E. B. DuBois, of the Crisis; Archibald Grinke, of the N. A. A. C. P.; and Monroe Trotter, of the Equal Right League; all advocated support for the Democratic party in some National election and their experiments were dismal failures. Bishop Walters with direct promises from the successful Democratic candidate for President was turned down on every one of his propositions, and died of a broken heart at the failure of his "noble experiment."

"At the National Democratic Convention at Houston, Texas, in 1928, when Al Smith was nominated the colored delegates and visitors were caged off like monkeys in a zoo and no white Democrat from the North had power to remove that stigma. In fact, I have never seen any record of any protest on the part of Northern Democrats who receive Negro votes. Buckley, for whom the N. A. A. C. P. fought so valiantly last November, told Walter White that he believed in segregation when the query concerning segregation was sent to him."

"The Negro has been a vital part of the Republican Party from the day of the enactment of the fifteenth amendment. He has not received everything out of it that he has wanted, but everything he has received has been opposed by the Democrats. The purpose of the National Negro Republican League as I see it is to give the Negro an opportunity to put more into the G. O. P. that he may expect more out. This organization can help the Negro politically if he will let it. It will give him information that only an organization heading up in Washing-

to can give. It will be a valuable aid in helping the race form its political opinions on the basis of what is going on in the National Capital in all departments of the government.

"Dean Miller also speaks of political alignment on the basis of personality of candidates rather than on party affiliation. This argument is only a smoke-creen that certain candidates have thrown up and it is surprising that a man of Dean Miller's intelligence should be thus blinded. One of the fundamental principles of politics is that no man can make the heights alone. Every man from the Justice of the Peace to the President of the United States is a member of a party and is responsible to that party no matter how many exceptions to this rule can be presented. A lone wolf does not live long in politics."

"There is no neutral group about which Mr. Miller speaks that can hold

organization heading up in Washing-

Political—1931

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

Mobilizing Political Resources

By KELLY MILLER

WE are now in the twilight of the presidential election of 1932. Coming events cast their shadows before. The keen-sensed politician scents the battle afar off. The various schools of political thought are mobilizing their resources and girding themselves as a man preparing to run a race.

Kelly Miller.

Already the various prohibition agencies have by united counsel determined upon their course of action. Their united influence is pledged to keep the nation dry. The wily John J. Raskob, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, has skilfully countered by calling upon the Democratic party to meet the dry foe in open combat. While these lines are being penned, the Progressives, both of the great political parties are assembled in Washington and are deliberating upon some united plan of action in the approaching campaign promotive of the progressive proposals which they espouse.

Several weeks ago I indited a release upon the National Negro Republican League, whose announcement antedated these several political manoeuvres. Only the Negro organization posited no political principle, proposed no program, and declared no policy of procedure for the welfare of the group whose organized will it assumed to represent. It merely declared itself to be an auxiliary of the Republican party, pledged in advance to promote its triumph and continuance. It seemed to be committed to the platform of that party even before it has been formulated. With all of this we have no quarrel. I am merely describing, not condemning.

I suppose that, as a blind appendage of the G. O. P., it does not claim to have a mind of its own, but in simple faith and childlike surrender looks to its political patron saint with the glad assurance, "Where thou leadest, I will follow." It makes no move or gesture until it hears its master's voice.

The masters of the Republican party will be the keepers of its conscience. This organization will presumably be wet, moist or dry, just as the National convention may declare. If the administration is "lily white," then it will be "lily white," or at least will observe a regretful silence. It has no independent judgment. seemingly, on prohibition, farm relief, the bonus, drought sufferers, water power or protective tariff. Such sublime faith has never before been witnessed—no, not in all of our political history.

If, after four years of Taft, two years of Harding, six years of Coolidge, and two years of Hoover, the Negro still yields undying allegiance to the fortunes of the Grand Old Party, the race would clearly thereby give proof positive of its political ineptitude.

The time and the hour call loudly for the pre-election mobilization of the politcial resources of the Negro race, a declaration of the principles for which it stands, and the policies which it espouses in the present contingencies, and the attitude which the party must evince which would bid for its support. This is the accepted time; tomorrow it may be too late. Some time ago I proposed an All-Race conference or Negro Sanhedrin to take under consideration state of the race. Unfortunately, the project failed of hoped-for success. But the demand for such a movement is imperative. There is immediate and urgent need of a race-wide political conference to deliberate upon the wise plans of action in the next presidential election. Otherwise, we will continue in the future as in the past, as the vermiform appendix of the Republican party.

The National Negro Republican League, so far as its plans and policies have been disclosed, would have the race to continue at its present dying rate to the end of time. At this rate we would be politically as helpless in 1951 as we are in 1931.

I would strongly advise that the race espouse the cause of prohibition and express that espousal in the form of political action, pledging its support to the party which writes this doctrine in its platform and its opposition to its adversary.

It now looks as if the Democratic party would repeat its traditional faculty for suicide by espousing the cause of wetness. This will force the Republican party, willy-nilly, to the side of temperance. It also seems that Mr. Hoover will be the Republican dry candidate. I would urge the Negro to support the re-election of Mr. Hoover primarily on this ground. I cannot see on what other the National Negro Republican League can urge upon the race the continuance of this administration in power. The present administration has had great besetments.

The panic, the drought, the breakdown of world economic machinery have negatived all of the roseate prophecies which Mr. Hoover indulged during the last campaign. He has been unable to hold in leash his own party in Congress, although the country gave him seven million majority. On the Negro question he has espoused the "lily white" doctrine and has turned a deaf ear or, rather, has given no ear at all to the reasonable and just demands of Negro politician, press, pulpit or publicist.

And yet, as matters are now focusing, there will be absolutely nothing between the parties in which the Negro has a particle of interest, except prohibition. The race is left no choice. Will the race mobilize its resources for temperance in 1932?

Damages Awarded For Attempt At Ouster

Vicksburg, Miss.—As an aftermath of the lily whites fight to oust Negroes from leadership in the Republican party in the South during the last presidential campaign, a suit was settled in favor of Perry Howard, former National Committeeman from Mississippi, last week. Awards were returned in favor of the colored leader, who is now practicing law in Washington, and his white associates against R. L. Johnson and others who sought to prevent Howard's faction from selecting delegates to the Kansas City Republican Convention in 1928.

Through the decision of Chancellor J. L. Williams the plaintiffs were awarded damages of $7,500 attorneys fees and $1,758 expenses.

Sought An Injunction

The injunction sought by Johnson was dissolved and the decision was upheld by the State Supreme Court.

The expense amount represented disbursements for holding of beat, county district and state conventions for which Howard factions were able to produce receipts.

G. O. P. LAUNCHES FIGHT FOR SOUTH

WASHINGTON, April 8.—(AP)—An appeal to the south to support the republican party in 1932 was made tonight by Robert H. Lucas.

Speaking over the Dixie network of the Columbia Broadcasting System, the executive director of the republican national committee said the democrats offered the American people nothing and that the south should "quit camping in a political graveyard and join hands with the republican party, which looks forward and marches onward."

Lucas said the tariff and other republican policies had "redounded to the development of the south and the prosperity of her people." He added, "It's place, therefore, politically is in the republican party.

"The only concrete propositions which the democratic organization has presented to the American people," he said, "are those suggested by Mr. Raskob, chairman of the democratic national committee."

Lucas said Raskob had made "the unique proposal" that the "economic problems now confronting the United States, and in which the south is vitally interested, may be solved by (1) repealing the federal anti-trust laws; and (2) offering every individual a drink."

"This is an entirely new school of political thought," he said.

"Why should the people of the south," he added, "in justice to themselves, their industries, commercial enterprises and agriculture, in justice to the development of their commonwealths and their cities, in justice to their children, continue an alliance with a political organization that is so bankrupt and so disorganized that it cannot present to the American people a concrete statement as to what it believes and as to what it will do in event it is given control of the federal government?

"Why should the people of the south continue to place themselves in a perpetual minority, and set themselves aside from the rest of the country politically, by following such bankrupt leadership?"

POLITICAL WHEELS OF WASHINGTON

By James L. West

Two recent political announcements contain good red meat for the interpreters of politics to chew on. Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, has informed the press that he is inaugurating the 1932 Presidential campaign in his radio speeches across the country. And Governor Franklin D. Roosevest has let it be known that he wants the Democratic nomination for President by approving the efforts of certain individuals in organizing Roosevelt clubs.

The surface relationship between these two announcements is paradoxical. Mr. Shouse did not say he was campaigning for Roosevelt and as an officer of the National Committee he cannot support any candidate until one is nominated by his party in convention. Mr. Shouse's personal feelings toward Governor Roosevelt as a presidential candidate are unknown but as Mr. Raskob's subordinate, Mr. Shouse might find himself in a most embarrassing position were it possible and necessary for him to endorse or repudiate the Roosevelt candidacy.

Most observers believe that Roosevelt is "out in front" so far as the nomination is concerned at present but they invariably stress the "at present." Cautious calculators compare the Roosevelt

ascendency with the runners in a two-mile race who lead the field at the first quarter—they seldom last to breast the tape.

Many other students of the political stars—including several prominent in the New York field—declare without hesitation that the pre-nomination Roosevelt race is a smoke-screen for the real contender who will be none other than Governor Alfred E. Smith. If this be true there are few who will credit the notion that Governor Roosevelt is acquiescing in the role of stalking horse.

At present the outlook indicates that the Roosevelt chances for the nomination are endangered by almost certain opposition from the owner of the party machinery, Mr. Raskob ,and by the very probable opposition of Tammany Hall. Without Mr. Raskob's support, Governor Roosevelt would have at best a difficult time of it and without the assistance of Tammany, he would have an extremely slim chance of capturing New York in the Democratic nominating convention.

Mr. Raskob's opposition to Roosevelt has been explained variously by almost everyone except Mr. Raskob himself. Some say that the mortgagee of the Democratic party did not "loan" almost three quarters of a million dollars to the party only to turn the party over to a nominee not of his selection. Others insist that Mr. Raskob is dedicated to the task of attempting to elect his good friend Governor Smith and that the Raskob millions are pledged to such an effort.

Meanwhile Mr. Shouse carries the word of his press-agent adviser across the continent, studiously refraining from outlining a positive Democratic program on such subjects as tariff, farm relief, government ownership, immigration, and other problems for the simple reason that if he took a definite stand on any of them a great number of Democratic leaders would rise and repudiate him. Instead of presenting the Democratic program, Mr. Shouse is content to assail the President, denounce Republican policies, and defend the noble animal known as the Tammany Tiger.

The policy of Congress and the administration to restrict immigration as a preventative of undue domestic unemployment should be readily and sympathetically understood by those citizens of other countries who desire to come here because of worse conditions at home.

NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER DISPATCH

MAR 23 1931

THEY'RE BACK IN THE FOLD

Soon after he entered the White House, flushed with victory, President Hoover made positive statement that the old order in a number of Southern states would not be recognized in the distribution of patronage, and that only the pure in heart, so to speak, would be put into fat jobs. Those were brave words that Mr. Hoover spoke, and the skeptical were criticized for daring to intimate that any idea the President might have of building up a "Lily White" Republican party in the South was doomed to failure.

In South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi Mr. Hoover was going to clean house. Joe Tolbert, white, long-time United States Marshal of South Carolina, was out of the picture. He used the Negro vote to control his organization. Ben Davis, whom the Hoover forces were out to remove as national committeeman from Georgia, stood pat, and Perry Howard, another prominent Negro from Mississippi, balked the administration in its efforts to remove him as national committeeman. Howard was prosecuted by Mabel Walker Willebrandt personally as Assistant Attorney-General for the alleged sale of Federal offices in his state. He made a farce of the Department of Justice's case against him. He had been an Assistant Attorney-General himself, and Mrs. Willebrandt underestimated his resourcefulness. The charge against him was exploded so easily that Mrs. Willebrandt's usefulness in the department was ended.

Howard has held on to the Republican organization in Mississippi, and is the Big Boy. Ben Davis licked the Hooverites in Georgia, and old Joe Tolbert went to the White House a few weeks ago without a necktie and was received with open arms by the President who had denounced him as unfit to be in the great Republican party that Mr. Hoover himself had joined in 1920. Tolbert, Davis and Howard in 1929 were proscribed as essentials of the Republican organization in the South by Mr. Hoover himself; they were outlawed. But today his agents, including wise Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown, are playing along with the renegade Republicans of the South—as they were named by the President himself.

What is it all about? Do the President and his advisers fear a fight against his renomination and think that the Southern delegates must be lined up? It looks that way, especially since the ousting of Postmaster Stewart of Richmond is apparently held up. The removal of Stewart would have been an affront to C. Bascom Slemp, and even Postmaster-General Brown would not be willing to risk that. It now appears that Stewart will be permitted to remain as postmaster at Richmond until after the next Republican national convention, so the loftiness of the political attitude of the Hoover administration has turned out to be but a smoke screen which its own acts have penetrated.

There has been nothing about the Hoover administration to raise it above the level of its predecessors with respect to its political consideration of and for the South. The only thing the Republican party has really been concerned about in the South has been who is to control delegates to the national convention; and the attitude of Mr. Hoover toward Tolbert, Davis and Howard speaks for itself.

Mr. Hoover is not so dumb politically.

PASSAIC, N. J.
HERALD

APR 2 - 1931

Negro Republican Club Picks Logan

New Organization to Give Support to Dr. Bleasby

Garfield—J. W. Logan was elected president of the Third Ward Negro Republican Club at a reorganization meeting, held recently at the club's headquarters, 300 Malcolm avenue.

Other officers elected were: Aremus West, vice-president; A. B. Bugg, recording secretary; Charles B. Bugg, financial secretary; Ernest M. Bugg, treasurer, and Paul Cullars, sergeant-at-arms.

President Logan urged the members to register as many citizens as possible.

Dr. Charles B. Bleasby, candidate for the Republican mayoralty nomination, was unanimously endorsed at the meeting. The next meeting will be held on Saturday evening, April 11.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

APR 3 1931

HOBOKEN NEGRO VOTE LINED UP BY BARTLETTA

Speakers Predict G. O. P. Will Win Most of That Race's 1,200 Ballots in May.

The Negro vote of Hoboken is being organized to support the Republican ticket for the May 12 City Commission election.

Under sponsorship of Frank J. Bartletta, one of the G. O. P. commission candidates, a Negro Republican Club has been incorporated and meetings are to be held weekly.

More than 100 Negro voters sat in at last night's meeting of the Frank J. Bartletta Association at its headquarters, 508 4th St.

Negro speakers predicted that the Republican ticket would win most of the 1,200 Negro votes in Hoboken in May. They expressed pleasure at the inter-racial political gathering, which they said was the first ever held in Hoboken, and spoke their gratitude to Bartletta for arranging it.

To Talk on "Abuses"

About 200 members of the Bartletta Association attended the meeting. John Granison and Robert E. Johnson, both Negroes, spoke in behalf of the Republican candidates. Joseph Johnson, a Negro who has lived in Hoboken 30 years, is to speak next Thursday night at Bartletta Hall on "The Abuses Heaped on Negroes by the Democrats."

Bartletta, Lawyer Anthony La Porta, and Fred De Sapio, president of the Joseph A. Carluccio Association, addressed the meeting last night. Nicholas Palermo, president of the Bartletta Association, was in the chair.

PATERSON, N. J.
Call

APR 1 - 1931

Colored G. O. P. Women Inspect Valley View

The guests of Freeholder John Riter, a large delegation from the Women's division of the Passaic County Colored Republican league, made an inspection tour of the Valley View sanatorium yesterday. Mrs. Viola Adams, president of the club, plans to make another inspection in the future for the benefit of those who could not make the trip yesterday, while Standard Bearer John Feenan is also planning to have the men's division inspect the county sanatorium.

Political-1931

Republican

Party Affiliation.

Sees Race Loser In New Alignment Forced Through By Republicans

Courier + 5-2-31

Pittsburgh

Says Plan Submitted by Republican Negro Leaders Was Fair to Race, But White Republicans Killed It.

By FLOYD J. CALVIN, Special Feature Writer

NEW YORK, Apr. 30—Negroes of Harlem are urged by U. S. Poston to back the Democratic party in the court fight it is launching to have declared unconstitutional the resolution forced through the Republican legislature which changed the old 21st congressional district and put the bulk of the Negro population in the new 20th district, but did it in such a way as to divide the voting strength of trict. Included in the new district, the intelligent Negro voters, in a on the lower East Side, and in part statement given out after he had of Harlem's 'Latin Quarter,' are made an exhaustive study of the groups who are not as political and lines which form the new district. race-conscious as the majority of the

Mr. Poston, who for the past three Negroes of the old 21st. These years has been the Democratic chief groups are composed of Spaniards, of publicity as editor and publisher Porto Ricans, South American, and of the New York State Contender, West Indian and Southern Negroes charged at his office, 2297 Seventh from the lower economic brackets. avenue, that the new district "ren- This new alignment, bringing to- ders the Harlem Negro politically in- gether a heterogeneous Negro group, effective" in a congressional fight, and taking out a large part of the and that because of this new align- intelligent, vote-conscious Negro pop- ment, "the Negro's opportunity to ulation, may render them politically elect a Negro to Congress is indefi- neffective.

nitely postponed." "If the Negroes will support the Democratic party in ts effort to have the new alignment declared unconstitutional," he said, 'there will be a possibility of elect- ing a Negro Democrat to Congress in a race fight, just as two Demo- cratic Negro judges were elected, if the lines are accepted as drawn by the colored leaders."

The formal statement given out by Mr. Poston said: "The old 21st con- gressional district in which Negroes fought to elect a member of their race to Congress in New York, has been pushed up out of Harlem into Washington Heights and the Bronx, by a resolution passed in the Legis- lature, and the bulk of the Negro population now falls into the new 20th congressional district, which Congressman F. H. LaGuardia, Re- publican, now represents.

"In the new 20th district there are more Negroes than in the old 21st, but the lines were so drawn that a large part of the intelligent Negro vote was cut out of the new dis- alignment, for the Negro's own group interest he should rally behind this effort and lend his moral support through mass meetings, propaganda, petitions, letters, and in whatever way possible bring pressure to bear to change this alignment. If this is not done, the Negro's opportunity to elect a Negro to Congress is indefi- nitely postponed.

"Under the new alignment the population as between race is about equally divided, but with the white group there is more racial homo- geneity than with the Negro group.

"Had the Republicans, who are re- sponsible for the new lines, accepted the lines for realignment as sub- mitted by the Negro Republican leaders, Col. Charles W. Fillmore of the 19th A. D. and Charles W. B. Mitchell of the 21st A. D., the race would have been in a position to elect a Negro to Congress at the next election, regardless of party. It is understood that the lines submitted by the Negro Republican leaders in- cluded the two large groups of in- telligent, vote-conscious Negroes left out in the new district, and excluded the large white group on the lower East Side which is included in the new district.

"If the Negroes will support the Democratic party in its effort to have the new alignment declared uncon stitutional, there will be a possibility of electing a Negro Democrat to Congress in a race fight, just as two Democratic Negro judges were elect ed, if the lines are accepted as drawn by the colored leaders."

"A large part of the intelligent and ace-conscious Negro vote left out of he new district is located in the blocks, north and south, from 25th street to 136th street, and two blocks east and west from Seventh avenue to St. Nicholas avenue." (Editor's Note: In this area are such institutions as the New York Urban League, the New York Age, Chelsea bank, St. Philip's Church, Victory Life Insurance Company of- fice, Salem M. E. Church and Alham- bra theater.) "A second large group of intelligent, race-conscious Negro voters, including many Porto Ricans, West Indians, and others, is located in the section 15 blocks north and south from 110th to 125th street, and five blocks east and west from Park avenue to Eighth avenue." (Editor's note: In this area live such promi- nent individuals as Judge James S Watson, Robert W. Bagnall, Mrs Jessie Fauset Harris, T. Arnold Hill, Eddie Johnson, formerly of Pitts- burgh, and others.)

"In that the Democratic party is to make a court fight on the new

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

MAY 6 1931

NEGRO CONFERENCE

The Republican State Conference of New Jersey, an organization con- sisting of colored voters, will meet Saturday night in the auditorium of the Republican state committee, in Trenton to appoint a committee to manage an election campaign among colored voters of the state. The names of two women and five men will be recommended as members of the Migrant Welfare Commission. Governor Larson and David Baird have been invited.

New Jersey Negro Republicans Hold Stormy Session at Trenton; Nutter of Atlantic City Named as President

Age 5-2-31

New York, N. Y.

South Jersey League, with Fine Organization, Succeeds in Defe ing Attempt of Essex Co. Leaders to Change Plan of Voting

By Robert Queen

Trenton, N. J.—Among as much disorder and disregard of parlimentary courtesy as has ever char- acterized the stormiest scenes in any legislative ses- sion except the passing of blows, Isaac H. Nutter, astute Atlantic City lawyer and politician, was ac- claimed and elected as president of the New Jersey State Colored Republican League at Sunlight Elks auditorium, this city, on April 18.

With the arrival on the scene of such ancient and deadly rivals in the affairs of the State as Oliver Randolph, former Assemblyman, and now Assistant U. S. Attorney; the Rev. Wiliam A. Byrd of Jersey City; George E. Bates of East Orange; George Wallace Edwards of Asbury Park;; Isaac H. Nutter of Atlantic City, and Ernest L. Depaur now of Mercer County, one could see that a stormy session indeed would shortly ensue, and there was nothing left to the imagination when the tired delegates left for their homes late Saturday night.

Opposed Voting Plan

This was the outgrowth at a pre- vious meeting at the State House when the eaders had drawn up res- olutions and set this day and time to perfect a state wide organization, allowing each county ten votes on whatever proposition should come before the house.

South Jersey, with admirable or- ganization of several years standing, came with solid delegations all set to elect Isaac H. Nutter as State president, and the North Jersey leaders, sensing the situation, en- deavored to set aside the agreed plan of giving each county ten votes and set up in its stead a mass meet- ing, thus allowing every person in the house just one vote.

George E. Bates, stentorian in voice and debate, with great prelim- inary skill endeavored, as tempor- ary chairman, to resolve the meet- ing into a mass meeting in orde to vote the 29 persons from Esse County against Nutter. This plar was bitterly opposed by the Rev William A. Byrd, and the uproar between those dignified leaders savored more of the jungle at mid- night than the palaver of two gentle- men trying to make each other un- derstand the other's viewpoint, and as they got closer and closer to each other, Lawrence Minyard and John Huggs, who had been appointed sergeant-at-arms, became apprehen- sive and seemed to wonder why the arms had not been provided for them prior to this juncture. Into the melee of words, charges and coun- ter-carges in high pitched tones, in encouragement or disapproval were hurled by such other gentlemen as Oliver Randolph, Isaac H. Nutter, "Judge" Charles H. Williams, At- torney Mercer Burrell and his father, Attorney William H. Dart of At-

lantic City, Attorney Robert Johnson of Camden, Robert McCoy of Atlantic City, Mrs. Velma Townsend of Camden, and other prominent persons.

Nutter Finally Wins

After two hours of wrangling, motions, resolutions, charges and counter-charges, and when it seemed that they would have to break up in a deadlock, the matter finally came before the house in a motion, and the effort to turn the meeting into a mass meeting was defeated, assuring Nutter and his friends of the South Jersey League that he would be elected to command the State forces.

A dramatic situation arose after Nutter had been nominated and his nomination seconded in a fiery and hair-raising speech by "Judge" Charles Williams, which actually took the convention off its feet.

Oliver Randolph rose to make a nomination and scathingly rebuked the proposed leadership of Mr. Nutter by innuendo unmistakable, telling of alleged shady deals and transactions with the Democratic party and other departures from the straight and narrow path of political life, if there is such in New Jersey.

Mrs. Townsend, who has been highly favored by the Republicans of Camden County, rebuked Mr. Randolph after he had nominated Horace T. Bryant of Lawnside for the presidency.

As Bryant endeavored to object a seconding of nominating speech was presented, and then in a most dramatic manner, Mr. Bryant who is borough clerk of Lawnside, and also president of the South Jersey League, declined, and the strategy of the Essex County leaders was brought to nought. The name of Assemblyman Frank S. Hargrave of Essex County was then placed in nomination, but the well greased machine from South Jersey rode Ike Nutter into power practically unopposed.

DePaur Wins Vote

In spite of the outcome, another ripple on the current arose over a contest against the Mercer County delegation, the Mercer County Colored Republican League, headed by Edward B. Williams, State employee. Ernest L. DePaur objected to the Mercer delegation being confined to this league, which, he claimed, had ignored all the former colored leaders of the county, even excluding the Negro County Committeemen.

DePaur's delegation was granted one vote by the credentials committee, but Mercer was prevented from voting on several measures. DePaur also almost succeeded in stampeding the meeting by a most adroit and noisy fillibuster against the entire house, when he endeavored to have the convention adjourn immediately following the nomination of Isaac Nutter, whom he vigorously opposed.

The result of the convention now seems only to extend the South Jersey League into one or two additional counties, for in spite of Mr. Randolph's speech toward the end of the session, it is well known that he will not accept the leadership of Mr. Nutter, and plans were soon afterwards put in motion to start another state organization.

Endorsed David Baird

There seemed to be only one unanimous thing done and that was to endorse the candidacy of Hon. David Baird for the next governor of New Jersey; and equally vehement was the message broadcast to the N. A. A. C. P., that that association was going far out of its way to advise the colored people how to vote.

Old politicians are now wondering what Ike Nutter will do with the league if Davy Baird and his rich friends decided to deal with him only through the state chairman. If Nutter does not get his approximate retainer what will he do? His retainer alone is usually more than the recent crop of politicians have been willing to pay for the entire Negro vote of the state. Will Nutter disband the league if his demands are not met? or will he be guided by the executive committee? In his speech of acceptance he stated in effect that the will of the committee would be his guide. On this question depends the future usefulness of the organization.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PRESS

MAY 9 1931

Independents Find 'Taxes Too High' In Family Resort

OCEAN CITY—The meeting of the Ocean City Republican club held in their home Thursday night was addressed by Harry Headley, former mayor and county treasurer; William H. Campbell, former city commissioner and Edward B. Bowker, secretary of the club, all of whom are candidates for the city commission at Tuesday's election opposing the present incumbents.

Other speakers included: Mrs. Elizabeth W. Gandy, the Rev. Samuel J. Comfort. Vernon L. Smith and Ernest G. Foxon. The Rev. Mr. Comfort charges that colored employes of the city are being dismissed because they are members of the Community, Civic and Economic League of Colored Voters.

He said that he heard of a tax situation which confronted the Mayor and he continued by saying that his own taxes were in arrears but not for 10 years past.

* * *

Compares Tax Rates

Edward Bowker, a candidate pointed to what he said the administration is calling a low tax rate and compared the rate with other municipalities, then compared the assessed valuation of Ocean City with entire counties. He said that in 1930 the county of Cumberland with the three cities, Vineland, Millville and Bridgeton, was assessed only $4,000,000 more than Ocean City, which was assessed at $39,013,222.

"Hunterdon county's assessed valuation in 1930 was $23,161,700," he stated; "Salem county, $27,832,540; Sussex county, $30,198,455; Warren county, $36,317,022, and Cumberland county, $44,120,230; our assessment is $16,000,000 more than the whole of Hunterdon county; $11,000,000 more than the whole of Salem county; $9,000,000 more than the whole of Sussex county and $3,000,000 than the whole of Warren county."

"The over-assessment of Ocean City permits greater borrowing capacity and at the same time causes more money to be paid the county and the state treasuries than should be paid," he charged, and added that "if the true assessment was made our tax rate would be the highest instead of the lowest."

* * *

Hits at New 'Walk

Vernon Smith termed the Boardwalk from Fifth to Second streets "a half million dollar fishing pier.' He said, "it is ridiculous to think that man is going to change God's plans" in referring to what he called "expensive jetty building to divert the tide of Great Egg Harbor inlet."

Headley said that high assessments and taxes retard growth. "Ocean City should grow at a much greater pace than it is," he declared, adding that "mortgage men are fearful of conditions such as facing Ocean City today."

It has been said that taxes can not be reduced he said. He advised his hearers to refer to the tax bills of 1911, 1912 and 1913 when the city was progressing and the taxes were being lowered at the same time during his former administration. The city hall was built and furnished, fire alarm system and jail installed all for $75,000. This was done by a bond issue voted by the people. Other improvements at that time including streets, gutters and others were mentioned by Headley.

CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

MAY 9 1931

DE PRIEST URGES SUPPORT OF G. O. P.

Congressman at Rally Declares Victory is Vital to Governor Race in Fall

Democrats and Non-Partisans were assailed by Congressman Oscar I. De Priest in an address before 5000 colored voters from Camden and other sections of the state at a Republican Organization rally last night in the Third Regiment Armory.

De Priest, the only colored member of Congress, said the citizens of Camden would lay the foundation for the next governorship of New Jersey when they go to the polls in the city commission election here May 12. He urged his listeners to vote the straight Republican ticket.

Former United States Senator David Baird, Congressman Charles A. Wolverton, Mayor Winfield S. Price, Walter S. Keown, chairman of the Republican County Committee; Postmaster Charles H. Ellis and the five "Pledged to Camden" candidates who are being supported by the Republican Organization in the city election, also spoke at the meeting.

Sees Democratic Plot

"I go everywhere in the United States in the interest of my race. But they tell me I am making a mistake in entering into this campaign in Camden," De Priest said. "But I can't see any mistake in warning you that the Democrats are framing speeches and making campaign promises just to mislead you.

"I have no confidence in a non-partisan. You must be a Republican or a Democrat. And a Democrat who is camouflaging his identity just to pull the wool over your eyes is a Democrat just the same.

"When you go to the polls Tuesday in your city commission election, you will be laying the foundation to elect a Republican governor. Any other kind of a governor is against your best interest. The best thing you can do in the interest of a Republican governor is to elect a Republican city commission next Tuesday."

De Priest related that his grandmother and his mother had been sold on the auction block as slaves and credited to the Republican party their emancipation.

"I have had a conference with David Baird," he continued, "and he clearly expressed his attitude toward the Negroes of the state.

"I haven't forgotten how to drive a bargain. But I can't drive a bargain with the Democratic party.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

MAY 19 1931

Colored Republican League Holds Rally

Big Meeting Held at Sons of Veterans Hall.

A largely attended Republican political rally was held at Sons of Veterans' hall on Broadway last night under the auspices of the Passaic County Colored Republican league. The speakers included former Mayor Colin M. McLean, State Committeewoman Mrs. Elsa H. Flower, Assemblyman Marinus Tamboer, Joseph A. Feenan, standard bearer of the organization; Mrs. Thomas Brown, Gaston Hinton and Mrs. Viola Adams.

Music was furnished by the league's own orchestra and a high class program of vaudeville numbers was supplied by colored entertainers.

PASSAIC, N. J.
NEWS

MAY 18 1931

Negro Voters Hear Plea For G. O. P. Party

Many colored voters of this city attended the rally of the Passaic County Republican organization at the headquarters Saturday evening. The colored club was started by State Comptroller John McCutcheon who spoke briefly on their achievements.

First Assistant Prosecutor Nicholas O. Beery spoke in behalf of the Republican organization and urged those present to vote for the straight Republican ticket.

Other speakers were: Freeholder John Ritters who also talked for Freeholder Theodore Ellis and Charles Knoble; District Court Judge Peter N. Perretti, Freeholder Zabriskie A. Van Houten; Rev. Darnel, of the Roger Williams Church; Charles S. Blackmann, and Ernest Dickson, who was chairman.

The committee in charge consisted of Ernest Dickson, Julius Wade, Ed Colter, Morton Tillman, Hobart Page, Mrs. Purcell and Mrs. Colter.

Political-1931

Republican

Party Affiliation

Redistricting of Harlem Districts Brightens Chances for Election of Negro Congressman from New York

Lines of Old 19th and 20th Districts Changed So as to Put Large Negro Vote in New 20th District With LaGuardia as Congressman

The joint resolution to reapportion the Congressional Districts of the State, which passed the legislature just before it closed last week, will give Harlem a better chance to elect a Congressman if it is upheld by the Supreme Court.

Because the Borough of Manhattan will lose four Congressional Districts (four Tammany Congressmen will be out of jobs). Tammany Hall has indicated it will question the legality of the legislature's action.

In the re-districting, the larger portion of Harlem is put into the old Twentieth Congressional District, which is now represented by Congressman Fiorella La Guardia.

The Eastern District

The boundaries of this new district extend from 99th street to 155th street, along the Harlem River, running west to Park avenue from 99th to 125th street, and thence to Seventh avenue to 155th street. It includes most of the 19th, 17th, 20th, 21st and 22nd Assembly Districts, and now populated largely by Negroes, Latin-Americans from Porto Rico and Cuba, and Italian-Americans. Figures from the last election indicate that the district has a more than 50 per cent Negro vote.

The 21st Congressional District has been moved to the Bronx.

The Western District

The other section of Harlem—west of Seventh avenue—has been included in the 19th Congressional District. The boundaries of this District are 125th street from Seventh avenue to the Hudson River, north including all of Washington Heights. At Seventh avenue and 136th street, the eastern boundary line goes over to St. Nicholas from Seventh, and follows St. Nicholas avenue up to 155th street, thence back to the Harlem River.

The territory between 125th street and 110th street, from Park avenue west, is included in the 18th Congressional District of which Congressman Sol Bloom is now the representative.

The lines of the new Harlam Congressional Districts are as follows:

19th District

That part of the county of New York within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson River and West 125th street, thence easterly on West 125th street to Seventh avenue, along Seventh avenue to West 136th street, along West 136th street to St. Nicholas avenue, along St. Nicholas avenue to West 155th street, along West 155th street to Eighth avenue, along Eighth avenue to the Harlem River, along the Harlem River and ship canal to the boundary line between New York and Bronx Counties to the Hudson River, along the Hudson River to West 125th street.

20th District

That part of the county of New York within and bounded by a line beginning at east Ninety-ninth street, thence westerly along east Ninety-ninth street to Park avenue, along Park avenue to East 125th street, along East and West 125th street to Seventh avenue, along Seventh avenue to West 135th street, along West 136th street to St. Nicholas avenue, along St. Nicholas avenue to West 155th street, along West 155th street to Eighth avenue, along Eighth avenue to the Harlem River, along the Harlem River to Bronx Kills, to the East River, along the East River to East 99th street, and Ward's Island, Randall's Island and Sunken Meadow.

21ST DISTRICT OF CONGRESS IS LEFT "AS IS"

Afro-American

Plea to Include More Colored Voters, Turned Down. 4-18-31

Baltimore Md.

MORTON SHINES

4-18-31

Democrat Shows G.O.P. Real Leadership

(By RIENZI B. LEMUS)

NEW YORK.—Despite a protesting editorial in the New York Age, of which Harlem Alderman Fred R. Moore, a Republican leader, is publisher, the Republican state leadership realigned the Congressional districts so as to deprive Tammany Hall of six Congressmen from Manhattan but left the bulk of the Negro voters in Harlem and on Washington Heights still in the "Tammany" 21st Congressional District.

The 21st is the district from which three colored Republicans in succession have sought a seat in Congress only to be slaughtered, it has been alleged, because the white Republicans—mostly on Washington Heignus—have always voted for the white Democrat.

This is reapportionment year for members of Congress. Redistricting is a State function. New York gains two Congressmen in the shuffle. That the Republican legislature would act to keep Tammany from gaining the two new Congressmen was to be expected, but until a few days before adjournment none suspected that a gerrymander also to take six present Congressmen from Tamany was contemplated.

The Republican leaders, however, were so determined upon such a course until the gerrymander was effected by joint resolution of both houses of the legislature, thus obviating need of the Democratic Governor's signature on a gerrymander enactment and, in all probability, also sidestepping a stiff fight to pass such a measure over his veto.

It was when the Republican legislature's intent became known that Leader Moore's paper editorialized on the "need" to make effective the big Negro vote in the 21st by a gerrymander to make it safely Republican.

But Mr. Moore's advice went unheeded; while the two Republican districts in Manhattan—the 12th ("silk stocking"), represented by Congressman Ruth Pratt, and the 20th, bailwick of the stormy petrel, Fiorella La Guardia—were solidified, the 21st was allowed to remain practically "as is." Though there is some gossip about further "messin' 'round" in the 20th, to be rid of the "troublesome" La Guardia.

The Case of Judges

The for some-time stumped Afric-Repub leadership of Harlem is now at wits-ends to "hustle-up" a party defense for next year's campaigns—National and State. That leadership wasn't in the least helped any by what happened to its municipal judge candidates last fall.

It will be recalled that the municipal court creation to provide Harlem "race" justices was a long fought Afric-Repub scheme. The bill to make places for the judges was offered by a colored Repub assemblyman, and was near the "slaughter-pen" when a deal between the Democratic and Repub leaders (both white) rescued it; and it was a rather drastic irony that noted the fact that not a single Repub landed a justiceship—not even the author of the "creative" Bill.

Strategy of Morton

Of course, election of the Democratic Negroes to be justices was due to the superior stragety of the colored Tammany leader, Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton in striking contrast to the cigar-store oracles of his opposition.

Morton "swapped" candidates—had Harry Bragg step aside in favor of a white Democrat when Harry wanted the Assembly nomination in the worst way. So doing, Morton got a white candiate for Negroes to help elect.

As a reward for his amendability to organize discipline, Morton last week put Harry Bragg in the better-paying deputy attorney general's post. This superiority of Morton leadership enables him to concentrate his forces which, if true of the Republicans, would have enabled them to make some impress on the legislature and thereby, perhaps, brought about some shuffling of the boundaries of the 21st Congressional District also.

Holds Whip Hand

As it now stands, Morton has the whip hand, and shall be able to make the most of it during the campaigns next fall. The Republican legislature certainly gave the Harlem opposition the hammer to crack its skull with by ignoring—whether reasonably or unreasonably—the plea of colored Republican leadership for a new deal up in the 21st.

SEE G. O. P. BID FOR VOTE OF NEGRO

Journal and Guide

Ben Davis And Howard In Conference

4-18-31

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Return of Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, and Benjamin Jefferson Davis, former Republican national committeeman for Georgia, to good standing with the Hoover administration is indicated by recent conferences here.

Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Davis was here from Monday to Friday of last week. He conferred with Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the Republican national committee, and Walter F. Brown, Postmaster General, who had general supervision of the Hoover campaign among colored voters in the 1928 election. Mr. Howard also has been in frequent conferences with the Republican party managers.

These conferences are interpreted in the light of recent developments to mean that the Republican party managers are going to depend in 1932 on Howard and Davis in their respective states to round up delegations pledged to support President Hoover for renomination at the next Republican national convention.

May Clear Up Situation

If terms are made between Howard and Davis and the Republican party managers, the southern situation will be considerably cleared up and the threat of Horace Mann, who was Southern Republican manager in the last Presidential campaign, to carry a southern delegation opposed to President Hoover to

the next national convention will be minimized.

Howard is in a strategic position. Although stripped of his prerogatives as a national committeeman, he is still the titular head of the party in Mississippi. Besides its regularity, his organization has the approval of the courts of Mississippi and only recently was awarded damages against a group of "lily white" Republicans who enjoined them from holding primaries.

Unless Davis is satisfied, he will prove troublesome. He is influential in the factional strife which characterizes Republican politics in Georgia and will fight not only to be a member of but to control his state delegation to the next national convention.

Bid For Negro Vote

With the return of Howard and Davis to the good graces of the administration, efforts to create a strong white Republican party in the South will probably be abandoned until after the next Presidential election.

The administration ordered reorganization of the party machinery in Georgian, Mississippi, and South Carolina shortly after President Hoover was inaugurated. Federal patronage was withdrawn from the regular organizations and advisory councils were set up to act in patronage matters.

Howard, Davis and "Tieless" Joe Tolbert, white, of South Carolina, were discarded. R. B. Creager, white, Republican national committeeman for Texas, who along with Davis, Tolbert and Howard came under fire of the Brookhart patronage investigation committee, weathered the attack.

TWO PARTY SYSTEM IN THE SOLID SOUTH

There are indications that the heretofore "Solid South" will be a political battle ground in next year's national campaign.

Strenuous efforts seem to be in the making to hold some of he States in that group that voted for Hoover in 1928 and to convert Democrats in those that did not stray and build up a strong active Republican party in them. 4-18-31

In staid old South Carolina dominated the past forty years by Tillmanism which stands for the lowest and most nauseating in vicious politics, a reaction seems to be taking place and white men in comparatively large numbers are freeing themselves from party slavery built upon and nurtured by prejudice and racial hate.

In Sumter in that state a Republican Club with more than 100 members has been formed and is growing in numbers.

Last week it invited Hon. Chas. A. Jonas, Republican national Committieeman for North Carolina who spoke to a crowded house.

Mr. Jonas' appeal was listened to with rapt attention and the Democratic newspapers publishing the report said that it "made a great impression on his audience."

During the 35 years prior to the 1928 campaign there had never been at any time ten white Republicans in both city and county and not many more, if any, than 300 white Republicans in the state and all these were office holders or office seekers.

Pertinent to this fact the writer recalls that thirty or more years ago there was great unrest in the Democratic party in South Carolina.

The accession of Tillman to power and his trampling rough shod upon the South Carolina aristocracy who had ruled the State from Colonial times had instilled hatred in the hearts of the defeated and humiliated former leaders of the Democratic party in the state.

These men had been in a high degree, fair to the Negro in their rule.

It is true they had been the red shirters of 1876 and wrested control of the state government from the hands of the Republican party, then in power and composed in overwhelming majority by Negro voters, by intimidation and fraud at the ballot box; it is also true that they invented a voting scheme which insured their control by disqualifying voters who were unable to read their ballot. But when secure in their control they did not disfranchise, harass and humiliate the Negro, and he was not an issue in the political campaigns. There were no jimcrow car laws, school funds were distributed, if not in exact fairness, in a measure and spirit of fairness. Negroes were given representation in the legislature, held offices in many counties and cities, Negroes sat on both grand and trial juries.

When Tillman rose to power the good will and friendly relations which nearly twenty years of approximate justic and consideration by the old Democratic regime was establishing was rudely disturbed.

Tillmanism meant hatred for the so-called aristocratic white and scorn and contempt for the Negro. And the former ruling class of whites despised Tillman and Tillmanism as heartily and intensely as Tillman despised Negroes.

South Carolina was ripe for the formation and establishment of a strong, aggressive, Republican party composed of men of the highest standing in the State.

But then as now the Republican State organization was in the hands of those who did not want a party with votes; all that was wanted was an organization banded and held together for Federal patronage. Nothing less, nothing more.

As a young man, innocent of the ins and out of politics and believing that conditions offered a splendid opportunity to build up the party with disaffected white Democrats, we approached the then Republican boss concerning the matter; his reply was, "What do we want with them? there are not enough offiices to go around now!"

His reply gives the reason why there is no Republican party in South Carolina save the mere skeleton of an organization that has been kept together for the distribution of patronage of the State.

We have reached the place where any party, however composd, if it functions and will make itself felt at the polls is better not only for the entire people of the State but for the Negro as well.

A two party system if built up in the State will emancipate both the Negro and the white voter; the time will come when men of both parties contending for office will be glad for Negro votes as well as white and then the Negro's long lost suffrage will be restored to him.

As we see it the only near hope for the restoration to the Negro of his political rights and gaining for him civic justice is through the medium of a two party system in the disfranchising States.

Be it remembered, however, that it is the duty of every Ngro to fight the substitution of a new skeleton composed of white men for office only in place of the discredited skeletons now existing for the same purpose. As Mr. Lucas said in his speech:

"If the Republican party is being formed in South Carolina merely for the purpose of peddling offices, it should and will fail."

Party Affiliation.

THE PRESIDENT INSPIRED.

The Chicago Tribune is perhaps the strongest exponent of Republican sentiment in the newspaper field to be found outside of New York. Without any false modesty and with substantial justification it proclaims itself to be "the World's Greatest Newspaper." Whether that is so or not, this paper has achieved great material success and is entitled to speak with authority on all questions of Republican policy. It has never laid itself open to the suspicion of placing human rights above property rights, and its estimate of the Negro as a political factor is based mainly upon the number of votes that may be counted upon from that source without incurring obligations.

Nevertheless, the Tribune is opposed to the suppression of the suffrage in the South for the simple reason that it gives the Democrats an undue advantage in representation in the national government. The Congressional apportioment which gives the South so many Representatives in Congress and so many votes in the Electoral College, is based in part on the masses of Negroes, who are not allowed to vote in many of these states. The Tribune, like many other hardboiled Republicans, resents this unfair advantage, and would adopt the plan proposed by Representative George H. Tinkham of Massachusetts, to reduce Southern representation to the ratio of the voting population.

For such reasons as these the Tribune was inclined to find fault with the inspiration that dictated President Hoover's exhortation to his countrymen at the tomb of Abraham Lincoln a week or so ago. Obedience to the law was the theme of the President's discourse, but as the Tribune pertinently pointed out Mr. Hoover did not mention the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, "although they are inseparable from any consideration of Lincoln's undying fame." This ommission did not prevent the Tribune from risking the assumption, with tongue in cheek, that "the President has been inspired to a new determination to enforec obedience to these laws and to tolerate no longer their evasion and defeat."

BE ON THE GROUND FLOOR

Every move in politics which puts the Negro voter in when plans are being made, puts him on an equality with other American citizens. Letting him wait until campaigns are organized, is simply another way of saying he is valued only for his shoulder at the wheel, not for either his brain, or his courage, and deserves to draw the pay of the common laborer.

These thoughts come to us just now when we read of the steps being taken to rehabilitate the republican party in Jackson county. Here the G. O. P. has been thoroughly beaten. Whether its defeat is due to the rivalries within or the strength of the opposition, the most thorough plans must be formulated and carried out to make it a competitor in the next election. Such planning includes reconstruction of its strength among all elements, including Negroes. With this the situation, we read how the national committeeman, the state chairman, the county chairman and others were conferring. According to custom they met in a down town hotel, a hotel where a few years ago Negroes were not admitted, and where yet the impression is that they are not wanted. The news report shows no Negroes present. Some were there, but this news story omits them. Not only must Negroes have a part in party matters, but it must be known.

What G. O. P. leaders do is not our responsibility. But our deep concern over the effect of their acts on Negroes makes us wish them to act wisely. Regardless of party choice, based on either principles or candidates, Negroes fare better when elections are close. A weak republican party in Jackson county lessens the value of the Negro vote to democrats, and therefore means a smaller return to Negroes. It is no satisfaction that any party make little progress, when the race has to share in the losses.

The Negro In Politics

Ever since the emancipation of the American Negro he has felt that he was greatly indebted to the Republican party and to vote for a Democrat was evidence of marked ingratitude. I am greatly pleased, however, to note a decided change in this attitude, for in fact, the Negro owes the Republican Party nothing, even though they claim that they fought to free him, when in reality we fought side by side to save the Union, not for Negroes, but for white men. There was a time when the only credentials needed by a white candidate was his name printed on a Republican ballot. It was not necessary to have either intellect or principle, just be "a Republican," that's all, and we would vote unanimously for him. But we have learned in the last seventy years that the Republican Party is not our only hope, and neither is the Democratic Party our avowed enemy, for during the major portion of these years we have contributed very largely to the success of the G. O. P., and today we find ourselves holding fewer political offices and less recognition than ever before.

Under the careful guidance of Herbert Hoover, we have been kicked out of the front ranks, and relegated to the position of ordinary buck privates. I know of no President who has willfully done more to incur the displeasure of the Negro than has Mr. Hoover, and certainly none has been more successful, as will be evidenced in 1932. He has slapped us in the face on every occasion, but none affected us as did the humiliating circumstances to which he subjected our women. Our sorrowing Negro Gold Star Mothers bowed their heads in shame as they embarked upon a jim crow vessel for a strange land, to view the last resting place of their heroic sons, whom they had given to an ungrateful country in the cause of white Democracy. Oh yes, there will be Negro leaders who will have the audacity to tell us we should never desert the old party, and that we should support Mr. Hoover again. "Well, we supported him into the White House," and all together, let's eject him as an undesirable tenant to us.

I am frank in stating that the Negro will never attain the political power within his grasp until he learns the necessity of being an independent voter and that strict adherence to party ties only tend to confuse his already deplorable political status. Issues and the integrity of candidates alone should be the guiding star, in determining which of the two major parties will best serve all the people. Petty politicians clamoring for a few hundred dollars, who are devoid of both principle and intellect, only help to sink us deeper into perdition. Politics is a science, and only men with a knowledge of it make capable leaders. And when they become thoroughly interested in the masses instead of the classes, the former will take care of them. They will not have to stoop to petty practices, but rather, hold and enjoy a position of confidence and respect, both for himself and his people.

Leonard J. Harris.
6519 Hartford avenue,
Detroit, Mich.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

JUL 21 1931

Colored G.O.P. Women Meet Here Thursday

Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas of Jersey City, newly-elected president of the North Jersey League of Colored Republican Women, has called a meeting for Thursday afternoon, when Mrs. Wilda R. Townsend, newly-appointed member of the state advisory committee, will speak. The session will be held at 3 o'clock in the Jersey City Y. W. C. A., 43 Belmont Av.

TRENTON, N. J.
Times

JUL 22 1931

REPUBLICAN COLORED WOMEN TO CONVENE

Republican colored women voters will hold their eleventh annual conference on August 6 at Summit. Morning, afternoon and evening sessions will be conducted at the Fountain Baptist Church. Bessie B. Mention, of Princeton, is president of the organization; Mrs. Mary Long, secretary; Mrs. Katie Bonds, assistant secretary, and Mrs. Mary Dorman, treasurer.

COVINGTON, KY.
KENTUCKY POST

JUN 30 1931

The Republican Fiasco

THE embattled Republicans at Turner Hall Saturday afternoon had varied stories to tell after the dust of the conflict, which marked the Kenton-co party convention, had died down.

There were a few bloody noses among the leaders to testify to the fact that faction leaders are not going to give up the fight for leadership of the Kenton-co delegation without a struggle.

The important fact that sticks out from the whole sordid mess is that more than 100 "ringers," Negroes from Cincinnati, were present to have a voice in the proceedings.

The story regarding the responsibility for their being there varies, according to whom you ask. The important fact is that they were there.

These walking delegates didn't take the trouble to walk across an Ohio River bridge from the West End of Cincinnati on the hottest afternoon we have had this summer just for the exercise or on their own initiative.

Besides, each "delegate" carried a card, "See Mr. Turner at Turner Hall." Where did they get the cards? Why were these Negroes looking around for a man who was supposed to give each of them $1 for their attendance?

If this disgraceful incident is a revelation of the state of the Republican party in Kenton-co, a thoro housecleaning is needed.

On Maurice Galvin, who has been recognized as the leader of the major faction, should rest the responsibility of putting his party in this county back to some semblance of the honesty and integrity it is supposed to be noted for.

Galvin has controlled the Republican party in Kenton-co, and his partner, Frank M. Tracy, has controlled the Democratic party off and on. The intimate association of the leaders of the two parties might indicate that a delightful harmony exists between the parties and within them.

Trouble seems to be in store for Galvin, however, if the Red Elephants, as the insurgent faction of the Kenton-co Republicans are called, carry out their intention of going before the state convention Wednesday with a claim to seat their delegates, named at a rump session Saturday.

If the integrity of the Republican party in Kenton-co is to be preserved, Galvin and other leaders or would-be leaders have something more important on hand than jockeying for places on the state ticket. That task is to rid the party of the stigma brought upon it by the fiasco at Turner Hall Saturday when a legion of Cincinnati "ringers" walked over the bridge to take part in the deliberations.

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

JUN 30 1931

The People's Mail Bag

Write on one side of paper; if you do not wish your name published say so.

Urges Fellow Negroes To Vote for Moore

June 28, 1931,
29 Orient avenue,
Jersey City, N. J.

Editor Hudson Dispatch:

Since the days of Abraham Lincoln, the Negroes have been loyal to the Republican party in every move that it has made. As a race, they have been pleading for equal rights, but above all, justice. They are still begging, pleading, and asking for it, but in vain. Though many may have said that the Republican party gives the Negroes good jobs, the support which they get from the Negroes should entitle them to more consideration when it comes to giving out jobs.

Mr. Baird, the Republican candidate for governor of New Jersey, failed to support the Negroes when he was in the senate, he failed to show that spirit of Lincoln, but ignored the many colored people of his county by voting for Parker for the Supreme Court. Yet there Negro leaders of this state who yielded to Mr. Baird to support him in this coming election.

The Negroes who are supporting Mr. Baird are making a grave mistake. "You are not living in the days of slavery, you are living in a progressive time. If you expect equal rights, you must think that way, you must stick as a body, regardless of creed or party."

It would have been different, had only a small group asked Mr. Baird not to support Mr. Parker, but the entire body of Negroes protested. Vice-President Curtis and some Democrats and Republicans heard their plea and took heed, but Mr. Baird failed.

The time has gone when the Negroes should look up to the Republican party. He is a man to think and act in his own way, vote for the best man in his own opinion.

Right in the state of New Jersey there are many Jim Crow laws and prejudices where the Republican party is in control.

Remember when Moore was governor, he did not have the support of his party in either house. The Republicans have been in majority of both houses since Edge's time.

In many counties where the Republicans [illegible] control, the colored children are in Jim Crow schools.

To the Negroes of this state, listen to my pleading. Let me show the others that we Negroes of New Jersey are not so easy to be trampled on and that we should be the champions of justice and equality. To show this, is to cast your vote for A. Harry Moore. We do not care how many colored babies that he and Baird can kiss during this campaign which was mentioned by some of our colored Republicans.

I have known A. Harry Moore from my childhood days and up to this present day. I can tell you from experience just what A. Harry Moore thinks of the colored children.

To me, he has been a real friend, a friend in need. As many of you know, I have had plenty of hardships and worry during my travels, showing the word that in a Negro's breast lurks that great celestial fire that lifts man to that sublime point, making things better, happier and greater for all times.

At this time the Negroes of New Jersey should stand firm and strong to defeat Mr. Baird. Remember whatever the Republican party has done, it has not done enough. Also remember, that the Republican party is still in control, and that they are still burning your brothers at the stake.

Representative De Priest, of Chicago, in a recent address at Greensboro, North Carolina, said that the Negroes should vote for the Democratic party in order to gain a material advantage for themselves.

We young Negroes should take heed. We are the Negroes of tomorrow without fear or hatred. This is the time to search your own heart and ask your heart and yourself, "Should I vote for the Republican ticket when A. Harry Moore is the man?"

ROBERT W. LAINER.
PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

JUL 25 1931

Colored People's Outing a Success

Many Youngsters and Some Adults Were Made Happy.

The ladies of the Passaic County Colored Republican league thank all those who gave donations and for kindness in making the colored children happy on their picnic and bus ride to Starlight park, Bloomingdale, yesterday morning. Fully 250 colored boys and girls, with their mothers and a few old ladies, were on the caravans. Those who are thanked for their help are: John McCutcheon, Mrs. Elsa Flower, John Masterdon, Herbert Richardson, of the Elk cafe; Charles Williams, Dr. Harold Holt, William Scott, of the Silk City club; Charles Scarwill Nick, of New Idea restaurant; men of the P. C. C. Republican League for Buses; Consumers Baking company, Jersey Bread company, Great Eastern Stores, Inc., Soodsma Fall Leaf company, National Biscuit company, Sunshine Biscuit company, Clifton, N. J.; Velvet Ices, Kinsey's Smoked Meats, Emil Erliner, Mr. Aldrich, who transported some in his truck.

Those who donated cars, Charles Alberto, contractor; Peter Tuslo, state engineer. Joseph Feenan, Mr. Harris, Miss Beatrice Alexander, Joseph Wallace, Robert Craig, Mr. Higgins, Mrs. Viola Adams.

Music was furnished by Fred Rogers and Russell Jackson. The use of Starlight park was donated by the owner, Mr. Bannon. The children were served with sandwiches, cakes, soda crackers, hot dogs, ices and lollypops and chocolate candy. Guy Crocker, Raymond Wilson, Jack Masker and Edgar Gordon ably assisted the ladies in caring for the children and playing games. Mrs. Viola Adams, president, and Joseph Feenan, standard bearer, are elated over the success of the affair. This is the first outing of this kind given to the colored children of Passaic county, and there are hopes of continuing this good work.

They also thank The Morning Call and Paterson Evening News for their help in giving this outing publicity, so that the children could be reached.

Jerseyman
Morristown, N. J.

JUL 16

Colored G. O. P. Club Holds Rally Tonight

Boonton Group Will Install New Officers

Boonton, July 16.—The Colored Republican Club, of Boonton, will hold a mass meeting tonight with installation of officers in the rooms of the Three Tribes Club over the Post Office

The officers will be installed by Mrs. Elsie Flowers, of Clifton. Among the speakers promised is Mrs. Linlin Smith, of Jersey City.

Following the installation there will be music, dancing, and refreshments will be served. The following are in charge: Carson Adams, president, Mrs. W. McDonald, Mrs. Emma Black, Lewis Drye, George Mills, Mrs. Florence Cornish, Mrs. Estelle McAlley and Mrs. Minnie L. Randolph Master of Ceremonies.

Socialist Party

Political - 1931
Party Affiliation.

Crosswaith, Coles, Socialist Lecturers, on Tour

NEW YORK.—The Socialist party is sending Frank R. Crosswaith, the noted orator and writer on a tour West where he will make 117 addresses, seventeen of which will be made to some of the leading universities in Ohio, Wisconsin, the State of Washington, and California.

He spoke Saturday night in Erie, Pa.; Sunday night in Cleveland, Ohio; Monday and Tuesday night in Pittsburgh, Pa. He will speak Thursday, February 19th, in Boston, at the annual banquet of the N.A.A.C.P. On Friday, the 20th, at Allentown, Pa.; on Saturday, the 21st, at York, Pa. On March 10th, he will set out for his trip West and will be gone until the latter part of May

Mr. L. F. Coles, a Socialist, will speak Sunday, March 22, at 3 p.m. at the Y.M.C.A. in Worcester, Mass., on "Frederick Douglass and His Stand for Social Equality."

Sunday evening at 8 p.m. he will speak at the A.M.E. Zion Church on "What's Back of the Liberian Investigation Which is being Conducted by the United States?"

On Monday evening, February 23, he will speak at Connecticut College for Women, New London, Conn., on "Companionate Marriage." He will speak at the same school, Sunday, February 24, on "The Revolt of Modern Youth."

On February 24, 25 and 26, he will speak at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., on the following subjects: "Education in the United States is not to Make Students to Think, but to Adjust Themselves to Conditions"; "The Emancipation Proclamation Did not Free All of the Slaves, but a Part of Them, as it Specifically States Itself"; and "Frederick Douglass and His Attitude Toward Lincoln and the Abolitionists."

On the 28th he will speak to a group of students at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., on the "Negro Press." On March 1, he will speak to a group of Christian Scientists on the subject, "The Christians as a Whole, Whatever Their Brand of Religion, are in Favor of Segregation of the Negro."

On March 8, he will speak at Delaware University, Newark, Del., where he spoke last summer, on "Why the Negro Should Ally Himself with All of the Following Parties: Single Tax, Socialist, Republican, Democrat, and Communist."

On March 15, he will speak to a group of high school students in Stamford, Conn., on, "The Negro in Politics and What He has Gained in the Last Twenty-five Years."

Political-1931

Suffrage

Double Primary Bill Puts Oath On All Ballots

Advertiser

Measure For Reinstating Rule Of Majority Will Be Introduced Today

Montgomery

Backed By Miller

Voters Would Be Pledged Automatically; Power Of Committee Enlarged

By ATTICUS MULLIN

The administration majority rule primary bill, written by a committee from the State Democratic Executive Committee and vised by John Peach, legal adviser to Gov. Miller, will be introduced in the House this morning and when it has been enacted into law every ballot in a primary election will contain a pledge that the person voting that ballot will work for, vote for and support the nominees of the primary.

The bill also carries a section that expressly does away with the second choice voting "monstrosity." Second choice voting is expressly prohibited.

The bill provides specifically for a primary every two years on the second Tuesday in May. It does away with the present legal provision providing for the primary in gubernatorial years to be in August. Every primary from the passage of this law will be held the second Tuesday in May.

The bill provides that in the event no candidate gets a majority of the votes in the first primary, the two highest men shall take part in a second campaign which will end with a primary on the second Tuesday in June. In other words the run-off campaign will last but 30 days.

Here Is The Pledge

The pledge that will appear on the bottom of every ballot cast in a primary in Alabama in the future will be as follows:

"By casting this ballot I do pledge myself to abide by the result of this primary election and to aid and support of all of the nominees thereof in the ensuing general election."

One important provision of the bill provides for numbering the places to be contested for by Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Court judges and associate members of the Alabama Public Service Commission. Single shotting is expressly prohibited in the bill.

The primary bill will enact into law the right of the State Democratic Executive Committee to fix different qualifications for candidates than are fixed for voters. It will be remembered that the action of the committee in doing this before the last primary was disputed in the courts and that every member of the high court but one held with the committee.

However, in the future, the law itself will give the committee the expressed right to fix different qualifications as between candidates and voters if the committee so desires.

Enlarges Committee Powers

The State Democratic Executive Committee is given the power in the bill to be introduced Friday to prescribe political and other qualifications for voters and candidates and to fix all necessary rules and regulations governing a primary. In other words following the passage of the new primary bill, the State Democratic Executive Committee will be the supreme tribunal of the party as it has always been expected to be.

The primary bill makes it necessary for the chairman of the State Committee to certify to the Secretary of State the names of candidates who have qualified for a primary at least 40 days before the date of the primary insofar as Federal, State and district offices are concerned and the county chairman must make his certification for county offices 30 days before the date of the primary.

The new primary bill continues to give political parties that poll 20 per cent of the total vote in the preceding general election, the right to hold a primary to be paid for by the State. This provision will enable the Republican party of Alabama to hold a primary if it so desires. It would also give the Pollywog party a right to hold a primary next year if it so desires.

It will be remembered that Atty. Gen. Charlie C. McCall ruled just before the general election in November that the Democrats who took part in the August primary were not bound legally or morally to support the nominees of the primary. The new primary bill will forever prevent another last minute ruling of this character by providing for the pledge being placed on the ballot.

Jury Boards Planned

In lieu of the present jury commissions in every county in Alabama, the administration bill designed to take the jury box away from the Ku Klux Klan provides for a Jury Board. This board will be composed of three members to be named by the Governor for a period of four years and affects every county in Alabama alike.

The new Jury Board bill will be introduced into the House today and with the majority rule primary bill, will complete the legislation recommended by Gov. B. M. Miller and which will carry out his platform pledges.

The Jury Board also makes provision that jury commissioners shall be paid at the rate of $5 per day when they are working. However, the amount of money they can receive in any one year is limited to $300 in the smaller counties and not over $600 in the larger counties. In the larger counties of 75,000 population the Jury Boards may employ a clerk but his salary is also definitely limited.

The plan of getting rid of the Ku Klux control of the jury box in Alabama is composed of two measures. They are companion to each other. One measure definitely repeals the sections of the code which provide for the present jury commissions. The other measure provides for the creation of the new jury boards.

It is provided that the Governor of Alabama will appoint the new jury board members 90 days after the act abolishing the present boards takes effect.

Unless amended, the new jury board bill will affect Montgomery in that the Governor of Alabama will be given authority to name the Montgomery County Jury Board.

So far as is known there is no legislative opposition to the plan of the administration to take the hand of the Ku Klux Klan from the jury boxes in the State though some have intimated that the Klan may surreptitiously attempt to delay or impede the passage of the bill.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY EXCLUDES NEGROES FROM DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

New York, Mar. 20.—The Chairman of the City Democratic Evecutive Committee in Montgomery, Alabama, recently published in a newspaper advertisement, the qualifications for voters in Monday's (Mar. 16) Democratic primary election, the qualifications prescribing "white electors."

Natl Commonwealth

The question whether a party committee can thus exclude Negroes from primary voting is being raised by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the case of Nixon vs. Gondon, arising in Texas, which is to go before the U. S. Supreme Court. The Supreme Court previously in the case of Nixon vs. Herndon, also fought by the NAACP, ruled that the state cannot by law exclude Negroes from voting in primaries. The same end is now sought to be accomplished by party committees.

Baltimore Md

The NAACP has just received from Knollenberg and Cameron, their attorneys in the Texas case, a letter from the clerk of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans stating that the case was still under submission, although the case was argued in November.

Heflin Would Probe Primary

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala

Beaten, Ex-Senator Asks Senate Sub-Committee To Study Party Election

By RUSSELL KENT

(Advertiser Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Not satisfied with having invoked a Federal investigation of the Alabama general election last November, former Senator Tom Heflin and his attorneys exerted every argument Friday before the Hastings sub-committee handling the Heflin-Bankhead contest to have Uncle Sam inquire into the Democratic primary of last August and to destroy party government. The sub-committee reserved decision after arguments were heard all day.

The Hastings committee will not meet again until all the ballots in the senatorial election have been recounted and other work connected with the inquiry has been completed. A meeting before Sept. 1 would be surprising.

The committee immediately will issue subpoenaes for a small list of witnesses desired by Heflin when hearings start in the Fall. These "star" witnesses will be under subpoena of the Senate and therefore not likely to be interrogated by a probate judge in the investigation of the election provided for by the Legislatuere. The subpoenas will protect tehm against possible intimidation, which Heflin had charged would be exerted otherwise.

Wilkinson Speaks

Horace Wilkinson, attorney for Heflin, made the remarkable proposition Friday that the Democratic primary of last August was illegal; hence Senator John H. Bankhead's name was placed on the ballots in the general election of November illegally, and hence Heflin was entitled to the seat in the Senate. Wilkinson admitted that the Democratic State Executive Committee had authority to fix qualifications for candidates, but argued that it had no authority to fix qualifications for voters, which were different in any degree from those fixed by State law and therefore that the primary was illegal.

Robert B. Evins, attorney for Senator Bankhead, placed a contrary construction on the Alabama law governing primaries and cited the decision of the Alabama Supreme Court in the Lett case from Chilton County, handed down in May, 1930, as conclusive. In that case the Supreme Court held directly that a properly constituted political committee could fix qualifications for candidates in a primary. There could be no objection he said, if the committee permitted more voters to participate in the primary than those who could qualify as candidates.

Heflin Complains

Heflin complained of his disbarrment from the Democratic primary by the Democratic State Central Committee for his failure to support the Democratic presidential nominee, Alfred E. Smith, in 1928.

Bankhead vigorously defended the authority of the State Central Committee in taking this action but he told the senators he had preferred that Heflin be permitted to run in the Democratic primary. He noted his 50,000 majority against Heflin in the election.

"I want to show you," said Heflin, "that money played a part in the reaching of that decision by the State Central Committee. The trail of the tyrant's serpent runs over it all. This method of political assassination was employed to keep me out of the primary for Mr. Bankhead."

"Absurd," countered Bankhead. "If a party didn't have the inherent power to select as its leaders those who adhered to the party's principles it would be an absurdity. The committee didn't put up the bars. It just kept up the bars where they have been for years."

Wilkinson Embarrassed

Wilkinson was asked several embarrassing questions. Senator Watson of Indiana, Republican floor leader, inquired whether under Wilkinson's theory a voter could write in the name of any person for whom he desired to vote regardless of qualifications for candidates fixed by committee—if he could vote for a negro. To be consistent, Wilkinson was obliged to reply in the affirmative "provided the negro had the legal qualifications for the office."

Senator George, Democrat of Georgia, said he found it difficult to agree that the qualifications for voters must be the same as those fixed for the candidates in the primary. To carry such a theory to an absurd conclusion he pointed out that the resolution of the Alabama Democratic Committee calling the 1930 primary provided that candidates must be qualified to meet the legal requirements of the office they sought and that the extreme of Wilkinson's theory wolud be that candidates for judge, who must be 25 years old and a lawyer, could be voted for only by voters who were at least 25 years old and were lawyers.

Tom Heflin addresesd the committee, combining his campaign speech with his post-election charges of fraud and pleading with the committee to go into the question of the primary.

Senator Bankhead defended the people of Alabama against broad charges of fraud made by his opponent.

Qualification of Voters

Advertiser 3-15-31 Montgomery, Ala.

Democratic Primary Election

March 16, 1931

That the following persons shall be entitled to vote in said election, and none others, viz:

Qualified white electors of this City who believe in the principles of the Democratic Party, and who agree and bind themselves by participating in said primary to abide by the results of said primary election, and to support the nominees of the Democratic Party therein and who, in the last General Election of November, 1930, did not vote against any nominee of the Democratic Party for any office, and did not vote for any person at that election who as a candidate opposed such Democratic nominee.

HENRY N. HUGHES, Chairman

CITY DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MONTGOMERY. ALABAMA.

Political - 1931

Suffrage

Heflin Demands Committee Halt In Alabama Probe

Legislature's Investigation Threatens 'Intimidation' Of Witnesses, He Says

7-10-31

Interference Asked

Disgruntled Ex-Senator Tries To Disenfranchise 17,000 Voters Of State

By RUSSELL KENT
Advertiser Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—A fearsome picture of potential brow-beating and intimidation of witnesses was painted before the Senate subcommittee handling the Heflin-Bankhead senatorial contest today by former Senator Tom Heflin and his attorneys, Horace Wilkinson, of Birmingham, and Frank Hampton, of North Carolina.

Dire things are about to happen to the Heflinites unless the Federal Government, through this Senate subcommittee, steps in and prevents the probate judges of Alabama from investigating the facts surrounding the senatorial election last November in connection with irregularities reported by the subcommittee's staff which is recounting the ballots, the subcommittee was told in general, and sometimes specific terms.

So insistent were Heflin, Wilkinson, and Hampton in their pleas that the inquiry provided by the Legislature of the sovereign State of Alabama be stopped that Senator Watson, of Indiana, finally interrupted Judge Wilkinson with this rather pointed inquiry:

"Well, just what is it you want us to do? Send the United States Army down there?"

When it is considered that Senator Watson, who is the Republican floor leader in the upper branch of Congress, only a short time before had expressed resentment that the Alabama Legislature should have passed a law providing for an investigation by probate judges of charges brought in the senatorial contest, it will be seen that the pleas for the Federal Government to assume charge of affairs in Alabama must have been very strong on the part of the Heflin forces.

Hastings Questions Law

Senator Hastings, of Delaware, Republican chairman of the subcommittee, had expressed curiosity as to why Alabama should have passed such a law.

Senator Bankhead said he had asked that the law be passed as a means of cooperating with the Senate subcommittee inasmuch as he did not believe the subcommittee would go to the expense of summoning and examining all of the more than 10,500 election officers and watchers who served in the State last November.

Senator George, of Georgia, the only Democratic member of the subcommittee at today's session, observed with some point that he saw no impropriety in Alabama's attempting to discover whether its election officers had neglected to perform their duty under its laws and that he did not assume there would be any conflict between the Senate investigation and the State investigation.

Heflin insisted that 60 of the 67 probate judges in Alabama were Bankhead adherents and that he did not want to be tried by a jury. He also said he was a poor man and could not afford to employ an attorney in each county to watch such an investigation.

The Heflin forces today launched a distinct fight to disenfranchise, so far as the election last November is concerned, some 17,000 Alabamians. They object to any check which would determine the validity of the ballots set aside during the recount because the names do not appear on the lists of qualified voters. There are some 12,000 ballots temporarily rejected thus far and, at the same ratio, there will be about 17,000 when the recount is completed.

Evans Invites Probe

Judge Robert D. Evans, of Birmingham, attorney for Senator Bankhead, asked that the appropriation be provided to check the validity of these ballots. He pointed out that thus far Heflin has suffered proportionately heavier than Bankhead by these temporary rejections, but contended that all those who were entitled to vote should have their ballots counted.

The failure of election officers to carry out their duty under the law cannot deprive a legal voter of his franchise, Judge Evans insisted. Long argument ensued between Judge Evins and Judge Wilkinson. The subcommittee reserved for future decision determination of what shall be done with ballots thus set aside.

When the hearing is resumed Friday morning, Wilkinson will be given an opportunity to present arguments in behalf of Heflin's insistence that the subcommittee investigate the Democratic primary of last August. Senator Hastings told Wilkinson frankly that the burden rested upon him, for he was confident the subcommittee at its last meeting was ready to vote this down, adding that he himself would have voted against an investigation of the primary.

At the outset of the hearing Thursday, Hastings read a summary of reports of the recount in the 10 test counties first recounted and said there had been found irregularities of some sort in every one of the 405 boxes.

State Election Law Lauded

Senator Hastings said the Alabama election law is better than that of any other State with which he is familiar but that there "seems to be no excuse for the many violations of the law that have been found." The reports "must challenge the careful attention of the committee," the chairman reported.

Indicating the trend of the Chairman's mind as matters stand at present, Senator Hastings said in his report that "the condition of the boxes make it impossible for any person to prove fraud has not been committed."

Senator Hastings read a letter written him by Arthur Chilton, who, for a few weeks, served as an employe of the subcommittee, and in which it was charged that in Crenshaw and some other counties, Chilton had found ballots in which the mark had been carried through to make an impression on other ballots and he also suggested other matters which seemed "suspicious" nature to him.

Shortly after leaving the committee's employ, Chilton was appointed United States Attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, President Hoover thus carrying out some of his obligations to the bolters of the Democratic Party who supported him in 1928 and who supported Heflin in 1930.

Nye Report Submitted

A report of the Nye committee on what it found in some counties of Alabama also was submitted Thursday.

Bearing upon suggested intimidation of witnesses, Wilkinson read Thursday a letter from Dr. S. S. Busby, a Jasper dentist, who asserts that Probate Judge E. W. Long, of Walker County, had stopped him on the street and threatened him with an open knife. Busby was a Heflin supporter. Bankhead told the committee that the difficulty between Long and Busby had no connection with the senatorial contest.

Wilkinson charged the State Democratic Executive Committee with having voted "a large appropriation" to help in the contest in behalf of Bankhead. Bankhead said he had not heard of such an appropriation but would be delighted were it true.

In behalf of Heflin, Hampton submitted 13 requests to the sub-committee. In an executive session, the sub-committee granted seven of them, rejected five and failed to decide upon one. The committee granted requests that the committee make available to each side reports it might receive from the Nye committee on campaign expenditures, that a check be made of absentee ballots against written applications in counties not yet recounted to determine if absentee ballots were sent without requests, that each side be furnished the numbers of the ballots cast for each candidate for the Senate, that poll lists of each county be printed and furnished each side, that a questionnaire of those who cast absentee ballots be held to determine how they marked them, that the recount be completed before witnesses are summoned for a hearing, and that reasonable protection be afforded witnesses.

Heflin's Requests

Requests in behalf of Heflin rejected by the committee were that telegraph companies be requested to furnish copies of messages sent absentee voters between Sept. 1 and election date, that steps be taken to prevent probate judges from conducting an investigation of the election as required by Act of the Legislature, that money be supplied Heflin to conduct certain investigations, that there be an audit of the list of qualified voters in every county used last November, and that all unnumbered ballots be rejected.

The request for an audit of the qualified lists and for copies of telegrams to absentee voters were rejected because of the expense involved, Chairman Hastings said.

In behalf of Senator Bankhead, Judge Evins asked that photostatic copies be provided of any documents whose authenticity was questioned and this was granted. He also asked that an order be issued directing the independent organizations to supply reports of election results sent in by its watchers at the various polls as provided on a stub attached to the watcher's appointments. Wilkinson said he would write county chairmen of the Heflin-Locke ticket asking them to send in such reports as might have been filed.

Judge Evins also asked an appropriation to investigate whether voters casting ballots which have been set aside temporarily were qualified voters, but this question will not be answered by the sub-committee until it determines what shall be done with those ballots.

Alabama.

STUFFING BALLOTS IN ALABAMA

Birmingham Ledger 7-16-31

There is a trite saying about "thieves" and "falling out." This is quite applicable to the democratic conditjon in Alabama. Since the days of reconstruction this and other states have been taking advantage of colored voters, mainly in denying them the privilege of the ballot, and those who are privileged to vote in many instances, their ballots are never counted. During certain periods, the Negro voters predominated in Alabama, but ballot stuffing was resorted to effectively, thus causing their candidates to be "defeated." This class of white Democrats perfected themselves in so tainting the ballot box that they effectively practice it among themselves. This is being verified by the Heflin-Bankhead contest now before the United States Senate and being investigated. Thus far it has proven that the boxes in most of election districts have been tampered with by being "stuffed." This contest is bringing to the attention of the entire country a condition that has been in practice all of these years and caused the prominence of many men who were never legally elected to office. The main crime committed by this and other states, is the denying a qualified Negro citizen the right to suffrage. Even yet the contest may bring to light other startling events. In this, Heflin, as much as he is disliked, is doing the cause of clean election, decided good.

ALABAMA PRIMARY DECLARED ILLEGAL

Hastings' Report On Bankhead Contest Upholds Heflin's Three Contentions.

BY RUSSELL KENT.
Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Three major points, all aimed at preventing Senator Bankhead from retaining his seat, though not expressed directly in these terms, will stand out in the report which Senator Hastings of Delaware will submit tomorrow as chairman of the subcommittee handling the Alabama senatorial contest when the members meet to hear arguments of attorneys in the case.

Apparently there will be nothing in the report of Senator Hastings to favor giving former Senator Heflin a seat in the Senate, but the entire trend will be to declare a vacancy. Senator Hastings indicated today that his report will express the personal view that so many irregularities were found in recounting the ballots cast in the Alabama general election in 1930 as to suggest doubt whether that election was valid, even though the irregularities were technical on the part of election officers.

Alabama Primtary Illegal.

It is the personal conclusion of Senator Hastings that the Democratic primary Aug. 30 in Alabama was called illegally by the state committee because of the committee's attempt to fix qualifications for voters different from those fixed for candidates. The Delaware senator said, however, that he would express no opinion in his report as to the influence the primary may have had upon the general election.

Hastings also will express the opinion that Bankhead's expense account filed with the secretary of state at Montgomery showed expenses in excess of those permitted by Alabama law.

All three of these major points were advocated by Horace Wilkinson, attorney for Heflin, at a hearing last July.

Judge R. B. Evans, attorney for Senator Bankhead, has filed briefs covering these points and is prepared to argue them before the subcommittee.

The report by Senator Hastings will be submitted as chairman of the subcommittee and remains to be acted upon by the other members of that body. Hastings conferred today with his Republican colleague of the subcommittee, Senator Watson, Indiana. Senators George, Georgia, and Bratton, New Mexico, are the Democratic members of the committee.

It is probable that the subcommittee will vote tomorrow whether it shall investigate the Alabama Democratic primary of 1930. A warm fight is predicted on the floor of the Senate if the committee undertakes to go into the subject of a party primary. Heflin was not a candidate in the primary because the bars were raised against him.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 2.—(AP)—Governor Miller today dismissed the report that Senator Hastings, Republican, Delaware, chairman of the Senate elections subcommittee, would recommend denial of a seat to Senator-elect John Bankhead, Democrat, with the terse comment that Bankhead was "bona fide elected and should be seated without any objection."

"John H. Bankhead was bona fide elected to the Senate over Heflin by an overwhelming majority vote of the electorate," said Governor Miller, "and should be seated by the Senate without any objection."

Under Chairman Hastings' contemplated plan, no action will be taken against Alabama's senator-elect when Congress convenes Monday, but will be brought up when the committee submits its report.

Political – 1931

Colorado

Suffrage

BEAT EFFORT TO CURB VOTE POWER

Journal and Tribune

Denver Citizens Alert To Nefarious Effort

1 – Dec – 31

DENVER, Colo.—(ANP)—Prompt and vigorous action of Denver leaders and voters has resulted in the effective tabling of a bill introduced into the City Council by Councilman C. T. Dolan, white, of District Number 8, which, had it passed, would have virtually perpetuated Dolan in office, and just as effectively prevented any Negro ever acquiring a council seat.

Councilman Dolan's bill which had already passed its first reading, came up for its final reading and disposition last week, and proposed adding seven more precincts to District 8, in order to bring that district's voting population from its present 3,000 to 5,000—the other districts ranging from 6,000 to 20,000 population.

District 8, as it now is, is comprised of 17 precincts, 9 of which are practically controlled by Negro voters and 8 by the whites. Thus it is readily seen that with a solid Negro vote a colored candidate for a councilmanship has a possible chance of election.

When alert race citizens became cognizant of the real significance of this portentous bill, a mass meeting, presided over by Dr. T. T. McKinney, was hurriedly called for Sunday afternoon, in the lobby of the Y. M. C. A. A committee was designated to interview the various councilmen and attempt to get their support in a fight against the bill, and also to wait on the council meeting and present a formal protest against the proposed changes.

A group of about twenty citizens, headed by Fritz Cansler, Y. M. C. A. executive secretary, James T. Sims, president of the N. A. A. C. P., appeared at the council chambers in the City Hall to fight their cause.

Their protest, presented by James J. Manuel, designated spokesmen of the delegation, together with the unexpected but welcomed aid of a number of improvement associations outside of District 8, and the sympathy extended the race cause by councilmen whose districts were unaffected by the proposed changes, forced the council to lay the bill on the table indefinitely.

However, the entire city may be re-apportioned as a result, for the council voted to have its election committee confer with the city election commission to study methods of redistricting the entire city.

NEWS
DENVER, COLO.
DEC 30 1930

NEGROES CLAIM MOVE TO CURB VOTING POWER

Block Council's Plan to Alter Councilmanic Districts by Pleas

Characterizing the city council's proposal to change the boundary lines of three councilmanic districts as a move to wreck their voting power, a delegation of Negro voters blocked final passage of the bill last night.

Their protests, together with those of several improvement associations outside the Negro district, forced the councilmen to remand the bill indefinitely.

As a result, the council voted to have its election committee confer with the election commission to study methods of re-districting the entire city.

Blow at Ambitions

Speaking, he explained, for Denver's entire Negro population, which he said is almost wholly centered in Councilman T. F. Dolan's District No. 8, James J. Manuel, Negro, declared the bill would curtail any ambitions the Negroes might have in being represented in the council.

"The vote in Councilman Dolan's District is now evenly divided among the white and Negro population," Manuel said.

The acquisition of seven precincts from voting District Y, now contained in Councilmanic District No. 9, would give Dolan's District approximately 1,500 more white voters, it was pointed out.

It was rumored outside the council chambers that Oglesby Lawson, Negro, may be a candidate for councilman from District No. 8, in the 1931 city election.

John Garberson, representing the Downing Improvement Association, declared that if the Negro people wished to segregate themselves for political purposes his association would go on record as supporting their cause.

Is Now Satisfied

Members of improvement associations in Councilman Eugene Veraldi's district, No. 9, declared they are satisfied with their present representation.

Denying there was a personal motive in the bill, Councilman Dolan stated the purpose was solely to equalize the voting population of three districts.

"District 8 has a voting population of only 2,500 while the other eight districts range from 6,000 to 20,000," he said.

"By the acquisition of seven precincts from District No. 9, and a one-precinct transfer from District No. 1 to 9, the voting population will be balanced at approximately 5,000," Dolan said.

District No. 1 is represented in the council by H. E. Shannon.

Political - 1931 Florida

Suffrage 3

PENSACOLA'S CHARTER ROW UP TO VOTERS

Three City Commissioners Forced to Defend Seats at Election Tuesday

EFFORTS OF UTILITIES TO GAIN CONTROL SEEN

Question of Rate Reduction Involved in Ballot on Change In Government

(By Staff Correspondent)

PENSACOLA, Fla., July 18.—Pensacola voters will go to the polls Tuesday, July 21, to cast their ballots in an election which has caused widespread interest not only in this city but throughout West Florida and the gulf coast section. While the main issue upon which the people will vote is whether they desire a change in their form of government, the campaign has brought forward many other vital questions which have aroused the voters to such extent that a staff correspondent of The Mobile Register, visiting Pensacola because of many inquiries with reference to the election, finds that perhaps the largest vote in the history of a Pensacola election, will be recorded at the polls on Tuesday.

A survey shows that Pensacola's three city commissioners have been forced into a fight for political existence in advance of the regularly scheduled elections because of what is termed by the commission's political adherents as the desire of a "monopolistic" group dominated by utility interests to sign a decree calling or the extermination of those officials who have dared to oppose views of the opposition in matters relating to utility rates and franchises.

Efforts of a group to administer political death for Mayor Bayliss, and Commissioners Langford and Harper, have become subjects for discussion among national leaders, not because of the political importance of Messrs. Bayliss, Langford and Harper, but because of the formation of what appears to be joint concert of action on the part of the Gulf Power company and the gas company, to which has been shrewdly allied the Republican and negro vote.

Four Groups Combine

A survey of the political situation would indicate that four groups have formed a combination to defeat the commissioners. The groups are classified as follows:

1—Utility interests.

2—Citizens who feel a change in administration is legitimately due.

3—Republicans.

4—Negroes—men and women—who have been registered upon the payment of the unusually low poll tax of $1, representing the amount due for only one year, as compared with the requirement of an old law which existed prior to the passage of the measure under which the voters will express their will next Tuesday.

It has also been charged that this coalition is making efforts to bring the fast dimishing Ku Klux Klan into the combination as means of strengthening political lines for the battle at the polls. Whether the effort is successful remains to be seen on election day.

Three reasons for the effort to abolish commission government so as to oust Mayor-Commissioner J. Harvey Bayliss and his colleagues, A. E. Langford and E. E. Harper, are seen in Pensacola.

Three Reasons Given

They are:

1—Negroes are demanding bathing beaches, paved streets, play grounds and, according to The Colored Citizen, published here, all conveniences enjoyed by Pensacola property owners. (Negroes, many of whom are placed in the illiterate class, have registered for participation in the ouster election Tuesday.

2—Natural gas rates, 10 per cent higher than those in Mobile, Montgomery and other places, are being demanded by the Pensacola company. The demands have been disapproved by the commissioners who claim that Pensacola should enjoy rates equal to other cities.

3—The Gulf Power company, controlled by the Electric Bond and Share company, see in the attitude of the commission the possibility that rates for street lighting and other departments of the municipal government will be reduced and a possible effort made to construct a municipal plant. The street lighting contract can be cancelled by the city commissioners, who have jurisdiction over rates and charges of utilities, and it would be to the advantage of the Gulf Power company to oust commissioners whose opinions conflict with the local utility.

Three Propositions up

Three propositions are before the voters for decision next Tuesday.

1 is—"Do you desire the city of Pensacola to change its present city commission government charter?" The commissioners have asked that voters mark an "X" under the word "No," while the opposition urges the word "yes" should be marked with the "X" on one of the two following propositions:

2—"Do you desire the adoption of the proposed alternate charter for the city of Pensacola?"

3—"Do you desire the adoption of the proposed city manager charter for the city of Pensacola?"

"There are so many angles to the present fight against commission form of government in Pensacola that our friends have been unable to classify all of them," said Mayor Bayliss.

"An official statement of the Registration Officer Arthur Johnson, shows that 1,840 negroes were placed on the list as voters for the election next Tuesday. Despite the fact we have been nominated in white primaries and elected in general elections, we have been forced into another election because we will not stoop to approve demands of the power and utilities group.

Negroes' Taxes Paid

"We have evidence that poll taxes have been paid for negroes by white men, and we are near to a definite idea as to where the money came from. More than 9,000 voters, many of them illiterate and non-property owners among the negro group, are eligible to vote next Tuesday. Approval of either proposition will mean the return of the old council form of government, and so many negroes have been registered in the city that they could elect negro alderman to sit with white men and women in the council chambers."

"The Colored Citizen," in its issue of July ~~11, had~~ the following expressions regarding the ouster plans:

"Negro voters who favor the city manager charter held two rousing and record breaking meetings during the week at Odd Fellows hall. Pungent and illuminating talks were made by various ministers who stressed the advantages of a change in city government both for the city in general and the negroes in particular."

The editorial says that a "large number" have qualified and are being "schooled" in the way to cast their ballots, and that "the quiet determination aroused in this election is only compared with the determination aroused in the attempt to smash the Democratic primary a few years ago. Happily this is not a party contest, but is a citizens affair."

Would Transfer Rate Power

Efforts are being made at this time in the Florida legislature to transfer rate-making rights from the city commission of Pensacola to the railroad commission of the state. Commission government advocates point to this effort as proof that the fight against Bayliss, Langford and Harper is based on their attitude toward demands of the utilities. They now have authority over rates and franchises.

Advocates of a continuance of commission government charge that further evidence that the power company is seeking to gain control of the city government is shown by the following, which appears as part of the campaign literature of the city government:

"The council-manager charter, first published, required a referendum election on any franchise, upon petition being filed by five per cent of the voters. The charter, to be voted on, requires such referendum petition to be signed by 15 per cent of the voters. The percentage of voters was increased at the request of the representatives of the public utilities. At request of representatives of public utilities the franchise provisions of the charter were amended by excepting therefrom public utilities and corporations under the jurisdiction of the state railroad commission."

Utility Control is Question

Commission government advocates here say there is more involved in the election, to be held Tuesday, than the fate of three officials. They believe the paramount question for voters to answer is:

"Will utilities be permitted to get control of the city government with the aid of Republicans and negroes?"

Registration books show that 1,840 additional negro voters were qualified before books closed several days ago. Here is the way the negroes registered by precincts:

Precinct 12, 71; precinct 13, 158; precinct 14, 47; precinct 15, 27; precinct 26, 4; precinct 27, 27; precinct 28, 235; precinct 29, 279; precinct 30, 3; precint 31, 293; precinct 32, 225; precinct 34, 300; precinct 38, 30; precinct 39, 20; precinct 40, 1; precinct 41, 45; precinct 42, 75.

And there were 2,400 white voters too lazy or indifferent to vote who might have qualified. They are mostly the kind of voters who say that "politics is rotten."—New Smyrna Breeze.

News

DAYTONA

FLA.

ISSUE OF

DEC 8 1931

WHY "POLITICS IS ROTTEN"

Figures furnish the most striking commentary on the election in Daytona Beach.

The newspaper that opposed the Armstrong candidacy, and now congratulates him upon the "energy, efficiency, loyalty and perserverance of his organization," elsewhere states: "Conceding each candidate (Morris and Armstrong) half the white vote west of Ridgewood avenue, Armstrong's final majority resulted in his carrying 1,150 of the 1,400 negro votes cast."

This is giving Armstrong a larger white vote than the votes for zone commissioners indicate that he received. But even figured on this basis, the following result is obtained:

	Armstrong	Morris
Total vote	3,112	2,613
Negro vote	1,150	250
White vote	1,962	2,363

Suffrage

THE NEGRO VOTE

The Louisville *Times*, a Democratic paper in Louisville, Kentucky, has the following comment in an editorial on the Negro vote:

"Eighty per cent of the Negro population of Louisville eligible to vote is registered, as against 62 per cent of the white population. The census figures revealing this disparity demonstrate the effectiveness of the local Republican organization and at the same time the ineffectiveness of the Negro population in realizing its own possibilities as a voting unit.

"Of 33,171 Negroes eligible to go to the polls, all except 6,666 are registered, and of the 26,505 registered, all except 673 are registered Republican—which is the way they unfailingly vote.

Altogether there are 132,159 registered voters in Louisville. Imagine what influence could be commanded by a bloc of 26,505 of these voters capable of being swung from one of the two major parties to the other or to a third party. Imagine how the politicians would quail before the threat of such a swing, if they supposed the threat could be translated into fact. Blocs far smaller proportionately than this—in fact, blocs that have been largely mythical—have wielded enormous influence."

Opportunity for July makes the following comment on this editorial:

"But it is extremely doubtful if such a thing were possible that all things would remain equal. There are strong possibilities that under such conditions both major parties would agree to some plan by which the apparent power of the Negro vote would be nullified and its effectiveness reduced to impotence. The cry of Negro domination, not yet entirely stilled, would again be heard and all of the racial antagonisms now dormant would be awakened once more. It would appear that there is as much to be lost in the formation of a black bloc as there now is in the blind adherence to a single political party."

We are of the opinion that the editor of *Opportunity* has taken the wrong position. "Negro domination" as referred to and understood in the Southern States would be altogether different in the Louisville case. It would be a colored bloc in position to get what it wanted without influence and characterization of "Negro domination" during the reconstruction period following the Civil War.

Unless the Negroes of Louisville, Kentucky; St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; New York, N.Y.; Cleveland, Ohio.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and even Baltimore, Md., will arrange in each city to control their voting power, instead of blindly following what was once the Republican party, there is little hope for political power or influence which should be their's.

We have an example of this power in Oscar DePriest for the 72nd Congress. With the House so equally divided, what power a Negro Congressman from St. Louis and one from New York could wield? It would not be "Negro domination," but deserved power.

Why be a "Calamity Jane" anyway? The editor of *Opportunity* presents the pessimistic view point, the "Uncle Tom" view point, if you please, of "time is not ripe yet." This is another age and another day. If the Negro could "dominate" today, he would surely know better how to use that power than he did in reconstruction days. Why bring that up, anyway?

NEGROES AND THE FRANCHISE

Their Participation In The Primaries

BY VIRGINIUS DABNEY
In The Richmond Times Dispatch

It has now been more than a year since the United States Circuit Court handed down its decision that the Virginia Democratic party's rule excluding Negroes from participation in primaries is unconstitutional. Congressional primaries were held last August throughout the State, and primaries for the nomination of party candidates for the General Assembly were held a few weeks ago. Under the decision of the Federal courts Negroes were eligible to take part in both on the same basis as whites. Did the Negroes avail themselves of the privilege?

There appears to be virtual unanimity of opinion among Democratic leaders here that the number who availed themselves of this right was negligible. Certainly in Richmond there was no evidence that they went to the polls in any appreciable numbers, and the same seemed to be true of the State as a whole, as far as can be ascertained. This bears out the expectations of prominent Democrats, as expressed immediately after the Federal decision was handed down in June of last year. They said then that they did not anticipate that many Negroes would desire to vote in the primaries.

Majority are Republicans

There are various reasons why a few members of the black race wish to take advantage of the Federal ruling at this time. In the first place, the great majority are Republicans, and a Republican not only has no right to participate in a Democratic primary, but he usually has no desire to do so. Owing to the reputation which the Negro race has for steadfast adherence to the G. O. P. almost any Negro who seeks to take part in a Democratic primary is challenged. In order to establish his right to vote, he must swear that he belongs to the Democratic party and that he voted for the nominees of the party in the last preceding general election in which he participated. In view of the fact that Virginia Negroes are mainly Republicans, members of their race feel considerable hesitancy about giving an oath of allegiance to the rvial party, particularly when one considers that this oath is made a matter of record and the list of persons making such oaths is subject to examination by Republican officials.

In the second place, a Negro naturally feels somewhat reluctant to participate in a primary, when he strongly suspects that he is doing so contrary to the wishes of those who control that primary. And in view of the wholesale disfranchisement practiced against his race throughout the South since the close of the last century, he is perhaps justified in the suspicion that an attempt to circumvent the law will be made by some white election officials, even in cases where the Negroes have registerd and paid thir poll taxes and qualified themselves in every other way to cast a ballot.

Holds Balance of Power

There is, however, a movement among Negroes in the South at the present time looking toward a more intelligent political attitude on the part of the race. The leaders in this movement feel that the Negroes would secure added benefits from the whites by the exercise of a greater degree of discrimination in political matters. It is held that they should cease to vote the Republican ticket blindly year after year. Wide acceptance of this view throughout the South would probably make the Negro a much more important factor in local elections than he now is, since he could frequently hold the balance of power. It would also give him increased influence in States where the major parties are fairly evenly divided.

At the present time the Negro vote holds the balance of power in various Souther cities. Elections in Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga are to a large extent decided by the Negro vote, and in 1926 a mayoralty election in Vicksburg was determined by the ballots of the black, although comparatively few Negroes vote in Mississippi. Under present conditions, at least insofar as the Tennessee cities are concerned, this is in some respects a bad thing. Each of these cities is boss-ridden, and much of the Negro vote is purchasable. While there is no implication here that Negro voters are the only venal voters, cognizance should be taken of the fact that the black race, which is only two generations removed from slavery, could not possibly have arrived in so brief a period at the same state of civilization as the white race, with its thousands of years of history.

Ignorance a Disadvantage

The Negro has, however, made remarkable progress since the Civil War, and the leaders of the dominant race should co-operate with him in his efforts to improve his political, educational and financial status. The tendency at present is too often in the opposite direction. As soon as a Negro begins dressing decently and exhibiting evidences of education there are always whites to protest that he is "uppish" or "putting on airs." Nothing would be more to the taste of this white element than to have all members of the black race remain in ignorance, poverty and squalor.

If all the Negroes did remain in ignorance, poverty and squalor, it would be a bad thing not only from their own standpoint but from that of the whites as well. The two races are here side by side in the South, and they will continue side by side for many centuries to come. It would be to the distinct disadvantage of the whites to be contiually burdened by the presence of millions of backward, illiterate, poverty-stricken Negroes, and it is therefore to their own interest to aid the weaker race in its upward progress. Besides it is the only decent thing for the whites to do. Negroes are human beings, and they are entitled to be treated as human beings.

No Race Superiority

But to get back to the matter of the exercise of the franchise by the Negro in the South The Southern primary and election laws are drawn on the theory that it is better for the most ignorant and depraved white man to cast a ballot than for the most highly educated Negro to do the same thing. There is no justice in this view. It has as its basis the thesis that the white race not only is superior to the black race, but that every individual white is superior to every individual black. A majority of the most competent scientists appear to agree that there is not sufficient data upon which to base an adequate comparison of the races. As for the contention that a

white man, no matter how degraded, is innately superior to a black man, no matter how intelligent and respectable—it is absurd on its face. Under this theory, Booker T. Washington becomes a less admirable and valuable member of society than an Al Capone gunman.

The reference to Booker Washington brings to mind Washington's thesis that when a Negro in the South qualifies himself to vote he should be permitted to vote. The Tuskegee founder and president was irritated at seeing well-informed Negroes prevented through some subterfuge from casting their ballots, while thousands of white illiterates from the backwoods trooped to the polls. Washington was right. The franchise in the South is hedged about with so many restrictions of one sort or another that anybody black or white, who succeeds in meeting the various requirements for registration, poll tax payments and educational tests should be accorded the privilege of the ballot.

3,000 Registered in Richmond

Here in Richmond approximately 5,000 Negroes are registered and of that number from 2,000 to 3,000 have paid their poll taxes and are eligible to vote. No figures are available as to the number registered throughout the State, or the number whose poll taxes are paid up, but the total who have registered must run into the tens of thousands.

Many Negro leaders, as stated above are urging the members of their race to vote for the candidate of the party which promises them most in return, and the rank and file are slowly coming over to this view. It may be that a decade or two hence we shall see the Negroes participating in large numbers in Democratic primaries in Virginia, and exercising a potent influence upon the outcome.

THE NEGRO VOTE FOR 1932

Thirteen months and a half from now the great battle of ballotes will be waged between the Republican and Democratic parties.

From now until the day of election both parties will put forth every energy, play every trick known to reputable (maybe) politics in order to win the Presidential election and thereby control the destiny of the government and the federal patronage thereof for the next four years.

Both parties are desperately seeking a winning issue and organizing for the fray, and forming their battle lines.

9-19-31

Three months hence the Republican National Committee will meet to name the place and time for holding the Republican Nationl Convention; this will be followed by the Democratic National Committee meeting. Baltimore, Md.

..Then the fight will begin in earnest.

What meanwhile does all this signify to the two and a quarter million potential Negro voters in seventeen states where they can freely cast their vote?

In these seventeen states the men and women of the Negro group 21 years and over was shown in the 1930 census to be, as follows:

New York	**287,066**
Pennsylvania	**277,355**
Tennessee	**271,974**
Illinois	**226,692**
Ohio	**201,291**
Maryland	**163,464**
Missouri	**150,459**
Kentucky	**140,503**
New Jersey	**131,896**
Michigan	**114,346**
Indiana	**73,642**
West Virginia	**67,155**
California	**57,560**
Kansas	**42,964**
Massachusetts	**32,898**
Delaware	**19,900**
Connecticut	**18,233**

..Of these states Tennesse seldom casts its electoral vote for the Republican candidate; Missouri and Kentucky occasionally do; Maryland has voted for a Democrat in only two presidential elections since 1892.

In all of these states the Negro vote is large enough to hold the balance in years of normal Republican majorities.

Next year is going to be a year not only of normal majorities but one of close margins, akin to the Cleveland-Blaine election in 1884 or the Wilson election in 1916.

By every appeal of common sense and self interest the Negro eligible should see or be made to see the advantageous position which he occupies and to use it for his own benefit.

Negro leaders and, included in that term are the leaders of every organization or agency that can aid in turning "potential" voters into actual registered voters, will be guilty of criminal neglect of duty if they do not begin now to arouse the sleeping Negro to his duty to himself by qualifying as a voter when opportunity comes, and voting on election day.

..Two and a quarter million voters scattered as are Negroes giving them the balance of power in so many states would not be ignored if they manifested interest in their own cause, by qualifying as voters and vote unitedly for their friends on election day.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

AUG 9 1931

Negro Balance of Power

Concentration of Votes in States Where Political Contest Will Be Close

To the New York Herald Tribune:

The recent census bulletin on the Negro population shows an unexpected increase in the Northern contingent. For political purposes, interest centers not so much upon the decadal increase, as upon the present numbers and their distribution among the several states. If we add Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky, where Negro suffrage is unrestricted, to the Negro contingent in the North and West, we find over three million Negroes with the free and untrammeled right of the franchise. About 60 per cent of these are over twenty-one years of age, and are therefore potential voters. These voters are so distributed among the states as to hold the balance of power in ten states upon any one of which the destiny of the national election may depend.

New York has 287,000 Negro voters; Pennsylvania, 277,000; Ohio, 201,000; Illinois, 226,000; Indiana, 73,000; New Jersey, 131,000; Delaware, 20,000; Maryland, 163,000; West Virginia, 67,000; Missouri, 150,000, and Kentucky, 140,000. Because there are no clear cut, decisive isues, neither of the great political parties can hope to carry any one of these states by a margin equal to the Negro voting contingent. Effective appeal must be made therefore to this vote by both parties in the approaching presidential campaign.

In the last three presidential elections, by reason of the one-sided condition of things, the Republican party has triumphed by a margin which far transcended the Negro element. Harding, Coolidge and Hoover would have been elected, had not a single Negro in a single state voted for them; indeed, had every Negro voted against them, the result would have been the same. But the most optimistic Republican can hardly hope for any such victory in 1932. As the situation now stands it may be anybody's victory. Farm relief, prohibition, unemployment and world depression have relegated former partisan issues to the rear or placed them outside the pale of practical consideration.

The Negro voter, as such, has no interest in any issue between the two old parties. Traditional endearment weakens in face of pressing modern problems. The shifting of the Negro population is greatly relieving political pressure in the South. Ancient bitterness will soften in light of this wider and more even distribution. The political power lost in the South is to some considerable degree gained in the North. Thirty per cent of the Negro population now may vote as freely as their white compatriots. This will lead to a more equitable distribution of the Negro's political strength between the sections and between the parties.

It is to be noticed that the stream of Negro Northern migrants runs mainly to the Northern and mid-Western states. In sixteen states there was an actual decline of the Negro contingent. These states are found mainly in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific divisions. There was also a noticeable decline in four New England and in four Southern States. The movement has been under the guiding motive of economic, and not of political considerations. The agricultural states repel; the industrial states attract the Negro migrant. The political effect is but an incidental outcome. It so turns out that the Negroes are bunched in those states where the political conflict will be fiercest.

This will give the Negro vote strategic importance, if he is able to realize and to utilize his political opportunities. All of this gives strategic timeliness to the movement recently inaugurated by Congressman Oscar De Priest to call a non-partisan Negro convention to formulate measures for the welfare of the race, to be presented to both of the great political parties which may sue for his vote in the coming national election.

KELLY MILLER.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 4, 1931.

LOWELL, MASS. COURIER-CITIZEN

OCT 26 1931

SOUTHERN NEGRO VOTERS.

From the time that the South recovered the exercise of full rights within the Union, there has been a constant struggle in that section to keep Negroes from exercising the franchise as it was supposed to be assured to them by the 14th and 15th amendments. One state law after another has been invalidated by decisions of the Supreme court of the United States, and others have been upheld. Meanwhile devices have been invented to cut down the Negro vote as a matter of practice, even where the state legislation has been constitutional on its face.

One more statute will come up for consideration during the present term of the Supreme court—that of Texas, which gives the parties a right to prescribe the qualifications for voters in their primaries. Under this statute the Democratic executive committee has restricted the ballot to white voters, and a Negro, L. A. Nixon, has appealed to the courts in order to secure the right of voting in the Democratic primaries.

It is possible that the court in deciding this case may see fit to make somewhat more clear than it is at present the legal status of political parties in our frame of government. The theory in the South appears to be radically different from that which prevails in the North. Here, parties are considered an integral part of the elective system; in the South they would seem to be looked upon more as private organizations, regulated, it is true, to a certain extent by statute, but not having a direct relation to the body politic.

If this latter is the correct view of political parties, it is planning to contend that they may prescribe their own special rules for membership, and those who do not like them may join another party. If the northern theory is preferred, which regards the primaries as a preliminary and essential feature of the election, it would naturally follow that any restriction which would be unconstitutional as applied to the final choice of voters would also be void even if limited to the selection of party candidates.

Whether or not the Supreme court reasons along this line, it is inevitable that a decision for the petitioner in the pending case would be interpreted as sustaining the northern theory of the primaries, while adverse decision would have a corresponding tendency to support the theory that parties are to a large extent self-governing organizations.

white man, no matter how degraded, is innately superior to a black man, no matter how intelligent and respectable—it is absurd on its face. Under this theory, Booker T. Washington becomes a less admirable and valuable member of society than an Al Capone gunman.

The reference to Booker Washington brings to mind Washington's thesis that when a Negro in the South qualifies himself to vote he should be permitted to vote. The Tuskegee founder and president was irritated at seeing well-informed Negroes prevented through some subterfuge from casting their ballots, while thousands of white illiterates from the backwoods trooped to the polls. Washington was right. The franchise in the South is hedged about with so many restrictions of one sort or another that anybody black or white, who succeeds in meeting the various requirements for registration, poll tax payments and educational tests should be accorded the privilege of the ballot.

3,000 Registered in Richmond

Here in Richmond approximately 5,000 Negroes are registered and of that number from 2,000 to 3,000 have paid their poll taxes and are eligible to vote. No figures are available as to the number registered throughout the State, or the number whose poll taxes are paid up, but the total who have registered must run into the tens of thousands.

Many Negro leaders, as stated above are urging the members of their race to vote for the candidate of the party which promises them most in return, and the rank and file are slowly coming over to this view. It may be that a decade or two hence we shall see the Negroes participating in large numbers in Democratic primaries in Virginia, and exercising a potent influence upon the outcome.

THE NEGRO VOTE FOR 1932

Thirteen months and a half from now the great battle of ballotes will be waged between the Republican and Democratic parties.

From now until the day of election both parties will put forth every energy, play every trick known to reputable (maybe) politics in order to win the Presidential election and thereby control the destiny of the government and the federal patronage thereof for the next four years.

Both parties are desperately seeking a winning issue and organizing for the fray, and forming their battle lines.

9-19-31

Three months hence the Republican National Committee will meet to name the place and time for holding the Republican Nationl Convention; this will be followed by the Democratic National Committee meeting. Baltimore, Md. ..Then the fight will begin in earnest.

What meanwhile does all this signify to the two and a quarter million potential Negro voters in seventeen states where they can freely cast their vote?

In these seventeen states the men and women of the Negro group 21 years and over was shown in the 1930 census to be, as follows:

New York	287,066
Pennsylvania	277,355
Tennessee	271,974
Illinois	226,692
Ohio	201,291
Maryland	163,464
Missouri	150,459
Kentucky	140,503
New Jersey	131,896
Michigan	114,346
Indiana	73,642
West Virginia	67,155
California	57,560
Kansas	42,964
Massachusetts	32,898
Delaware	19,900
Connecticut	18,233

..Of these states Tennesse seldom casts its electoral vote for the Republican candidate; Missouri and Kentucky occasionally do; Maryland has voted for a Democrat in only two presidential elections since 1892.

In all of these states the Negro vote is large enough to hold the balance in years of normal Republican majorities.

Next year is going to be a year not only of normal majorities but one of close margins, akin to the Cleveland-Blaine election in 1884 or the Wilson election in 1916.

By every appeal of common sense and self interest the Negro eligible should see or be made to see the advantageous position which he occupies and to use it for his own benefit.

Negro leaders and, included in that term are the leaders of every organization or agency that can aid in turning "potential" voters into actual registered voters, will be guilty of criminal neglect of duty if they do not begin now to arouse the sleeping Negro to his duty to himself by qualifying as a voter when opportunity comes, and voting on election day.

..Two and a quarter million voters scattered as are Negroes giving them the balance of power in so many states would not be ignored if they manifested interest in their own cause, by qualifying as voters and vote unitedly for their friends on election day.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

AUG 9 1931

Negro Balance of Power

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Political — 1931

General.

Suffrage

A Negro to Negroes on Voting

WHEN THE NEGRO CEASES TO BE THE TOOL of the corrupt politicians, and learns to use the ballot with honesty and discrimination, he may achieve the right to vote in every State in the Union.

Literary Digest

As it is, his record for venality in the North hampers him in the South, where the use made of the colored man by the carpet-baggers and scalawags during the black era of Reconstruction has not been forgotten. 4-25-31

So says a Negro who has watched the manipulations of political machines in Philadelphia, Chicago, and elsewhere, and witnessed the debauching of the Negro for selfish party ends. It was that, he admits, which served to debar the Negro from the polls in the South.

New York, N.Y.

Federal legislation will not clear the way, declares James Samuel Stemons, a Negro writer of Philadelphia, who does not believe that the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment would bring his race any conceivable advantage.

This is his opinion, as he sets it down in *The Southwest Review* Dallas, a magazine, it may be noted, of white Southern ownership. He believes it is for the Negro to win the right to vote.

The key to the situation, holds this representative of his race, rests largely with the Negroes themselves, and, reminding us of the fell days of the Reconstruction, he counsels:

Nov. 1868

"The fact must be firmly grasped that the attitude of Southern people toward Negroes in politics was born of the unbridled abuse by Negroes of the elective franchise, and their slavish subserviency to the basest and most sinister political influences that this country has ever known.

"Such lapses may have been excusable, and to be expected, on the part of ignorant ex-slaves.

"But long and earnest observation and reflection have convinced me that the political status of Negroes in the South to-day is less a reflection of post-bellum ignorance than of present-day blindness, stupidity, and, far too often, downright venality on the part of that race as a voting group."

THE record of Negroes in the North, where their right to vote is not questioned, gives color, says the writer, to the claim of Southern politicians that the Negro does not deserve the franchise, and he asserts frankly:

"It would be difficult to cite a single election in any Northern metropolitan center in which the Negro masses have failed eagerly and avidly to join with the reactionary forces on any and every clear-cut issue between civic decency and indecency, political honesty and dishonesty.

"It matters not to them that the press, the Church, the clergy, and the organized forces of common decency are arrayed on one side; they are deaf to all appeals, save from the political corruptionists and schemers arrayed on the other. I could fill a book with instances of the way in which Negroes have made themselves notorious by becoming the tools of vicious political rings."

He says he actually saw, in a city "less than a hundred miles from Atlantic City," Negroes bartering their votes for as low as fifty cents and a drink of whisky.

And in Chicago, where the Negro vote is at times sharply divided, "investigation will disclose that it is always on questions of assumed friendship, and never on questions of civic decency and political honesty, that such divisions take place."

The writer interjects that, other considerations being equal, Negroes would, of course, be less than human if they failed to give the fullest and freest support to the person or the party that seemed most responsive to their legitimate rights and interests.

"But," he says, "when their friends array themselves on the side of political debauchery, and their maligners on the side of common decency, then a true conception of their responsibility to society, and even to themselves, leaves them no defensible choice other than to submerge all questions of friendship or favor and to support whole-heartedly the principles of political righteousness, regardless of those by whom such principles may be espoused. In other words, the Negro has no interest that in any way transcends clean and honest and efficient government."

The Negroes' slavery to a political organization is illustrated by the fact, the writer points out, that eight years ago they opposed the nomination and election of Gifford Pinchot as Governor of Pennsylvania, altho Mr. Pinchot "turned out to be more just and generous in his attitude toward colored people than has been any other Governor in the history of the State." And last fall, when Mr. Pinchot was again an independent candidate for Governor, "almost no Negroes supported him."

So long, then, as Negroes make a farce and a menace of the elective franchise and alienate friends and champions all over the country, maintains the writer, "just so long will Southern people plead justification for their attempts to circumvent the Fifteenth Amendment; just so long will they find whole-hearted approval of their purpose to deal with this situation to suit themselves."

The writer does not suggest that the masses of Negroes should be expected to excel, or, at this stage of their development, even to equal the masses of other citizens in their civil and political standards; but he does mean that the more culturally favored Negroes should adhere to the highest civil and political standards. He maintains:

"The Herculean task of colored leaders, therefore, is to prove the unquestionable fitness of their race for the elective franchise, by inspiring Negroes, through consistent example as well as through incessant precept, to use their ballots with the utmost honesty and discrimination where they are allowed to vote.

"And then, with this trophy of demonstrated fitness as their warrant, let the sanest and most level-headed leaders among Negroes confer with the same class of leaders among Southern white people, for the purpose of coming to a sympathetic understanding regarding the political future of the race in that section.

"And the innate leaning of the average white American toward justice and fair play, in spite of the apparent power of mobs and politicians, suggests that a harmonious and mutually satisfactory method will be developed (modified probationary periods, for example) for gradually extending to Negroes such political concessions as they clearly merit.

"This may seem a long and tedious process, and doubtless it would be such. But I can conceive of no other course that would not inevitably lead to strife and bitterness and disappointment.

"The Negro did not descend to his present state of political chaos and impotence in a day, and it will take him more than a day to emerge."

RUTLAND, VT.
HERALD

MAY 22 1931

PARADOXICAL TEXAS.

The attitude of Texas, which is to carry a test of its 1926 election law to the United States Supreme court, is paradoxical, to say the least. That law resulted in refusal to allow Negroes to vote in democratic primaries. Texas apparently has greater regard for one section of the Constitution of the United States than for others.

Texas, tacitly at least, stands for the eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement. While bills were introduced in the Legislatures of 20 states this year seeking to repeal the prohibition laws, Texas was not one of those states. Its enforcing act is still operative, with no attempt to make it otherwise.

The Fourteenth amendment, which denies states the right to abridge the privileges of citizens and the Fifteenth, which stipulates that "the right of the citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged—by any state or account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," are flagrantly disregarded by Texas as well as by other Southern states.

Apropos of the incongrous position of Texas in this respect is the question of representation in Congress, regarding which The Herald has expressed itself from time to time. The second clause of the Fourteenth Amendment stipulates that, although the representatives shall be apportioned according to the whole number, of persons in each state, "When the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice president, representatives in Congress, the executive judicial officers of the state or members of the Legislature thereof, is denied—except to participants in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state." There is some question as to what effect the Nineteenth Amendment, granting the right of suffrage to women, might have on this amendment.

An examination of the results of the last presidential vote reveals some interesting facts regarding the representation of voters at the polls according to population. Texas, with a population of 5,824,715, recorded a presidential vote of 729,617; Mississippi, with a population of 2,009,821, cast 151,692 votes for president, while Georgia, with 2,908,506 population, only recorded 228,971 presidential ballots.

Texas, Mississippi and Georgia are typical states in this respect and an examination of the vote in other southern states would no doubt reveal a similar condition. While there are doubtless other factors contributing to the situation, it is safe to assume that the denial of franchise to the Negroes is largely responsible for the small vote in comparison to population.

Compare this situation with that in Vermont, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Iowa, typical northern states that have no Negro problem. In the last presidential election Vermont, with a population of 359,611, cast 114,844 ballots. That means that almost one-third of the population was represented at the polls.

Iowa did still better. With a population of 2,470,939 a vote of 1,002,754 was cast. New Jersey, with a population of 4,041,334, cast 1,542,567 ballots and Massachusetts' presidential vote was 1,578,324 out of a population of 4,249,614.

New Orleans, La. States
Monday, May 18 1931

Primaries and Elections

EXCLUSION of a colored voter from a Democratic primary is not a violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments in the opinion of the Fifth United States Court of Appeals, sitting at New Orleans.

In 1924 L. A. Nixon, such a voter, living in the El Paso district and claiming to be a Democrat, sought to vote in a primary of that party, but was denied the right by the election commissioners. Whereupon he sued for redress, contending that the Texas election law, which then said that "in no event shall a negro be allowed to participate in a Democratic primary held in the State of Texas," was in contravention of the two amendments. The Supreme Court upheld him as was not unexpected.

At the time views were expressed in some quarters that the decision might affect white primaries in Louisiana and other States. We pointed out, however, there was no ground for such fear since the Louisiana law merely gave the party committee the right to fix the qualifications of those allowed to participate in their primaries.

Following the Washington decision the Texas Legislature enacted a new law providing that—

> Every political party in the State of Texas through its State executive committee shall have the power to prescribe the qualifications of its own members and shall in its own way determine who shall be qualified to participate in the party.

PRIMARY LAW GOES TO U. S. SUPREME COURT

The Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting at New Orleans, Louisiana, recently held that political parties had the right to say who should and who should not vote in their primary elections. This was the case coming up from the Texas Circuit court in which two colored men were complainants on the ground that they had been barred from a Democratic primary election in that state. Argus 6-5-31

This case will, in all probability, go to the United States Supreme court for a final decision; and, no doubt if properly presented, it will result in a decision in favor of the plaintiffs.

There are at this time several cases of this sort in litigation coming from the southern states such as Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma. The United States Supreme court has recently declared invalid a similar law in Virginia. St. Louis, Mo.

We do not believe that the registrars and election officials are acting in good faith when they deny the colored people the right to vote, which arbitrary rulings are based entirely upon race and color; but we rather have a suspicion that this sort of tactics is resorted to to discourage the Negro in his efforts to exercise his right of franchise guaranteed by the constitution of the United States. These officials reason among themselves that their ruling may be corrected only through a long process of court proceedings which necessitates a deal of expense such as time on the part of the litigants, large attorney fees, and finally a battle before the United States Supreme court.

So far as we can see, this sort of thing is likely to continue indefinitely unless something can be done to stop it. Evidently, there is a conspiracy on the part of these election officials to deprive the Negro of the right to vote. A conspiracy of this sort, it seems to us, is a violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution; and, therefore, the conspirators can be prosecuted under the law. We do not think that there would be much trouble in establishing the fact that a conspiracy existed in these cases. Therefore, it may be that at the next case which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People takes to the supreme court a charge of conspiring to deprive a citizen of the right to vote will be lodged against these election officials. A few convictions of such officials will break this sort of thing up.

Our Contemporaries Say

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Reminder 6-13-31 Indianapolis

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—ST. LOUIS ARGUS

DENISON, TEX.
HERALD
MAY 20 1931

NEGROES IN POLITICS.

The National Association for the Advancemen of the Colored People, in its clip sheet sent to various newspapers, denies that it maintains a lobby a Washington for the purpose of influencing our national legislators in their decisions. The recent report of the association, showing the number of political victories gained by it during the past year, including the defeat of Judge Parker for the Supreme Court bench, indicates a powerful political bloc somewhere. The association rather boasts of these victories and of the ability of negroes to act as a cohesive unit, though denying that a lobby is maintained at the capital.

Whether the lobby is active in the capital or whether the negroes exert an influence in districts where they have the balance of power, the effect is the same. Congressmen and senators are swayed by the organized threat of a racial group, and the appointment of federal officials is thus prevented.

The Herald is friendly to the colored people and has always been. We must accept the statement of the association that no Washington lobby is maintained as bona fide, but the threat to the Southern negro in this bloc voting is no less sinister. We have already too many blocs in this country. A negro bloc, using the balance of power as a club and boasting of victories, is not going to do the Southern colored man any good. We do not agree with the nullificationists that the right of franchise can be definitely withheld from the colored citizen, or that it should be. Negroes, advancing in intelligence and meeting voting qualifications, are due to take more and more part in politics as the years go by.

The negro will achieve far more if he engages in politics as a citizen rather than as a negro. If he studies the issues of the day and votes his sentiments, instead of forming cohesive blocs to fight the battles of this race, he will come into his own sooner and have the respect of his white neighbors.

In other words, in order to achieve full citizenship, the negro needs more education and less agitation.

Political—1931 General

Suffrage.

CURE FOR DISFRANCHISEMENT

New Yorker 11-28-31

The fact that the Negro in the South is denied the right to vote is admitted to be responsible for most of the ills that beset his progress, socially, politically and economically. A man without a vote is incapacitated as a citizen and sadly impotent as a member of any community. While intimidation and fraud are frequently resorted to to keep Negroes from the polls in the more civilized of the Southern states the same result is accomplished by merely keeping their names off the registration lists, through laws restricting the franchise to literate voters.

A literacy test as a qualification for voting is no new thing, as it has obtained in several Northern states for years, and was more recently adopted in New York State as applying to first voters. But the joker of the literacy test in the South is in the method of its application. Wide discretion is vested in the registrars of election, who are always white men and Democrats. This discretion is exercised so as to register all white voters, regardless of their ability to read and write, or to understand the Constitution, while every colored applicant for registration is summarily rejected as not having passed the test. And hitherto there has been no remedy to curb this discretion exercised by Democratic registrars to disfranchise colored voters.

But a means of counteracting this injustice appears to exist and to have been successfully invoked through the action of six colored teachers in North Carolina who sought the intervention of the United States Court, when they were prevented from registering and voting in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. It has been accepted as a fact, that this amendment, like the Fourteenth, is not capable of enforcement in the South. But the outcome would show that when witnesses, prosecutors, and judges have the "guts" the law can be enforced.

At any rate, these six school teachers who were denied registration as not having passed the intelligence test, attempted to vote and were refused as not having been registered. Then they consulted the United States authorities and demonstrated their ability to pass the test prescribed by the state. The facts were presented to a grand jury by the Assistant United States Attorney and a true bill was found against the discriminating registrar. For some reason he avoided going to trial and so prevented the evidence given before the grand jury from being presented in court. His counsel entered a plea of nolo contendere, in itself equivalent to an admission of the facts in the indictment. This prosecution of the registrar, who was only an instrument in the hands of his party to keep Negroes from voting, took courage and resolution on the part of the six teachers, as well as thorough investigation and competent handling on the part of the United States authorities. It also required a grand jury of fairminded and determined citizens to find an indictment, and a judge of like qualities to impose a sentence that combined leniency with upholding of the constitutional rights of all citizens. Technically, the charge upon which this registrar was indicted was that of violation of the Federal election laws, but it involved the violation of the Fifteenth Amendment, and so may be regarded as upholding that section of the Constitution.

The judgment of the court in imposing a fine of $150 on the first three counts of the indictment cannot be regarded as excessive, and the holding of the accused on probation for a period of three years was a salutary warning against threatened measures of reprisal being taken against the complainants. Judge Hayes evidently knew his man, and the system of intimidation which sustained him as a tool of disfranchisement. The peculiar part of the whole proceeding was the apparent failure of the Democrat machine to defend the registrar in court, or at least insist upon a trial of the case with a resort to appeal.

Suffrage

LOWELL, MASS.
COURIER-CITIZEN

OCT 1 1931

THE NEGRO VOTE.

In another column will be found a quotation from the Pittsburgh Courier, a Negro weekly which claims a circulation of about 50,000 and which is probably one of the most able and influential of the Negro periodicals. It is nominally Republican in politics. Whether or not its criticisms of President Hoover are justified or not, it is not without significance that such criticisms should be made. When it comes to the casting of ballots next year what the Negroes of the country think of the president is of more practical importance than the fairness of their judgment.

When the Negroes of the North received the franchise in the years following the Civil war, they naturally turned with gratitude to the party which had given freedom and later the ballot to their race in the South. They formed for years a practically solid bloc which could be counted on in all state and national elections to vote Republican. Gradually, by the judicious use of patronage, the Democrats were able to gain a few members of the race in the northern cities, but it is not thought that any important break in the former solidity of the bloc was effected until last year. At that time the issue of the confirmation of Judge Parker of North Carolina as a justice of the Supreme court assumed an importance which it hardly deserved, and it is thought that the Negroes of Ohio had much to do with the defeat of Senator McCulloch, who had voted for confirmation. It was at the time predicted that other senators would be punished later when they should come up for reëlection. It did not seem, however, that the president had come under the ban, although of course it was with him that the primary responsibility rested for the whole trouble.

Even now the nomination of Judge Parker is not enumerated by the Courier among the grievances which colored people have against Mr. Hoover. It appears that there are other and more important causes of dissatisfaction, if the opinions expressed in the editorial quoted are at all expressive of a racial consensus. It is hardly to be presumed that a Democratic president backed by a solid South would have shown a more friendly attitude toward colored people, but voters are likely to be more bitter toward friends who, they think, have played them false than toward those who have never made any pretensions of favor.

In a close election the attitude of the Negroes might play an important part in determining the result. It has been alleged by a historian of the Democratic party that the Negro vote has been the determining factor in the retention of Republican supremacy in the nation a considerable proportion of the time since the Civil war, and the rapid increase of the colored population in the North since the Great war has added materially even to the former weight of this vote. There is hardly a close northern state in which the success of the Republican party would not be endangered if the Negroes should split somewhere nearly even, instead of preserving their customary solidarity. Some of the closest of these states, as the lineup in 1932 is likely to be, have a large colored population, notably New York, Ohio, Illinois and the border states. For that matter, Minnesota and Delaware would probably have cast their electoral votes for Wilson in 1916 if the Negroes had split.

Whether President Hoover has given any just cause of complaint to the colored citizens of the country is much to be doubted. It is hard to believe that he has deliberately acted with a view to conciliating southern opinion and thereby consolidating the gains of 1928. So far as southern Negroes are concerned, one may be a sincere friend of the race and yet feel that it is desirable that a prevailingly white Republican party should be built up in that section. Only thus can the racial issue be taken out of southern politics, and in the long run it is possible only by such a method that the Negro himself can win the exercise in practice of the civil rights to which he is legally entitled. As to the specific causes of complaint, it is possible that the colored people have found slights where none have been intended. It is hard to believe that the president has wittingly discriminated against the race or that he is, either for political reasons or from any prejudice of his own, bent on making this a white man's country. Nevertheless the fact seems to be that the Negroes are not satisfied with his conduct in office and that fact must be taken into consideration in all predictions that are made with regard to the results of next year's election.

LOWELL, MASS.
COURIER-CITIZEN

AUG 8 1931

THE NEGRO VOTE.

Now that the census reports on Negro population have been made public, it appears that all estimates which have been previously made of the extensive shift of this class of population from the South to the North have been well within the truth. Although the migration was under way during the war period, the increase of Negro population in the North even since 1920 has been sensational. In Michigan it has almost tripled in 10 years; in California and Wisconsin, it has doubled, although the total is not yet large in either state; the increase has been in about the same proportion in New York, which now has a Negro population on a par with that of one or two of the old Confederate states; and the percentage of increase has been ever greater in Illinois, which is second among the northern states in the number of its colored residents.

This influx has contributed somewhat to the seriousness of the unemployment problem in the North, although a great many of the Negroes are engaged in work which white laborers do not as a rule care to perform. Even so, many of those who came to the northern states when business was at high tide are now without jobs and in need of public relief.

Politically these Negroes might well become an embarrassing factor, if they should show a tendency to race solidarity without fixed attachment to either party. For many years the Republican party, through its well-meant although not always judicious efforts to secure political equality for the colored man, had almost the solid Negro vote. It was easy to hold this vote in line, because it was possible to favor Negro equality in the South, which was hopelessly Democratic anyway, and at the same time to do little politically for the race in the North, so long as the Negro population was small and its members admittedly unqualified for any important public office. By the same token, the Democrats of the North, although it may have been true that the Negroes held the balance of power in a few states, did not consider their vote of enough importance to make it worth while to defy the sentiments of the southern members of the party by engaging in an attempt—which would probably have been fruitless anyway—to shake the allegiance of Negroes to the party of emancipation and the 15th amendment.

With the tremendous increase of Negro population in the North, the political situation has become somewhat more complicated. Of late years Democratic bosses in the northern cities have been rather more inclined to see what they could do in the way of minor patronage to establish more cordial relations with colored people. Such attempts have been dangerous, and three years ago insignificant instances of favor to Negroes were cited by the Hoovercrats of the South to arouse prejudice against Governor Smith and Tammany. It is not probable, however, that under normal conditions of southern friendliness toward the party candidate much would be said about such things.

As a matter of fact, the Republicans have so far done more to alienate Negro sentiment than Democrats have either done or attempted to win it. The first important revolt of Negroes from their normal allegiance was caused by the nomination of Federal Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina to the bench of the Supreme court of the United States. Judge Parker was quoted as having expressed anti-Negro views and the senators who voted for his confirmation were marked for slaughter by the members of that race. It is not unlikely that the defeat of Senator McCullough in Ohio was due to Negro discontent as much as to any other cause. Other senators who voted for confirmation may "get theirs" later.

Undoubtedly it will be a delicate matter for northern Democrats to capitalize such disaffection toward the Republican party without arousing dissatisfaction in the South. It would be risky for them to go so far as to nominate a Negro for Congress, but, provided the South is not already wrought up over the prohibition issue, local offices might be handed out to Negroes without giving very much offense. On the whole it seems likely that the bulk of the Negro vote will continue to be Republican, but the old solidarity is probably lost.

NEW YORK
HERALD-TRIBUNE

SEP 26 1931

Advice to Negro Voters

To the New York Herald Tribune:

The statement in your paper by the Rev. Henry Hugh Proctor to the effect that Negroes may hold the balance of power in the Presidential election in 1932 is ridiculous in view of the fact that Hoover in 1928 received 21,392,190 votes as against Al Smith's 15,016,443. If all the Negroes who could vote had voted for Al Smith he would still have been defeated.

The Negro may hold the balance of power in Philadelphia, Chicago, Louisville and Memphis. However, it would be well for Negroes in these cities if they would center all active voting power upon the election of Councilmen, Aldermen, Assemblymen, State Senators, Congressmen, Mayors, Senators and Governors, who have more direct contact with them than does the President. This does not mean that the Negro should not take an active part in helping to elect the President, but he has no balance of power in electing the President, for if he votes one way or divides his vote it will not be sufficient to warrant his getting anything in return. If the Negro had the right to vote in North Carolina and Mississippi he would hold the balance of power, for he outnumbers the whites in these states.

Dr. W. E. Dubois has long since said that the Negroes should concentrate upon the people and should try to wield their influence rather than try concentrating upon the election of the President. The people are responsible to big business and the amount of money interests; therefore, if the Negro centered all his voting power upon the offices above named, he would be better off.

L. F. COLES.

New York, Sept. 15, 1931.

REGISTRARS AMENABLE TO PROSECUTION

NOV 14 19

IT appears that the era of arbitrary disenfranchisement imposed by precinct registrars is at an end. Two court actions, one in Virginia and the other in North Carolina, within the past month, seem to have spelled the death knell of an unlawful practice on the part of election officials which has gone on with impunity for years.

Under the rather broad authority derived arbitrarily from a vague statute imposing a so-called "intelligence test" as a prerequisite for registration, election officials, particularly the registrars, have barred Negroes of all grades of intelligence. A man holding a college degree had no more chance than one who had barely learned

to read and write. The registrar might ask the applicant any question in political or social science, or in civil government, or interrogate him at his pleasure, and even though the applicant answered the questions correctly, the registrar was still empowered to say, and usually did say, "well, you didn't pass." The questions were usually supplied by the political authority in power, and it did not matter if the registrars themselves did not know the answers to the questions—as was true of a majority of them. The idea was to keep Negroes from voting in spite of their ability to meet the educational and property tests imposed by the new constitutions of the several southern states. The practice relied for its efficacy very much upon the timidity of the disenfranchised, and the Negroes' natural reticence about voting under difficulties. The political authorities in power knew that the system was illegal, but that did not matter so long as no one put it to a test in the courts. But it is a long road that has no turning. An intelligent Negro community finally decided to bring the test in Virginia—in the state courts—and the supreme court of appeals decided that the election registrars were doing an illegal business. In North Carolina, another intelligent Negro community, where men possessing education and property had been turned back by one of these disenfranchising registrars, criminal action was brought against the registrar in a federal district court, resulting in conviction and fines aggregating $450. That will probably end the practice in North Carolina.

NOV 14 1931

In spite of these significant court actions in Virginia and North Carolina these illegal practices will undoubtedly continue in some communities, especially rural communities, unless the political authorities in power order them discontinued, as we hope they will do. Now that the precedents have been established it will make for much more interracial and political harmony if the election officials will avoid the necessity of civil and criminal court actions to enforce their suspension of an extra-legal system of disenfranchisement of persons who are qualified under the constitution to exercise the privilege of voting.

Something may be said in this connection, in favor of the political authorities in power. It has been evident for some time, in many communities, that resistance to the exercise of the ballot by persons of color who are duly qualified has been relaxing. This has been especially noticeable in the cities, with the possible exception of Hampton, where the Virginia test case originated. This relaxation has been brought about no doubt by a growth of confidence in the Negroes' conception of civic and political responsibility, a general spread of education and a gradual passing of political leadership into younger and more enlightened hands. The present problem is to awaken the potential Negro voter to any real sense of his opportunity and his responsibility, so ingrained has become his political reticence.

PAY YOUR POLL TAXES; QUALIFY YOURSELF; VOTE

NOV 14 1931

Be a real citizen if you are going to be one at all. Everybody ought to enjoy the full rights and privileges of citizenship.

Every citizen ought to get equal and exact justice before the law and in all matters pertaining to his citizenship. Negroes are generally denied equal and just distribution of everything, including education, street improvements, hospitalization, parks, inequality of pay or what not.

Then too he is the mark of segregation, jim crowism and every other manner of proscription.

THE ONLY WAY TO COMBAT THESE EVILS IS TO MAKE THE BALLOT EFFECTIVE. PAY YOUR POLL TAXES BEFORE NOVEMBER 30 and

Qualify To Vote

Political - 1931
Suffrage

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
JOURNAL

DEC 30 19

The Voteless Negro

When an attempt was made in the interest of certain northern states of large rural populations to eliminate the alien in the count for congressional apportionment, it was inevitable that the states which would lose representatives should bring into the discussion the question of the disfranchised negro. For dry enthusiasts of the south have pushed the idea of cutting down the representation of these northern states, most of which are counted dissatisfied with prohibition. Now Senator A. H. Vandenberg of Michigan has given us figures to indicate what a strict interpretation of the fourteenth amendment would mean to certain southern states.

If negroes were no longer counted for apportionment purposes, says Senator Vandenberg, South Carolina would have one representative instead of 7, Georgia would have three instead of 12, Alabama and Mississippi 2 instead of 8, and similar reductions would be made in other southern states. The effect would be to reduce the representation of 11 southern states from 102 to 39. His own state, Michigan, would in consequence gain three.

The senator, wisely, does not suggest that this change be made, for he knows that it would yield problems with which congress could not cope. But Senator Vandenberg does propose to use it as a club to prevent the subtraction of aliens in industrial states. It will doubtless be a most effective weapon for the purpose. Representation is likely to remain on the present basis for some time to come.

TINKHAM ASKS REAPPORTIONMENT

WASHINGTON.—Another proposal to cut down representation from Southern states which disfranchise Negro voters was made in Congress by Representative Tinkham (Rep., Mass.)' Tuesday.

The Massachusetts congressman proposed a constitutional amendment to base congressional reapportionment on the number of registered voters instead of total population figures. The effect would be to force the Dixie states to abolish their disfranchisement or have their representation reduced accordingly.

"HOW SHALL THE NEGRO VOTE?"

Washington—(CNS)—The discussions in current issues of newspapers and periodicals of "How Shall the Negro Vote?" are attracting much attention here.

Mr. Norman Thomas, the Presidential nominee of the Socialists in the last campaign is out in an article in which he expresses the view that the Negro should no longer vote as a Negro but on issues as they effect him economically or otherwise.

This expression is at once met with the counter-statement that "Mr. Thomas has never been a Negro, and therefore cannot comprehend the difficulty of a Negro voting in National affairs in any other attitude save as a Negro."

These discussions as to "How Shall the Negro Vote' recall the fact that this element of the voting population in te several states has materially increased during the past ten years or more.

Under the new apportionment act housands of Negro citizens, who for decades while living in the South, were denied the right to vote and were therefore mis-rpresented in Congress for years, will gain such representation as the just re-apportionment act will give them.

Since the result of the 1930 census have been announced and the fact that some states must lose seats in Congress while others gain on the basis of shifts in population, there has been a searching for ways to avoid the consequences of the count—"all of them demagogic and undesirables"—mainly on the part of the Southern Democrats.

Fair, just and Constitutional apportionment according to population has far?reaching consequences. It goes beyond mere numbers in Congress out into taxation and to national legislation which affects the whole people and the world at large. It demandscmfwyp shrdlu cmfwyp It determines the makeup of the National political conventions, the electoral college, hence the presidency and the destiny of the nation.

Apportionment threatened to prevent the adoption of the Constitution when first adopted. Its operation, with the non-voting Negro counted, gave the South control of the government in opposition to any modification of slavery until the Civil War.

Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, who led in the fight for re-approtionment on the basis of the total population has recently presented an "interesting" table based upon the voting population.

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The Southern Democrats are perfectly willing to adopt a plan to shut out aliens, largely residing in the North, but are unalterably opposed to any plan of basing the apportionment on a voting basis of representation.

With the Presidential election in 1928 as a guide, under the voting basis of representation, the larger delegations would go to those States which had the greatest number of qualified voters who actually exercised their right of suffrage. New England would gain 7, the Middle Atlantic Group 15, the East North Central 21, the West North Central 14, the Mountain States and the Pacific cluster 1 each.

Ten states below the Potomac River: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, would lose a total of 57 seats in the next Congress, were voters alone counted for representation.

Such a penalty would be just retribution for the denial of full citizenship to colored Americans, for if allowed to vote without the use of force, fraud and intimidation in those states, the group would be entitled to some two score of their own representatives in Congress. They cannot look to the Democratic party for cooperation in achieving this end.

NEGRO VOTERS TO PROFIT THROUGH REAPPORTIONMENT

New Apportionment Act to Give Thousands of Colored Citizens More Representation

SOUTH MOST AFFECTED

Gain Through Shift in Population From the South Should Aid Group Materially

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LARGE VOTE IN POLITICS WOULD HELP NEGRO

New York City.—(ANP)—That a larger voice in politics would help the Negro in achieving fellowship with other races, was the opinion expressed by Charles H. Tuttle, former United States attorney, in an address at the St. James Presbyterian Church Sunday.

Attorney Tuttle urged the members of the group to participate more largely in politics and to work for greater political power. He outlined a constructive political platform which he said should for the working principles of the Negro in America.

He further exhorted his nearers to strive for more rapid intellectual progress through more wide-spread channels of education, a determination to fight for equality before the law, and the achievement of greater economic opportunities with the promise of financial independence.

up since Oklahoma teachers perfected the state organization.

WHEELING, W. VA.
INTELLIGENCER

MAY 6 - 1931

THE NEGRO VOTER

A respected Negro writer, James Samuel Stemons, writes in a Southern magazine that as soon as so many of his people cease being tools of corrupt politicians and learn to vote honestly and intelligently this race will achieve full ballot rights in every State, even in the more backward commonwealths of the Old South. This is an unusual view, but Mr. Stemons cites many facts to support it. He declares that "long and earnest observation and reflection have convinced me that the political status of Negroes in the South today is less a reflection of post-bellum ignorance than the present-day blindness, stupidity and, far too often, downright venality on the part of that race as a voting group."

This authority holds that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution are circumvented in the South as much because of the political behavior of Negroes in the large Northern cities as because of the terrible use made of the child-like Negroes of the Reconstruction Period by the "carpet-baggers." Mr. Stemons tells of seeing some of his people barter their votes in New England elections for as little as fifty cents and a drink of bad liquor. They are not, of course, unique in this respect. Many whites have done the same. But if, as he says, the corrupt political machines of such places as Philadelphia, New York and Chicago can always depend upon the "delivery" of a great bloc of Negro votes, however vicious may be the purpose, and that the average Negro is inclined to regard lightly his obligation to society, there is some basis for the criticism.

Tens of thousands of Negroes vote, of course, as honestly and as intelligently as any white person of like education. It is the great mass, according to this Negro leader, which, by its stupidity, cupidity and lack of social consciousness, has made it difficult for the race to take its proper part in the affairs of government. There is nothing to be done about it excepting the constant encouragement of common Negro education. Good citizenship begins in the schoolroom, whatever the color of its occupants.

Negro Vote Strength

AN INTERESTING set of figures has been compiled showing the Negro's potential voting strength. The total number of persons of voting age in the United States is 72,943,624. Of this number 6,531,639, or 9 per cent, are Negroes. The largest Negro percentage, of course, is in the South—23.9—which gives an idea of what would happen there if Negroes were permitted to vote.

THE PERCENTAGES become more significant in states where the Negro votes. New York has 278,066 Negroes of voting age, Pennsylvania has 277,355, Illinois has 226,692, Ohio has 199,291, Missouri has 150,457, Maryland has 163,464, New Jersey has 131,896. Kentucky's total is 140,503, Tennessee's is 271,974, Michigan's is 114,346. The total Negro vote in these states alone is 1,954,044, enough to swing an average Presidential election.

IN THE BORDER STATES this power can be used to the greatest advantage. The line of states including West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, and Missouri takes in enough colored voters not only to determine a congressional majority but seriously to influence a national campaign. With a disillusioned Negro electorate rapidly growing in political independence, this power is coming more and more to the front.

Suffrage

ELECTION FOR ORDINARY

Tuesday next the polls will be opened for the election of a successor to the late Judge McAlpin, as ordinary for Chatham County. This is not a primary election, but one open to every class of voters. Its importance is such as should cause a full vote to be cast. There are two candidates in the race, both of whom are well known and highly respected citizens with legal training for the position. As in every case there is always one more outstanding than the other in the estimation of friends. In this case Col. Gordon Saussy is by far the favored one. While naught can be said against Major Fawcett, yet most of our people are attracted to Mr. Saussy on account of his extreme friendliness and inclination to respond to their worthy civic calls. Not only is he favored for this, but on account of his ever ready advice and help to many of the unfortunates. He is a descendant of gentlemen of the old school and being such with an assured position, he will never disdain the approach of the most humble person to whom he pays considerable deference. These are some of the reasons why Mr. Saussy has endeared himself to our people and for which they will go to the polls next Tuesday and cast their votes in his favor as a typical successor of one of the most outstanding ordinaries the county has ever had.

The Hager Primary Law Against Public Policy

The minority party primary law introduced in the current session of the Georgia Legislature, at the request of United States District Attorney C. W. Hager and other lily-whites who are opposed to the Hoover administration, is not only contrary to public policy, but unconstitutional is as much as it imposes rules and afflictions on minority parties not imposed upon majority parties.

Under the general primary law of the state a political party of any faith may have a primary convention, or any meeting it may elect to select its representatives or perfect its organization, without fear of molestation. Now, why at this late date adopt restrictions taking from the minority these constitutional rights? What's the object? What's behind this racketeer movement? If the Democrats can have a party primary, convention or mass meeting to transact their business, why can't the Republicans or any other minority party enjoy the same privilege? Independent

Why should the Democratic Party interest itself about other party meetings so long as it is supreme and nobody challenges its right to rule and control? The Negro in no sense menaces white supremacy. The lily whites do threaten Democratic control; then why help them to crucify the Negro on a cross of race hatred to build up a party against the Democratic Party?

The Constitutional Amendments of 1908 successfully reduced the Negro vote to a minimum, and why raise the race problem when all is peace and serene? No, a minority of the whites in the Republican Party want control, and if they can't get control by fair and honest means they resort to foul means and use Democratic politicians as cat's paws to accomplish and suppress the Negro's political rights because the Negroes won't follow them to perdition.

Why would the Georgia Legislature become the pliant tools of a few discredited Republican hay seeds? It is unthinkable. Will the Democrats never stop suppressing the political and economic rights of the black citizens? Hager and Company want to dethrone State Chairman Rose and thereby destroy the force of the party in the state and want to disfranchise the Negro because between him and Rose the Negro is enlisted under the Rose-Hoover banner.

The Negroes have not forgotten how Mr. Hager disregarded his vote in the committee to elect Arnold temporary chairman of the State Convention in 1930, and came into the State Convention next day and nominated Gilbert Dozier. We can never forget that fatal day when Mr. Hager led a mob to defeat the will of the people of the state.

But the shame and cowardice of this late plot is, that the Democratic Party has become the agent of the lily-whites to suppress the voice of the people and to deny them the right to assemble and express their views without being threatened with a term in the chain gang.

A dictatorship is set up. Democrats in charge of Republican affairs. No more conventions. No way to put out a ticket for Congress, Legislature or state officers. A crime to undertake to do otherwise.

In fact, the Hager act places the Republican Party entirely in the hands of the Democratic Party and outlaws and does away with the present Republican organization in Georgia. If the Hager act passes the Lower House and is signed by the Governor, State Chairman Rose, the Republican State Central Committee, our twelve Congressional District Committees and each of our county organizations are outlawed and done away with, and the people, so far as controlling their own affairs, had as well be in the Federal Prison.

If we want to know who constitutes our Republican organization in Georgia, county, district and state, we will have to apply to the Democratic ordinaries throughout the state; and why the Democrats are willingly playing into the hands of the lily-whites and giving the Republican factions the opportunity to wash their party linen in the Georgia Legislature we cannot understand.

This is a fight between the white factions of the Republican Party in the State. It is a gathering of the klans arrayed against Rose and Arnold who represent the Hoover administration. It is simply a case of Hager, Large and Crawford and others to oust Rose and Arnold, and having failed to line up the Republican masses with them, they are resorting to the Legislature to pass an unconstitutional law legalizing the theft of the Colored man's vote. This is the conclusion of the whole matter.

The Independent desires to say to the everlasting credit of Messrs Arnold and Rose that whatever may be the fate of this lily-white legislation, that they have done the best they could to defeat the bill. They are standing almost alone for the principles of the Republican Party and that the Negro may not be deprived of his rights.

In behalf of our group, we wish to express our gratitude to them for their effort to serve us, and to perpetuate the principles and purposes of the Republican Party, as they have the light and conscience to see their duty.

Federal Office Holders Conspire With Democrats To Disfranchise Negroes

In 1908 the Democrats, under the leadership of former Senators Hardwick and Smith, disfranchised the Negroes of Georgia, to all intents and purposes, by constitutional amendments; and what these amendments lacked in establishing the impassable gulf of race hatred and political intolerance between the races, the Democrats sought to accomplish it through the white primaries in which all white people were invited to participate but in which no Negroes were permitted to vote. Independent

The white primary was not established by law but created outside of the law for the purpose of solidifying all white folks without regard to past party affiliations against all black folks.

The white Republicans have made no effort in years to build a Republican Party in Georgia, but have been satisfied to set up a little oligarchy to dish out Federal patronage among themselves and continue to vote in Democratic white primaries.

Atlanta Ga LOCALLY 8-13-31

State pjrimary law does not provide for a race primary or discriminate against any class or race; it applies to all parties alike and under its provisions any political party can hold a primary, mass meeting or delegate convention to transact any and all of its business. But with the incoming of the present Republican administration at Washington, it was announced that it favored white leadership which did not mean Negro elimination from active participation in all party affairs. It was explained that white leadership means the same thing in the South that it means in the North, and that if the Negroes in the South would accept the new policy, in the end it would contribute to a two-party system in the South as in the North, and would greatly decrease the political and economic prejudice prevailing in the South against the Negroes.

In 1930 the lily-whites or Negro haters in Georgia, under the leadership of United States District Attorney Hager, D. Cheney, a Postoffice employe; E. K. Large, postmaster at Atlanta; Coswell, Davis, McDonald and others, took advantage of the suggestion of white leadership, misinterpreted and misapplied its purpose and came to the State Convention in April, 1930, with the avowed purpose of putting the Negroes out of the convention by force. In this they failed utterly because the Atlanta police would not stand for the outrage. But under the leadership of Hager, Cheney et al. the lily-whites bolted the convention and set up a rump convention outside of the convention hall, elected Collector Rose as head of the bolt, only to desert him and plot his defeat.

The regulars remained in the convention hall and elected a regular state organization with James W. Arnold as chairman and B. J. Davis as secretary.

At this convention we saw the spectacle of a United States District Attorney leading a near riot and throw citizens out of a meeting to which they had been regularly elected and seated. Having failed in this effort to deprive citizens of their constitutional rights, which was his sworn duty to uphold, he turned to a Democratic Legislature and asked it to pass a law regulating minority party primaries; setting up a little political oligarchy to be run by himself and his lily-white henchmen. The bill was prepared by Hager or at his behest. It shuts out the voice of the people of the party, does away with all county, district and state conventions and places the power of the people in the hands of an unscrupulous political dictatorship under his bill. The scheme is to hold a primary in April in the even year called by the Democratic Ordinary in every county in the state on the same day, the Democratic Ordinary acting on the petition of whoever may apply for a primary and leaves $30 with the Ordinary to cover expenses. The Ordinary to appoint the managers in the respective counties and to pay them $10 per day out of the $30 left on deposit. Only one precinct will be open in each county at the Courthouse and those who go to the polls to vote can vote only for one man, a county chairman. At this point the rights of the people cease. The Ordinary-Managers who, may be Democrats, certify to the Ordinary the returns from the one-man primary, who will announce the results; and after the announcement the county chairman will appoint a county executive committee, of course made up of his henchmen. The Republican people will have nothing to do with it, having been deprived of a voice in the premises after the election of the county chairman.

The district organization is made up as follows: The different county chairmen in the congressional list elected on the first Tuesday in April constitute, under the Hager-Cheney bill, the district executive committee. The following power is lodged in the committee: to elect delegates to the National Convention; to elect one member of the State Central Committee in each Congrssional District; to put out an electoral ticket and to do any and all things that the people would do were they permitted under this law to act for themselves.

The state organization is made up of the ten members elected in the ten Congressional Districts by the district committee composed of county chairmen. These ten men meet, elect one of their number chairman or somebody else. They meet in Atlanta. They have power to elect delegates from the state at large to the National Convention and to put out an electoral ticket from the state at large and to do anything they please to do; the County Convention, District Convention and State Convention having been done away with and the people forbidden to meet to transact their own business under the penalty of being found committing a misdemeanor for which they must serve one year in penitentiary or fined or both at the discretion of the court.

Now why would the Democratic Party pass such a law or why should Hager and Cheney, from Indiana, have J. R. Terrell, Democrtic lawyer, or anybody else to draw up such a law and circulate the report that Postmaster General Brown favored it and that it had been approved by State Chairman Rose and National Committeeman Arnold? What could be their object except to drive the Negro voters throughout the county away from the Republican Party to take the advice of Congressman DePriest to vote the Democratic ticket in 1932? It is an open secret in Georgia that Hager and one or two other Republican officeholders object to the re-nomination of President Hoover and are waiting the opportunity to stab him in the back any time they think they may be able to assassinate him and get away with the goods.

Political - 1931

Georgia
6

Suffrage

LOOKING AND LISTENING

Constitution 8-3-31
Atlanta, Ga.

BY SAM W. SMALL.

The Perils of Permitting Persons To Vote on Payment of a Poll Tax Only.

A proposition of very limited popularity is pending in the general assembly. The object of it is to amend the constitution so as to permit persons of adult age to register and vote without the payment of other taxes than the $1 annual poll tax.

Something like that was proposed in the convention that framed the present constitution in 1877 and my recollection is that it was unanimously rejected by the committee dealing with the elective franchise.

The controlling principle was that only those who provide the revenues of the state should hold the power to dispose of them.

Otherwise the property owners might furnish the public funds and those who paid none of them might vote them away recklessly and extravagantly.

* * * *

One of Our Greatest Rights.

The right of suffrage is one of the greatest given to a citizen by the state. It is exceeded only, in the general view, by the inherent rights of life and liberty, and the privileges of free conscience, free speech and free press.

The right to vote is not an inherent right, but an artificial one granted by the state upon terms of qualification.

No man can demand the right to vote because he can grow whiskers and wear breeches.

And now, even under the XIX amendment of the federal constitution, no woman can claim the right to vote because she owns a make-up box and wears silk stockings.

The always salient idea prevails that a voice in the control of the state should be that of an honest, intelligent citizen who has a stake in the public welfare that is evidenced by his ability and willingness to contribute to the upkeep of the commonwealth.

* * * *

A Privilege Jealously Guarded.

It has always been the rule in Georgia to jealously guard the privilege of voting. The people have never been willing to subject the vital interests of the state to the ignorant, the improvident, the lawless and the paupers.

In the very first constitution of Georgia, made in 1777, it was provided that—

"All male white inhabitants, of the age of twenty-one years, and possessed in his own right of ten pounds value, and liable to pay tax in this state . . . shall have a right to vote," etc.

That set up the qualification of property, whether real or personal, and the duty of taxpaying.

In the constitution of 1789 it was provided that electors must "have paid tax for the year preceding the election." That referred entirely to property taxes, for there was no provision in that era for poll taxes.

In those days the taxes levied by the units of government were rigidly collected and were almost entirely taxes on real and personal property.

* * * *

When the Present Rule Appeared.

There is a general erroneous belief that the rule that "all taxes" must have been paid by one proposing to vote first appeared in the present constitution.

The fact is that it appeared in the constitution of 1798, in which it was provided that electors must "have paid **all taxes which may have been required of them**, and which they may have had an opportunity of paying, agreeably to law," but the payment was to be "for the year preceding the election" only.

That provision was continued in the constitutions of 1861, 1865 and even in the so-called "radical black and tan" constitution of 1868.

What General Toombs fought into the new constitution of 1877 was the payment of "all taxes which may **hereafter** be required of him," so as to prohibit from voting everyone who has failed to pay any taxes due from him since 1877.

* * * *

What Oath May Be Required.

It is the law of the constitution that if a person offering to vote is challenged at the polls he may be required to take the following oath:

"I do swear (or affirm) that I am twenty-one years of age, have resided in this state one year, and in this county six months, next preceding this election. I have paid all taxes which, **since the adoption of the present constitution of this state**, have been required of me previous to this year, and which I have had an opportunity to pay, and I have not voted at this election."

That is the bear-trap that was set to induce the payment of taxes and to disfranchise all those who failed to pay their dues to the state, county, town or district.

And it was especially intended to horn away from the ballot boxes the mass of the negro population that is always dodging the payment of any taxes whatever.

* * * *

Something Worth Remembering.

A very special reason for that provision was to prevent the creation of bonded debts of the government units of the state.

Georgia had just been loaded with bonds which she had to repudiate. The prevalent urge all over the nation in that era was to do many extravagant things and issue bonds to provide the funds.

In many cases where the taxpayers were almost unanimously against bonds they were outvoted by persons who paid no taxes, or whose poll taxes were paid by those urging the bonds in order to profit from their proceeds.

The proposition to let any adult in Georgia vote on payment of poll tax only will certainly open grave occasions when the taxpayers will be outvoted on bond and other debts by those whose poll taxes are paid by profiteering contractors and corporations.

Political -1931

Illinois.

Suffrage

KALAMAZOO, MICH.
GAZETTE

FEB 23 1931

THOMPSON'S WORK TO AROUSE RACIAL FEELING AIDS HIM

Mayor of Chicago Able to Fall Back on Support Built Through Years.

By OLIVER SHERWOOD
(Copyright, 1931)

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.— The world's fourth city nominates party candidates for mayor next Tuesday, and much of the world wonders why "Big Bill" Thompson, after years of civic turmoil, still is set down as the pre-election favorite of the voters.

This mayor, whose name has been coupled with many of Chicago's troubles through the 12 years he has been in office, already considers the fight as good as won. Judge John H. Lyle, his chief opponent, who poses as a crime fighter, long was a Thompson henchman an finds himself undermined in consequence. His strength, too, is divided by the candicacy of Alerman Arthur Albert, a protege of Senator Charles S. Deneen.

CHARGES BOUNCE

Years of gang war, with street-slaughter frequent, near bankruptcy of city finances, a big turn-over in police commissioners, tax revolts and charges of graft coming from official sources, all bounce off Big Bill's back.

This complacency of Chicago voters causes outsiders to marvel at their attitude. But those unfamiliar with the windy city's politics often fail to appreciate the factors that go to make political strength here.

Foremost is the friendship of racial groups. Hugs colonies of foreign born voters an of Negroes are located within the city and cast their ballots pretty much as a group. Old world animosities are retained by them and racial prejudices are prominent.

BACKED BY NEGROES

Thompson always has been a past master at appealing to these groups. There are 250,000 Negroes in the city with appoximately 80,000 votes. Ever since the race riots of 1919 these votes have belonged to Big Bill, although there are signs of disaffection this year.

Chicago has 400,000 poles, either foreign born or of foreign born parentage. When four years ago Thompson fought King George he praised the part played in the revolution by Polish officers and in other ways has tied himself into this group. His characterization of Chicago as the world's "third German city" during the war and a generally neutral attitude at that time has given him a hold on the German vote which amounts to over 100 000 out of 350,000 Germans in the city. By his attack on King George, Thompson has gained the friendship of the Irish colony, set at 175,000 and he is considered as a friend by the 150,000 Italians in the city. In the solid Jewish district, Morris Eller, a Thompson henchman, is the power.

ONE-THIRD HIS

Well over one-third of the voters in Chicago are either colored or foreign born or of foreign born parents. Big Bill through the years of his activity always has worked to unite these groups behind him, and with success.

So in the present campaign, while deserted by most of the leaders in the organization that he had built, and without the backing of many ward bosses, the mayor, while in poor health, has been able to fall back on his old support.

Judge Lyle, while popular for a time because of his spectacular jabs at criminals from the bench, proved a vulnerable candidate owing to his previosu close association with Thompson an the bitter opposition to him by other judges and members of the bar.

REGISTER-GAZETTE
ROCKFORD, ILL.

MAR 18 1931

Colored Voters League To Select Candidates

Candidates at the April election, who the Winnebago County Colored Voters League will support at the polls, will be selected Saturday night at 8 o'clock at a meeting to be held in Allen M. E. chapel. All colored voters of the county are invited to attend the caucus.

Suffrage

TRIBUNE
SOUTH BEND, IND.

OCT 3 1931

Voting Ratios.

[New York Times].

The American voter's indifference to his duty on election day has been contrasted with the conscientious behavior of the European elector. In Great Britain and Germany the figures regularly show 80 per cent of the qualified voters casting their ballots. In this country the ratio is described as not much above 50 per cent. It has for a long time been a subject for regret. Closer study of the subject has suggested that our low voting rate is not always indifference. It is encouraged or actually compelled by conditions peculiar to ourselves. A main cause is the disfranchisement of the Negro in the south. Among secondary causes we may take note of states so overwhelmingly republican or democratic that the outcome is never in doubt and the lazy voter is encouraged to stay at home.

Conclusive on the question of the Negro voter are the figures from last year's census on the American population of voting age. There are nearly 73,000,000 men and women of 21 or over, but the qualified voters are fewer by the millions of unnaturalized aliens and minor categories. Actually entitled to vote in the whole country there were on April 1, 1930, something more than 67,000,000 men and women. At the time of the presidential election in November, 1928, the number must have been about 65,500,000. The votes actually cast in that election for all candidates were about 36,750,000—about 56 per cent of all the qualified electors. Now a turnout of only 56 per cent in an election when feeling ran so high would indeed make a poor showing compared with the 80 per cent turnout in other democratic countries.

Of 6,530,000 Negroes of voting age in the country, those in the south numbered at least 4,500,000. The number of Negro votes cast in the South was probably not more than half a million. If to the votes cast all over the country we add a conceivable 3,000,000 Negro votes that in various ways were kept away from the polls, the voting ratio instead of 56 per cent would be about 62 per cent.

Political - 1931

Kansas

Suffrage
MIRROR

Topeka, Kans.

MAY 1 6 1931

BAD SITUATION

A resident of a neighboring city with some 12,000 colored voters remarked that it was a balancing factor in any election there, and as a result about half the money expended in political campaigns of whatever character, was used in employing leaders and workers to line up this vote one way or another. These leaders, sensing their position, would in turn refuse to do anything unless paid, would often work both sides, and bleed the various campaign headquarters for all they are worth.

This is a bad situation from any angle it is considered. It is bad because it breeds a mercenary political viewpoint among a large class of citizens, tends to corrupt elections, and leads well-intentioned and public spirited political leaders into a use of money for political purposes—that is, to say the least, questionable. The theory of democratic decisions on principles involved for the public considerations, descends to a basis of sordid purchase of block voters.

It is a direct reflection on the intelligence and honesty of the colored voter that such a condition should obtain. It is an insult to his intelligence, and should be resented as such. It is also true that many colored voters sense this, and refuse to accept the idea of herd voting, question the claims of self-appointed leaders who claim they can accomplish this for money considerations. It is high time the decent, respectable colored citizens helped put a stop to this practice of political cajolery, which is in fact, an insult to their race.

Suffrage

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES

JUN 13 1931

AN IMMOBILE B C

79 Pct. of City Negroes Register, Whites Only 62

Eighty per cent of the Negro population of Louisville eligible to vote is registered, as against sixty-two per cent of the white population. The census figures revealing this disparity demonstrate the effectiveness of the local Republican organization and at the same time the ineffectiveness of the Negro population in realizing its own possibilities as a voting unit.

Of 33,171 Negroes eligible to go to the polls, all except 6,666 are registered, and of the 26,505 registered, all except 673 are registered Republican—which is the way they unfailingly vote.

Altogether there are 132,159 registered voters in Louisville. Imagine what influence could be commanded by a bloc of 26,505 of these voters capable of being swung from one of the two major parties to the other or to a third party. Imagine how the politicians would quail before the threat of such a swing, if they supposed the threat could be translated into fact. Blocs far smaller proportionately than this—in fact, blocs that have been largely mythical—have wielded enormous influence.

But, of course, the remarkable political cohesiveness of Louisville Negroes goes no farther than being faithfully Republican—a circumstance which, prevailing as it does not only here but in many other communities, grieves those intensely race-conscious Negroes who denounce "the Republican Party's 'lily white' policy."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asserts that in the fights made by the association last November on certain Republican Senators up for re-election after voting for the confirmation of Judge JOHN J. PARKER as a Supreme Court Justice, the Negro showed himself, "for the first time since the War Between the States, ready to vote with absolute independence of traditional party alignments and in numbers sufficient to be formidable."

The association is immensely enthusiastic, visioning the possibilities of Negroes aroused to vote as Negroes and not as Republicans.

Should that vision be realized there would be less race friction than there will be while the Negro vote is party-owned and the Negro vote might be more useful to Negro voters.

Registration totals compiled by the central registration office, compared with the 1930 Federal census, show that 70,287 eligible voters in Louisville have not registered, divided 63,621 white and 6,666 Negroes. The registration total is 132,159 for a population of 202,446, 21 years of age and over.

A population analysis released in Washington Friday indicates that the Negroes are more diligent in the exercise of citizenship than white residents. Of 33,171 Negroes 21 years old and over, 79.9 per cent, or a total of 26,505 are enrolled as voters.

The white voters registered number 105,654 or 62.41 per cent of the total of eligibles, 169,275. The general average for the city is 65.27 per cent registration. To put the same thing in another way, 34.73 per cent of the eligible voters have not taken the trouble to register.

An unusual feature of the city's eligible voting population is that the women exceed the men 106,074 to 96,372, reversing the customary ratio of sexes. The normal ratio of world population as worked out by sociologists is 105 men to 100 women. When it came to registering, however, the women failed to maintain their predominance. The male registration here is 71,923, about 74 per cent of the eligibles, while the women enrolled total 60,236, approximately 56 per cent of those of voting agee.

The voting population and registration by wards follows: First, 13,619 and 12,404; Second, 25,401 and 16,818; Third, 13,711 and 9,716; Fourth, 12,305 and 8,105; Fifth, 15,595 and 9,496; Sixth, 16,276 and 9,298; Seventh, 12,525 and 7,920; Eighth, 18,342 and 12,317; Ninth, 11,482 and 7,627; Tenth, 19,426 and 12,809; Eleventh, 15,990 and 10,426, Twelfth, 22,774 and 15,720.

The corrective effect of the model registration law is indicated by a comparison of the registration totals with figures submitted to the Census Bureau by the Democratic City Campaign Committee in 1927. Their compilation showed a total of 34,484 registered Negroes. The 1930 census shows 33,171 Negroes of voting population and the registration bureau records only 26,505 registered.

Political-1931 Louisiana

Suffrage

VOTE LAW IN NEW ORLEANS TRAPS WHITES

Defender

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 16.—The Louisiana registration law, designed to keep Race voters from exercising their suffrage, is under fire now because one of its victims alleges that it is being used to keep a white man from registering.

Robert W. Skidmore, a 70-year-old white man, connected with the personnel division of the city government and an ex-deputy registrar himself, was refused registration Saturday by Registrar of Voters C. S. Barnes. The registrar, Skidmore reported, for the first time since the enactment of the present law, required a white man to interpret a section of the state constitution as a requisite for registering.

Registrar Barnes stated, after Assistant City Attorneys Robert and O'Keefe had protested in Skidmore's behalf, that he was empowered to test a voter's understanding by having him interpret any section of the state or federal constitution. Exercising this discretion, which is constantly applied to Race voters, the registrar required the white man to interpret section No. 11 of article VII of the state constitution of 1921, dealing with the powers of the supreme court in writs of certiorari.

"I'll bet this is the first time you ever pulled this on a white man," the ex-deputy registrar protested when he admitted he could not interpret the section and perhaps recalled that he had himself disqualified numerous Race men by pulling the same stunt.

Heretofore, it is charged, by common understanding, no white person has been required to qualify under the "understanding clause" of the registration law.

Under the direction of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, several months ago a movement was started to collect funds to test the legality of the method used by registrars throughout the state to disqualify non-white voters. G. S. Guion, a white attorney, and at present a Democratic candidate for governor of Louisiana, has been retained to fight the registration law. Vigorous protest was made by a group of voters who insisted that the issue was so vital that Race attorneys should be employed as counsel. Of the funds actually collected $2,000 is reported to have been paid Attorney Guion. In recent months interest in the matter has lagged and no court action has been initiated.

REGISTRATION LAWS WORKING AGAINST LOUISIANA WHITES

1-31-31

Only 987 Republicans Are Registered in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—Judging from reports in the daily press here the makers of a law to preserve white supremacy in this state have constructed a monster that is likely to destroy those it sought to protect. Registrar of Voters C. S. Barnes is applying the law to whites as well as to members of the Race with disastrous results to the former.

He is requiring white men to qualify under the provisions of the state registration law which gives the registrar the right to require an interpretation of either the state or the United States Constitution before being permitted to register. Members of the Race are qualifying in large numbers.

"When the convention of 1898 met to solve the suffrage problem and to preserve white supremacy," said the editorial comment of a local daily, "it was with the purpose of so framing the new Constitution as to make it possible for every white person of the privilege of the franchise.

Commenting further, the press said: "The tremendous power placed by law in the hands of registrars was never intended to be exercised against white men. No other registrar in Louisiana, in any of the parishes outside of New Orleans has ever sought to subject any white persons applying for registration to the interpretative test, and the makers of the Constitution never intended that he should do so.

"It is expected that the row between the white faction which has so plainly exposed the discriminatory purposes of the registration laws will give impetus to the movement initiated some time ago to test the constitutionality of the laws."

Robert W. Skidmore, formerly a deputy registrar, who is reported to have disqualified hundreds of members of the Race, himself was refused registration when he admitted that he couldn't interpret the intricate section of the law.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—The first two months of this year find but 987 Republicans of both races registered as voters, a recent report of the registration office discloses. The Democrats have a registration so far of 28,407.

Since a former white ex-registrar was denied registration on the ground: We could not interpret the Louisiana constitution, and one of the registration clerks was arrested, though there had been a marked falling off in applicants Race men and women have found less trouble in getting registered than heretofore, very few having been asked to meet the constitutional test.

The Republican registration by wards is reported as: First, 13; Second, 22; Third, 65; Fourth, 62; Fifth,

PARTY HAS RIGHT TO BAR NEGROES

Constitution

5-17-31

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—(AP)—The barring of negroes by the Texas democratic party from participating in democratic primaries in that state was upheld today when the United States fifth decision of the district sustained the decision of the district court of western Texas.

Party's Right To Bar Negroes Is Sustained

5-17-31

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—(AP)—The barring of negroes by the Texas Democratic Party from participating in Democratic primaries in that State was upheld today when the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals sustained the decision of the District Court of Western Texas.

The appeal was brought by L. A. Nixon in the case against James Condon and C. H. Kolle, precinct election judges, on the claim that he was not allowed to vote in the 1928 Democratic primary election because he was a negro.

The appeals court held that "a political party is a voluntary association and has inherent power to prescribe the qualifications of its members."

In the case Nixon cited violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, but the appeals court decision held that neither amendment "operates against private individuals or voluntary associations."

The fourteenth amendment is directed against prohibition and restraints imposed by states, the opinion said, and the fifteenth protects the right to vote against denial or abridgement by any state or by the United States.

DEMOCRATS' FIGHT TO BAR NEGROES IN PRIMARIES UPHELD

Circuit Court of Appeals Here Passes Upon Texas Case

The right of the Democratic party in Texas to bar negroes from participating in the Democratic primaries in that state was upheld Saturday by the fifth United States circuit court of appeals in affirming a case appealed from the El Paso district where L. A. Nixon, a negro, lost his suit against two precinct election judges, James Condon and C. H. Kolle.

Nixon, who termed himself a Democrat, filed suit against the election judges after he was barred from voting in the 1928 Democratic primary. He contended that both the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States had been violated, when he was deprived of his right to vote.

Old Law Repealed

In 1924 Nixon took a similar fight to the supreme court and won his case, since at that time there was in operation a state law which provided that "In no event shall a negro be allowed to participate in a Democratic primary held in the state of Texas."

The Texas Legislature in 1927 repealed the state law which prohibited negroes from taking part in the Democratic primaries, and enacted another law providing that:

"Every political party in the state of Texas through its state executive committee shall have the power to prescribe the qualifications of its own members and shall in its own way determine who shall be qualified to participate in the party.'

Two Statutes Different

The circuit court's opinion says: "We are of the opinion that there is a vast difference between the two statutes.

"The 14th amendment is directed against prohibitions and restraints imposed by states and the 15th amendment protects the right to vote against denial or abridgment by any state or by the United States.

"Neither (amendment) operates against private individuals or voluntary associations.

"A political party is a voluntary association and has inherent power to prescribe the qualifications of its members," the opinion sets fourth.

Recognition of Power

The Act of 1927 by the Texas Legislature was not needed to confer the power upon the executive committees of the different parties, but is merely recognizing a power that has already existed, Judge Bryan declared.

The opinion concludes with the observation that it is true that there are many provisions in the Texas primary law which are designed to safeguard the ballot and assure fair and honest elections; but none of these provisions deny any citizen the right to vote in a primary election.

Nixon in attacking the 1927 law said that it was purely an attempt to do what the supreme court had said it was powerless to do.

JOURNAL

Middletown O

MAY 21 1931

AS TO PRIMARIES

There have been other decisions in line with the ruling by the federal court of appeals in New Orleans which says that a political party has a right to regulate its primary elections. The particular one just mentioned was the result of a complaint by a Negro that he was not allowed to vote in a Democratic primary election in Texas; but that is relatively incidental. We have an idea that decisions of the same tenor generally will prevail in places where the bench is properly divorced from political influence.

The important thing is the inclination of the court to recognize the private character of the political party as opposed to the public character of government machinery, and the consequent right of the party to manage its affairs without undue interference by law and the courts.

The states have, it is true, done violence to this idea wherever they have passed primary election laws to which parties have been forced to conform. In a rather concrete way, those laws are acts of tyranny. They hamper the right of people to advance candidates for office in any orderly way they desire to employ.

The ruling here cited and others of the same sort, tend to neutralize this abuse to an extent, by recognizing the primary as the successor of the convention and caucus system, and as its natural heir.

The decision by the New Orleans federal court is likewise something that a properly disposed senate of the United States ought not to fail to recognize and consider. It involves a tolerably clear denial of a assumption by that body that it has a right to tell the people of the states how the nomination of candidates for place in the body, is to be carried out. It is true, this assumption is by indirection so far, but it is none the less real and usurpatory because it is exercised by appeal to a section of the constitution which is susceptible of use, but which never was intended to be interpreted as the upper house of congress has been interpreting it of late.

NEW YORK TIMES

AUG 30 1931

NEW ORLEANS HITS AT VOTE CONTROL

Discontent Over Gov. Long's Hold on Registration Results in Arrest of One Official.

By GEORGE N. COAD.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—Arrest of the First Assistant Deputy Registrar of Voters of Orleans Parish, which is the city of New Orleans, has brought to a head the long-brewing storm against the methods of registrars appointed by Governor Huey P. Long. Although the charges against the deputy are forgery and destruction of public records, there is little doubt that the underlying cause of the action was the application of the so-called intelligence test to white voters.

Control of the registrar of voters in Louisiana may be a great asset to a political organization and it is charged that Governor Long has gone much further than is customary in exploiting his control. The protest has been especially loud in Orleans Parish, but there have been thunder claps of protest and ominous rumblings in other parts of the State.

The law empowers the registrar of voters to test the intelligence of applicants for registration by having them interpret a section of the State Constitution. This provision was inserted to hold down the registration of Negroes, and it is a gentlemen's agreement that registrars shall assume all white applicants can interpret any section whatever with the lucidity of a justice of the Supreme Court.

Registrar Sam Barnes of Orleans Parish, it is charged, has broken his agreement. It has happened too, that all those who raised Mr. Barnes's doubts about their intelligence were members of the anti-Long faction. When they were refused registration on the ground of lacking intelligence, the community was outraged.

Carpetbagger Cry Raised.

The cry of carpetbaggery was raised by the opposition and sustained loudly. One civil action was filed against the registrar and the court ordered him to register the plaintiff. The Attorney General investigated the conduct of the office and filed an ouster suit against the registrar. Then allegations of a different nature began to be made. Names of persons who declared they had not signed the registrar's book were found on it. The books were subpoenaed but returned on the plea of the registrar that their removal from his office worked a hardship on citizens. The District Attorney agreed to inspect them in the registration office. But, alas, on the very day they were returned and just before they could be photographed a bottle of ink was spilled over the very page that bore the allegedly forged names. So the first assistant deputy registrar said, and his arrest followed.

Undoubtedly the application of the intelligence tests to white voters shocked many pro-Long folk as much as shocked anti-Long people, for it threatened most unpleasant consequences. Lacking this irritation, the whole matter of Negro voters might have remained dormant for many years.

Long Controversy Likely.

But an unpleasant incident was not long in developing. A young Negro, educated in the North, tried several times to register and was told each time that he was not qualified. Upon his last visit to the registrar's office a deputy seized a club, pursued him and, it is said, beat him in a public square. In a State which has been particularly free from friction between the races and which rather prides itself upon their harmonious relations, this was a most surprising and to many a most regrettable incident. It was followed by an announcement that a class to instruct Negroes how to qualify for voters had been opened.

Although it seems likely that the offending registrar will not remain long in office, his removal would not end the controversy. With the business relations of one candidate for the Governorship being discussed everywhere and with the whole State aroused by "the carpetbaggery of Long's appointee," it is probable that much more will develop in this matter. Events may, however, be delayed by the fact that the Negroes have not replaced their late leader, Walter Cohen, with any one of his capacity and that the dominant Republican faction, that of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Jahncke, is ilv-white.

Maryland.

Political-1931

Suffrage.

REGISTER NEXT MONDAY

Herald-Examiner

On next Monday, April 6th opportunity is given to those who have become 21 since the general registration of last year or have never registered to register.

There are ninety thousand colord men and women in Baltimore eligible to register and vote and there are only 37,000 or a little more than one-third registered.

Not only as a civic duty good citizenship, but self interest should impel every Negro who is eligible to register and vote.

Next year is the year for the election of President and a Senator and no one can vote in that election who is not registered.

By all means take advantage of the opportunity and register next Monday.

MAYOR BROENING.

After four years of strenuous work as Mayor of Baltimore, Mayor William F. Broening laid down the burden of offiicial life and takes his place as a private citizen again.

Before retiring Mr. Broening rendered an accounting of his stewardship as Mayor setting forth in some detail the achievements and accomplishments of his administration.

The record disclosed is one of which Mayor Broening is justly proud and one of which any mayor would have a right to be justly proud. We believe that the people of Baltimore share the Mayor's pride in his untiring and strenuous efforts to place Baltimore in the front rank in all that makes a great city and the best of all the cities in which to live.

No mayor has ever retired from office carrying with him a greater degree of affection and esteem from all the people of the city than Mayor Broening.

Especially is this true of the colored citizens of the city. During his four years in the mayoralty he has sincerely and conscientiously tried to be fair and just and to give generous recognition to the colored citizens who in recent years has been seldom given a thought to say nothing of recognition, by those who acquire political offiice through the aid of the Negro vote.

His tens of thousand of colored citizens along with other citizens of Baltimore wish him godspeed on his trip to foreign lands and a safe return and that the greatest success crown his future career.

COAGE LAMENTS MARYLAND SINS IN DELA. SPEECH

Afro-American

5-23-31

Baltimore, Md.

Only 216 Out of 1,250 Vote in Fairmount Heights.

CHARTER FAILS

Defeat of Baltimore Councilmen Cited.

WILMINGTON, Dela. — Calling attention to faliure on the part of the citizens of Maryland to exercise the duty to vote, Jefferson S. Coage, recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, deplored lack of interest in self-government in a speech here, Sunday.

Mr. Coage was guest speaker at the Men's Day exercises of the A.U.M.P Church and was introduced by William Saunders of Newark.

216 in Fairmount Vote

"Last week," said Mr. Coage, "I was called to Fairmount Heights, in our sister state to help put over a proposition of self-government. The legislature of Maryland had just granted a charter to this little township of 1,250 colored citizens. The corporation was to be a government under the commission system. Out of the total of 1,250 citizens qualified to ratify this proposition of self-government, only 216 citizens came out and voted.

"When the poll was taken it resulted in 110 against and 106 for the proposition.

"Think of this in a state where the colored people have just waged a fine fight against the restriction on railroads, and segregation generally, and when the legislature gives them a chance to show their ability and their loyalty to themselves, their neighbors and to their God, they spurn the offer and show the hypocrisy in their actions.

"Two Negro city councilmen in the City of Baltimore last week, in their municipal election, lost their seats, and the group will not be represented for two more years.

"If we are opposed to self-government because it rightly involves a system of taxation that will clean up and build up, and make up a better environment in which to live, I am inclined to think that we are not getting out of life what God intended for all to have. To have the necessities of life and also to have some of the luxuries due us without bearing the due portion of taxation is a dream and belongs to Utopia."

The speaker urged his hearers to take full advantage of the opportunities already in their hands Said he:

"The great State of Delaware has just appropriated seven millions of the people's money for the education of our youth for the next two years. Your governor has done the greatest act for the people of Delaware in advocating this sum for the preparation of your youth. There is no dollar that the state spends that returns as much interest to the people as that appropriated for the education of its youth.

"In your hands now rests a great responsibility. It is your Christian duty to see that your children get out of this fund what is their due. The only way that this can be done is for every good citizen to line up behind all truant officers of the state and keep the schoolhouses filled. If this is not done you may have cause for regrets when the additions are made to your penal and corrective institutions. Support all civic righteousness and thereby exhibit what is in your hand."

VOTERS LEAGUE URGES ALL TO PAY POLL TAX

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

RICHMOND, Va.—A strenuous campaign to qualify everyone of the 4,91 registered voters by urging them t pay their poll tax is being carried o by the Colored Independent Voters League, here.

In addition the league is working to increase the registration.

Churches, Clubs Help

The league, which has organized three branches in the city, is having the co-operation of churches and other organizations. The plan is to organize clubs in every section of the city and a committee of more than 50 leading citizens are actively engaged in working out the plans.

The officers of the league are: Roscoe C. Jackson, president: Theodore W. Jones, first vice-president; Mrs. Alice B. Lee, second vice-president; Mrs. Daisy O. Harris, third vice-president; Mrs. Bettie M. Forrester, secretary; Mrs. H. Shelton, treasurer; and L. Harris, chaplain.

H. W. Carter is the sergeant-at-arms; Mrs. Clara Griggs Pervall, head organizer, and Mrs. Mattie Robinson, assistant organizer. The committee on publicity is: J. E. Wells, the Rev. L. Adams, Mrs. Nannie LaRoche, hte Rev. W. H. Hinsley, and B. T. Bradshaw.

A Little Gerrymander

Baltimore has 142,106 colored and 662,124 white persons. The ratio is therefore about 1 to 5.

In four city wards—the 5th, 14th, 17th and 18th—the colored population outnumbers the white. In three other wards—the 4th, 11th and 22nd—the colored is nearly equal to the white.

Properly districted, the city would have sufficient colored votes always to elect colored city councilmen, members of the legislature and even one Congressman.

Afro-American

Our beloved white politicians, however, early on the job, have seen to it that Baltimore's colored sections are so split up that, instead of forming a unit, they are a small part of large white elective districts.

5-23-31

Such a division aimed to keep a minority without representation is termed "gerrymandering."

Colored Baltimore has been gerrymandered out of political representation as completely as our Southern brethren have been disfranchised and kept from the polls altogether.

In fact, it appears that Gerrymander is the big brother of Disfranchisement, who has been sent to college and educated.

Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore, Chicago, and most of the large cities complain that although they contribute over half of the state taxes and have over half of the state population, they do not have half of the members in the state legislatures. In every session of the legislatures there are quarrels about giving the cities fair representation, but the county legislators stick together and vote down every proposed change.

Negroes need have no sympathy with city politicians in this fight, for the circle is vicious, the counties wrong the cities, the cities gerrymander or disfranchise the Negroes.

The counties do see to it that our big cities have some representation, but Baltimore takes care that Negroes shall have none at all.

In the fights that colored Democrats are making for a place in the sun, it is time to see to it that some gerrymandering is done in their interest.

HIGHLAND BEACH GOES TO POLLS ON JULY 25

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

5-23-31

HIGHLAND BEACH, Md.—According to a proclamation issued by Dr. J. E. Washington, town clerk of Highland Beach, the annual election of commissioners will be held Saturday, July 25.

The announcement also states that

new voters and others who are eligible to vote but whose names are not recorded in the list below must present their credentials to the town clerk before the opening of the polls Saturday, July 25, or their votes cannot be counted.

To be a voter, the person's name must appear on the deed to the property owned in Highland Beach.

Another qualification is that **all voters must appear in person.** There will be no voting b proxy.

The attention of all persons desiring to be candidates for any elective office is invited to the following ordinance enacted by the board of commissioners, June 30, 1930, which has been posted and promulgated and effective July 5 1930.

Rules for Candidates

An ordinance to avoid confusion at the time of election and facilitate voting by providing for the printing of an official ballot containing thereon the names of all persons desiring to become candidates for elective offices in Highland Beach, Maryland.

Any person desiring to become a candidate for any elective office shall at least Ten (10) days before election, file or cause to be filed with the Commissioners of Highland Beach or clerk thereof, a petition stating that he or she is a candidate for the office, which petition must be filed by such person and endorsed by at least Five (5) persons entitled to vote in the next Town election. Upon the filing of said petition the Commissioners shall print such person's name upon the ballot with a square opposite each of the names on the ballot, and there shall appear a statement instructing the voters as to how many persons to vote for.

Douglass Issues Statement

In the annual report of the board, Haley A. Douglass, the chairman, says, in part:

During the past year there have been encouraging evidence of a return to the favorable conditions which characterized our community during former years. Last year we were confronted with annoying problems which arose from the persistent efforts of outside interests to transform our town into a public resort. Newspaper attacks, inspired by commercial interests, sought to discredit the authority of our Commission Board and gave to the general public the idea that Highland Beach was a "No Man's Land" whose property owners had no rights that the public was bound to respect.

Its attractive waterfront and easy access commanded the attention of well known bootleggers who boldly attempted to ply their trade within our corporate limits. Speakeasies between Highland Beach and Annapolis threatened to lure our young people away from the wholesome activities afforded by our community and we noted with regret that their interest in drinking, smoking, dancing, and gambling, was supplanting their interest in swimming, boating, and tennis.

Explains Stand

We have successfully resisted the condemnation of a portion of our land for a public thoroughfare to the Chesapeake Bay, but there is still considerable pressure be-in exerted to put this project through This, if accomplished, will expose us to the law-breaking element. Few American municipalities, large or small, have escaped the ravages of profiteers, racketeers, and dishonest politicians. Highland Beach is no exception.

As long as our visiotrs were house guests we got along very well with ordinances carrying no penalties. Our town has now reached a stage where we must arrest and fine wilful violators and provide stronger police protection throughout the year. We spend large sums yearly to build and maintain good roads, only to have them torn up by a stream of cars. Few of these invaders have any interest in the welfare of the community, and many of them defiantly ignore our ordinances.

The fact that the entire tract is privately owned and supported by self-imposed taxes is of no concern to the trespasser. Discretion on the part of residents should be exercised in the matter of extending unlimited invitations to picnic parties that overrun the property of the other residents unless adequate accommodations are provided for them. Our roads cannot long withstand the wear of heavy busses and trucks. Persons who encourage traffic of this kind are adding to our financial burdens and reardin our efforts to beautify our town.

Voters

The following list contains the names of those eligible to vote:

Irene Leake, Rachel Bell, Carroll Brooks, Mrs. Carroll Brooks, Nannie Burroughs, Hartord Burwell, Mrs. Hartford Burwell, Armstrong Claytor, Victor Daly, Edw. Dickerson, Evelyn Douglass, Fannie Douglass, Haley Douglass, Joseph Douglass, Walter Dyson, Mrs. Walter Dyson, Carolyn Evans, Roscoe Evans;

O. N. Simmons, Mrs. O. N. Simmons, Annozean Flagg, Charles Flagg, Milton Francis, Henry Freeman, Mrs. Henry Freeman, Eula Grey, Louise Guy, Sarah Hall, Richard Hall, Mrs. Richard Hall, Grace Harris, Dorothea Hart, Edwin Henderson, Nellie Henderson, Tally Holmes, Harmon Howard;

Marietta Howard, Audie Lewis, Alice Lewis, Kellene Lewis, M. Grant Lucas, Jr., M. Grant Lucas, Sr.; Mrs. LeCount Matthews, LeCount Matthews, Edith Minton, Henry Mnton, Eth hMDcIflel Murr ETAOI Henry Minton, Ethel Murray, Ethel Rattley, Graham Reid, Elinor Russell, Minnie Scott, Herbert Scurlock, Osborn Taylor, Mary Terrell;

Beatrice Walker, Richard Ware, John Washington, Virginia Washington, William Wells, Lillian Wells, Erma West, Rebekah West, Ulysses Wharton, Mrs. Ulysses Wharton, Lena White, Jennie Wilder, Thomas Williams, Mrs. Thomas Williams, Imogene Wormley.

Political-1931

Missouri.

Suffrage

NEGROES HOLD BALANCE OF POWER IN E. ST. LOUIS POLITICS

St. Louis Argus

Have One-Fourth Of Total Registered Voters And Are Center Of Activity By Candidates For Office In Election April 7

3-27-31

With the largest registration of voters in the history of East St. Louis on the books for the municipal election April 7, much significance is attached to the fact that nearly one-fourth of the total represents colored citizens. It means that colored East St. Louisans will hold balance of power in the coming election.

St. Louis, Mo.

There is a total of 38,000 voters registered in East St. Louis and of these about 9,000 are colored. As a consequence of this situation, there has been much campaigning, especially by the candidates for mayor, in the colored district. It is estimated that $20,000 will be spent there in the campaign.

In the primary returns Feb. 17, 20 precincts of solid colored or majority colored vote showed that Mayor Doyle got 3176 votes and M. L. Harris 1257. Control of their vote is generally attributed to E. Gerold and Dan McGlynn, attorneys. McGlynn is backing the Doyle ticket and Gerold is supporting Harris. There were as many as 40 workers in the colored precincts during the primaries, while most of the white precincts had from 10 to 20.

28,293 Colored Voters Registered For Election

Ag

The colored population of St. Louis is estimated to represent one-tenth of the entire citizenship. A report on the total registration for the election next Tuesday, April 7, shows that they also hold about one-tenth of the voting strength of the city, with a total of 28,293 colored citizens' names on the poll books.

Argus

A revision of the books of the Board of Election Commissioners shows there are 287,269 voters registered. They are classified as follows:

4-3-31

Colored men, 17,389; white men, 151,674. Colored women, 10,80[illegible]; white women, 107,402.

St. Louis Mo.

In the election Tuesday voters will select a president of the Board of Alderman, 14 Aldermen from the even numbered wards and four members for the Board of Education.

Negroes Hold Key to Power

Negro World

4-11-31

In St. Louis Politics; One-fourth of Registered Voters Colored

New York N. Y.

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Suffrage.

NEW YORK
HERALD-TRIBUNE

APR 12 1931

A Bill to Aid Colored People

New Jersey Welfare Measure Backed by Republicans, Opposed by N. A. A. C. P.

To the New York Herald Tribune:

Assembly bill 297 of the Legislature of New Jersey, which was passed by the Assembly on April 6 by a vote of 36 to 16, will come up in the Senate on April 13. This bill, sponsored by the Federation of Colored Organizations of New Jersey, a non-political body of which the writer is a committee chairman, is designed to aid colored people in getting work by opening new avenues of employment. Prior to April 3 both parties in New Jersey indorsed the bill, and it was to receive the united support of both.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, is reported to have come over into New Jersey and informed the leaders of the Democratic party that the association had decided to support the Democratic party in the gubernatorial fight and asked the Democrats to oppose this welfare measure designed to advance the interests of colored people. The association was opposed to the Republican candidate, David Baird jr., because he had voted for the confirmation of Judge Parker, of North Carolina, as an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, and if this bill should pass in New Jersey it would aid Mr. Baird in his gubernatorial fight.

A bargain was made by the association and the Democratic leaders that this bill would be attacked and defeated. Upon the passage of the bill Monday night a savage attack was made on Mr. Baird by the Democratic forces of the Legislature. They failed to prevent the passage. Since then the newspapers of New Jersey that are supporting the Democratic candidate are attacking the bill, hoping to defeat it in the Senate.

The issue has been clearly drawn. The Democratic party of New Jersey favored this bill until a bargain was made with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and then it withdrew its support and opposed it purely to aid its Democratic candidate.

The N. A. A. C. P., which is an organization heralded as existing for the protection and uplift of colored people forsook its published reputation and became the opponent of what the colored people of New Jersey feel is for their best interest, especially as the commission set up under the bill would at all times labor to aid the colored people in securing work, aid them in entering places not heretofore occupied by them, and also see to it that every advantage given to other citizens of New Jersey would also come to the colored citizens. The N. A. A. C. P., having taken this backward step, can be placed only in the class of those states and peoples who have fought the colored people.

In this battle it must be decided whether the colored citizens of New Jersey will be allowed to judge for themselves as to what men and measures they shall support or whether the N. A. A. C. P. will become the political dictator of the colored people of this country, especially of New Jersey.

The Democratic party, against the wishes of some of its best-thinking men, has placed itself in opposition to the advancement of colored people by attempting to show that colored men were seeking to raid the Treasury of the state by asking for $50,000 to help secure employment for colored people during this devastating depression. The suggestion is puerile and insincere. One hundred and twenty-five thousand colored voters of this state are entitled to many times that amount when its ratio to the whole number of voters is considered, and especially when millions upon millions of dollars are being spent by the state, out of which the colored people get practically nothing.

It is reported that the N. A. A. C. P. admits that if this bill is passed it will aid Mr. Baird in his race. By its foolish bargain it is asking the Legislature to refuse to pass a bill because it will not aid the Democratic candidate.

After this fight the N. A. A. C. P. will stay out of the local politics of New Jersey. It is barely possible that this association has overrated its influence. We expect the Senate to pass this bill.

WILLIAM A. BYRD.

Jersey City, N. J., April 9, 1931.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

MAY 9 1931

POLITICAL KISSES FOR BABIES MATTER LITTLE, NEGRO SAYS!

Editor Jersey Journal:

Alderwyn Thomas raises the question: "Can Moore or Baird kiss more colored babies between now and Nov. 3?"

We, the younger group of Negro voters, are not concerned with how many babies can be kissed, and we are not an easily flattered race and cannot be bought. We are not selling our birth-rights for a little smack of the lip on a baby's cheek.

I am sure the Colored Republican Association of Hudson County will give any viewpoint due consideration, when it comes to real political business or race progress, but not to a political comedy.

The Negro race is expecting no gubernatorial candidate to waste his time on a baby's cheek, and we do not discriminate against a candidate for kissing babies—whether white or colored. But rather we plead that our candidate be a real man and stand by the constitution of the United States of America.

If we have any warning to give Mr. David Baird or former Gov. A. Harry Moore for the coming election, it is to say nothing they don't mean. This would be only a reflection on his party.

It is true that Moore has had his chance to do what he would for our race. Did he do it? It is true that our candidate, Mr. David Baird, voted for Parker's confirmation for Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. But yet we should stand on our platform and see that he profits by his mistake, as many a man has.

I am sure that the Republicans of Hudson County and neighboring counties of New Jersey will face the situation fairly and truthfully. We, the Negro race, should not sling any mud in the face of our opponent as gubernatorial candidate, but rather give more time in studying our own man and how to put him over the top. Truly, we need a governor with some business ability and also one who will stand for the rights of the people, regardless of race, color, or creed. If our man has these qualities, we should fight for him to the finish.

Thomas L. Wright.

BAYONNE, N. J.
TIMES

MAY 27 1931

NEGROES URGED TO SPURN BAIRD AS THEIR ENEMY

Bayonne N. A. A. C. P. Concludes Successful Campaign for Members

"I'm not trying to tell you who to vote for in New Jersey next November, but if you're consistent—if you stick by your guns—you'll certainly not vote for David Baird," declared Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, before a crowded audience at St. Peter's A. M. E. Church, Avenue C and Seventeenth street, last night.

"What will be the attitude of politicians," Mr. White inquired, "if Baird gets Negro support in the forthcoming election? Why, they'll simply say: 'The Negro vote? Why, it's easily controlled. Their protest don't mean anything. A few dollars buys them over.'

"Don't let them say that. Don't let promises and even dollars buy your support for a man who, just a year ago, voted to place an enemy of the Negro race on the United States Supreme Court bench. We have fought Parker and Baird, and we must continue to do so.

Treacherous Leaders

"Already, I am sorry to notice a few so-called Negro leaders on the Baird band wagon. We've got to repudiate such treachery. That's plain speaking, and I'd speak even plainer if I knew how."

Mr. White, whose address was sponsored by the Bayonne branch of the N. A. A. C. P., referred to several recent decisions of the Supreme Court, notably one upholding the right of questioning a juror relative to race prejudice, at the trial of a Negro—a decision which, he said, would probably have been different had Justice Parker been on the bench.

"We succeeded in keeping Parker off the highest tribunal in the country," said the speaker, "and now we must keep another man who has demonstrated his racial prejudice out of the governor's seat in Trenton."

Last night's meeting marked the conclusion of the annual membership drive of the local N. A. A. C. P. branch, and reports from 73 team captains, working under direction of general chairman Robert P. Jones, showed more than 350 members signed up.

Mr. White, the visiting national officer, complimented the branch upon this fine showing, which Mr. Jones declared would have been even better but for present economic conditions. The membership last year was 463, or about 25 per cent of the local Negro population, which made the branch here the largest in the state.

A feature of last night's assembly, which crowded St. Peter's Church, was the presentation of tokens of esteem to five women who, as a committee, last February arranged the local body's unique high school oratorical contest—a contest which attracted so much attention that the national N. A. A. C. P. plans to sponsor a similar event all over the country next year.

The women thus honored were: Mrs. J. E. Watts, chairman of the committee, Mrs. L. R. Giles, Mrs. C. D. Johns, Miss Adeline Jenkins and Mrs. George L. Johnson. Presentations were made by Miss Ila Anderson, Mrs. Rebecca Robinson, Mrs. D. G. Morris, Mrs. Beulah Scott and Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor.

Pupils from five local Sunday Schools gave brief talks on their appreciation in connection with the contest. These were Helen M. Anthony, for the Sunday School of Church of God in Christ; Dorothy Mainor, for New Zion Baptist Church; Warren Johns, for Friendship Baptist Church; John O. Cobbs, for Angelic Baptist Church; and Helen C. Cheatham, for St. Peter's Church.

Dr. George L. Johnson, president of the Bayonne N. A. A. C. P., presided at the meeting, during which both "America" and the Negro national anthem were sung.

Mr. White during his address touched at some length upon recent cases of lynchings in the South, and upon the case of eight Negro youths sentenced to die in Alabama, telling of the work of the national association in this direction.

ENTERPRISE
BURLINGTON, N. J.

MAY 15 1931

TWO POLITICAL MEETS TO BE HELD TONIGHT IN BURLINGTON CITY

David Baird Will Speak to Colored Voters in G. A. R. Hall

COMMITTEEMEN TO STAGE DINNER AT "Y. W." ROOM

County Organization Candidates to Address Big Session

Two political meetings of primary importance to voters of Burlington will be held here tonight.

The first will be a dinner session in the clubroom of the Y. W. C. A. on East Union Street. The other is a meeting of colored voters at G. A. R. Hall.

Former United States Senator David Baird, of Camden, Republican candidate for governor, will be the principal speaker at the colored voters' meeting. He is making his first campaign trip to Burlington.

Price Is In Charge

The candidate will not be present at the dinner, which is being arranged by the county Republican organization through J. Harold Price, of Burlington, dephty county clerk.

Price will preside at the dinner. All Republican committeemen and committeewomen of Burlington are expected to be present.

Charles R. Stout, and James C. McCormick. organization candidates for Republican nomination to the Burlington County Board of Chosen Freeholders; George B. Bitting, for surrogate; Assemblyman Marcus W. Newcomb, for assembly, Mayor George N. Wimer for state committeeman, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Terry, for state committeewoman, and State Senator Clifford R. Powell, are listed as the speakers at both the dinner and meeting, with Senator Baird added to the latter event.

"Largest G. O. P. Meeting"

The dinner will be similar to the one held prior to the election in November, when county officials addressed the committeemen. Price was also in charge of the former affair, which was one of the most successful evr held in Burlington.

The meeting of the colored voters tonight is expected to be the largest in the present political campaign in Burlington. The promised presence of Senatorr Baird puts a state-wide importance on the affair.

The county candidates will give their platforms. They will give more brief addresses at the dinner, which is to be over at 8:15 to permit the candidates time to get to the G. A. R. Hall for the next meeting.

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

JUL 15 1931

Baird Voted for Parker Over Negroes' Protests

449 Bramhall Ave.,
Jersey City, N. J.,
July 12, 1931.

Editor Hudson Dispatch:

Being interested in the coming election, and a friend and booster of A. Harry Moore, I am anxious to get something of the record of David Baird which is said to have much in opposition to the colored people. Can you give me, and others of the public, something of this record, through the columns of the Hudson Dispatch.

Very truly yours,
MOE FISHER.

Answer—While serving a short term in the United States Senate, by appointment of Governor Larson, Mr. Baird was petitioned by colored people in New Jersey to vote against the confirmation of the appointment of Judge John J. Parker, of North Carolina, to the United States Supreme Court.

It seems that Judge Parker while a candidate for governor of North Carolina, made political capital of his opposition to the colored people, declaring in one of his speeches that the Negro in politics "is not desired by the Wise Men in either race, or by the Republican Party in North Carolina."

In spite of protests, Senator Baird voted for Judge Parker's confirmation.

Under date of December 4, 1930, before Mr. Baird announced his candidacy for governor, the Philadelphia Tribune (official publication of colored people) printed a news story captioned: "Negroes Didn't Sell Birthright For a Club House, Says Congressman."

Congressman De Priest, colored, had gone into Camden to turn his guns on Mr. Baird, who had aided in giving a clubhouse to colored people. Congressman De Priest had been a persistent opponent of Mr. Baird, as a result of his record in the Senate, and Baird tried to keep the colored Congressman from speaking in Camden.

The news story was relative to a meeting held in Camden in connection with some activities of the National Association of Colored People. It told how De Priest lauded the work of the association. Then he turned his guns on Baird.

De Priest first read a clipping from an issue of the Tribune, in which Baird was quoted as having stated that reprisal in the form of dropping De Priest from the Republican ranks would be visited upon the congressman if he insisted upon "agitating." The story continued:

"I don't know who Baird is, and I care less," said De Priest. "I do know this, however. They'll need Oscar De Priest more than ever in this Congress. For the next two years, at least, I'll be more important than your millionaire senator from New Jersey.

"If I offend your senator by advising my people to protect themselves by the ballot they have, I offer no apologies whatever. When I read that statement in the paper I merely associated him with the "lily whites" of the South. I am not going to criticize him; I am sympathizing with him.

"I know he established a David Baird clubhouse here, but Negroes don't sell their birthright for a clubhouse."

Rev. Dr. Love, colored preacher in Montclair, and an ardent Republican, is one of the leaders of that race who are making an active campaign against Mr. Baird, on the grounds that he is anti-Negro.

PRESS
Pleasantville, N. J.
JUL 10 1931

COLORED VOTERS INVITE CITY FATHERS TO TALK

Colored voters of the First Ward want to have a heart to heart talk with city rulers and heads of departments about conditions in their district. They have called a meeting for Monday night at their headquarters, 117 North Fourth street, when the talk is to take place.

Those they have invited to attend are; Mayor Charles E. Jackson Councilmen Engelhardt, Biggs, Van Sant and Abbott; City Clerk Nehemiah Andrews, Chief of Police Belleville Naylor and Street Supervisor Victor Thompson.

On Monday night they elected the following officers for six months; Joseph Brown, president; Robert Murray, first vice-president; Arthur Derr, second vice-president; H. Cooper, third vice-president; Bryden Nicholls, recording secretary; Leon Murray, secretary; James Austin, treasurer; Joseph Polard, George Murray and C. J. Williams, trustees; R. Tucker, sergeant-at-arms and William Washington, chaplain.

DR. DUBOIS TELLS JERSEY TO VOTE D. BAIRD OUT

9-12-31

ATLANTIC CITY.—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis, speaking at a branch meeting of the N.A.A.C.P. here, Wednesday night, urged his listeners to cast their votes against Senator David Blair, Jr., white, candidate for Governor, in the coming election.

Citing the fact that in 1930 there were 72,000 voters in New Jersey, froming about 3.7 per cent of the total population, Dr. DuBois declared that today there should be at least 100,000 potential voters or four per cen of the total voting strength of the state.

Continuing, the speaker said:

"In 1920-24 the state went so overwhelmingly Republican that our vote was not decisive. In 1928, although the vote was nearer, still the colored people alone could not have swung the election. But in 1932, the situation is different. Our vote is larger than ever. The different appeals of the Republicans and Democrats are small, and unless all signs fail, it is going to be a close election, and that means that the black vote is going to come pretty near settling the result.

"The candidate for Governor is David Blair, Jr. He was born in New Jersey in 1881; educated at Princeton, where he met no colored students, and was United States Senator by appointment from 1929-1931. When the Parker case came up in the Senate, all classes of New Jersey colored people asked Senator Baird to vote against John J. Parker of North Carolina as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

"Branches of the N.A.A.C.P., ministers, fraternal organizations, women's clubs petitioned Mr. Baird. Mr. Baird replied May 7. 1930, that the United States Senator should vote his personal conviction, and that he proposed to support the President. Tris is the basis of fact before us. What are we going to do about it? If we are patriotic and wise, we are going to vote against Mr. Baird. Not because he is a bad man, not because he is not personally friendly to many of us, but because as our political representative he did not do as we asked him to do. He was not compelled to do this. Neither are we compelled to vote for him if we do not wish t odo it. It is a plain matter of barter and sale.

"A man holds political office in order to carry cut the will of his constituents according to his own best knowledge and behalf. If he conscientiously votes for a measure which his constituents do not wish to have put through, tren he has no right to complain if his constituents prefer another person. And these constituents are dishonest with themselves and unpatriotic if they do not vote for the man that carries out their ideas in government.

"Senator Baird voted to put a man o nthe bench of the Supreme Court who did not believe in the rights of the colored voter, and he did this frankly, eopnly knowing what your wish was. If you do not punish him, you have no right to claim that you are intelligent voters."

News
Newark, N. J.
OCT 29 1931

Negroes Back Baird In Meeting at Orange

Resolutions indorsing David Baird Jr., Republican, for election as Governor Tuesday and opposing A. Harry Moore, the Democratic candidate, were adopted last night at a meeting of several hundred Negro citizens in Titan Hall, Oakwood avenue and Parrow street, Orange.

Ten counties were represented at the meeting. Besides Essex they were Passaic, Bergen, Hudson, Morris, Union, Mercer, Atlantic, Camden and Middlesex. Assistant United States District Attorney Oliver Randolph of Newark was chairman. The speakers were J. Finley Wilson of Washington, grand exalted ruler of the Colored Elks organization; Isaac J. Nutter of Atlantic City, State Motor Vehicle Commissioner Hoffman, County Chairman Salmon and Assemblyman Hargrave.

Salmon told of the move by the Democrats to wean the colored vote from the Republicans. He said the Democrats were telling colored voters that the Republicans were neglecting them in the way of jobs and that the Democrats would help them.

The chairman said in Atlantic County there are 546 colored men on the state, county or city payroll whose annual salaries aggregate $857,958. In Camden City, Salmon said, 683 colored citizens hold positions and their salaries aggregate $767,170 annually. Salmon said he was informed that Mayor Hague has twenty-five colored citizens on the payroll in Jersey City.

The resolutions recited that the Negro citizens of New Jersey recognized Assemblyman Hargrave's true and dependable leadership, that they were behind legislation making Negroes a part of the New Jersey State Militia and in favor or the creation of the Migrant Welfare Commission.

In opposing the Moore candidacy the resolutions charged that the Democratic candidate "is attempting to raise the race issue in this campaign on the platform and through the press by assailing the Republican party for appointing colored people to places of honor and trust and ever emphasizing the racial identity of the Migrant Welfare Commission.

The resolutions further resolved that "we urge our people to resent this insult" by going to the polls and giving Baird and the entire Republican ticket an overwhelming vote of confidence.

Political Opinion — New Jersey

Surrogate.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

AUG 14 1931

LABOR AND NEGRO ASSAIL BAIRD

President Green and De Priest Quoted by Moore Bureau.

Democratic claims that organized labor will support A. Harry Moore for the governorship of New Jersey were confirmed today in a letter from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, stating that "The American Federation of Labor is very much opposed to the election of former Senator Baird to the governorship of your state."

The letter was sent by Mr. Green from Washington to Edward C. Wells of 88 DeKalb Av., Jersey City, who had written him asking which of the two major gubernatorial candidates organized labor of New Jersey would support. In his reply Mr. Green said:

"Former Senator Baird was appealed to numerous times to vote against the confirmation of the appointment of Judge John J. Parker to be a justice of the United States Supreme Court. The officers of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor both wrote and wired Senator Baird. I understand that the officials of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor will also oppose his election."

Mr. Green enclosed a copy of the letter he wrote to the Republican candidate for Governor at the time he was in the United States Senate, appealing to him to vote against the confirmation of Judge Parker's appointment and stating the reasons for labor's opposition to Judge Parker.

The Democratic publicity bureau today, also referring to Negro opposition to Baird on account of his vote on the question of confirming John Parker as U. S. Supreme Court Justice, quotes Congressman Oscar De Priest of Illinois, Negro Republican, as saying last December when it is alleged Baird tried to prevent De Priest from speaking in Camden:

"I don't know who David Baird is, and I care less. I do know this, however, they'll need Oscar De Priest more than ever in this Congress. For the next two years, at least, I'll be more important than your millionaire Senator from New Jersey.

"If I offend your Senator by advising my people to protect themselves by the ballot they have, I offer no apologies whatever. When I read that statement in the paper, I merely associated him with the lily whites of the South. I am not going to criticise him; I'm sympathizing with him.

"I know he established a David Baird Clubhouse here (in Camden), but Negroes didn't sell their birthright for a clubhouse."

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

SEP 25 1931

COLORED VOTERS HOLD MOORE RALLY

An enthusiastic rally was staged by Jersey City colored voters for Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate A. Harry Moore, in the Bergen section last night. It was sponsored by a group headed by Charles Alston, who aspires to be the local colored Democratic leader.

The Democratic candidate was unable to appear, owing to scheduled campaign appearances in other parts of the State. He sent a telegram expressing his regrets.

The event was held in front of Alston's home on Union street, between Jackson and Ocean avenues. Several hundred persons were in attendance. Edmund Wells was the chairman of the meeting.

Among the speakers were Deputy Commissioner of Revenue and Finance Thomas J. Kitrick, Judge William J. McGovern of the Second Criminal Court, Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles A. Rooney, Assembly Candidate F. Walter Brannagan, James A. Baker, former chairman of the New Jersey Board of Taxation; former Congressman James A. Hamill, former Assemblyman Joseph P. Mulligan, Dr. Leroy Baxter, former colored Republican Assemblyman of Essex County, and J. Bernard Johnson, colored Democratic leader of Essex County.

In his address, Dr. Baxter stated that he served three terms in the Assembly and was offered a fourth term, but refused to accept because the Republican party has been unfair to his race group, particularly when David Baird ,the Republican Gubernatorial candidate, voted for the confirmation of Judge Parker while a member of the United States Senate.

After the speechmaking, dancing was in order and refreshments were served.

NEWARK, N. J.
STAR-EAGLE

SEP 26 1931

MOORE CALLS COMMISSIONS G. O. P. WASTE

Promises to Abolish 30 of Them If Elected.

An attack on "Republican economy" and the appointment of thirty State commissions as a "wanton waste of public funds" is the basis of former Governor A. Harry Moore's latest attack on Senator David Baird Jr., his Republican opponent for the governorship.

More than 3,000 heard the ex-governor last night in three addresses in Essex one of which drew 2,000 to the Central School in Orange. His other appearances were before the Charles S. Hollander Association at 1 Peshine avenue, and the New Hope Baptist Church at Sussex avenue and Dey street.

"If I am elected, and I am absolutely certain I will be, I will throw out every one of the thirty commissions which have already cost this State $1,000,000 and have the people who are paid to do that work do it," Moore declared. He cited the commission to mark historic places in New Jersey and the board on Negro welfare as "examples of the extent to which Republicans will go to create jobs."

SURVEY BODY HIT

The commission to survey education was also scored, the Democratic candidate pointing out that that group expended nearly $58,000 and recommended two bills, neither of which passed. Only three of its fourteen members live in this State, he said.

"Commissions," the speaker declared, "are only employed as a means to dage an issue. Hoover named his Wickersham group to evade the prohibition question and our governor is doing the same thing on a large scale. When I was governor we had only a few commissions which cost the State about $69,000. Compare that with our costly boards of today.

"The Negro welfare commission was only a political move," Moore continued. "Baird got in trouble with the Negroes and then to get their vote with the taxpayer's money he had the commission named.'

Continuing his attack on ripper legislation Moore pointed to the present park Commission in Hudson County, which was substituted for the group wiped out by the ripper move attributed by Moore to Baird. The present commission, he said, recently revealed that its budget is exactly as high as that of the preceeding board.

G. O. P. 'PROSPERITY' HIT

"Republican prosperity" was hit by Moore who declared the G. O. P. must expect discredit in hard times if it seeks all the credit for prosperous periods. "The Republicans promised us a car in every garage and a chicken in every pot and today we haven't even the pot," he said. "My opponents accuse me of making loose statements but I can conceive of none looser than the Republican promise of prosperity in the last Presidential election."

At the church meeting where Moore addressed a large group of Negroes he told of his work for the advancement of Negro welfare and Director William J. Egan predicted that Moore would receive the largest vote Essex has ever accorded any candidate.

Moore pledged an economy program and pointed out that today's State budget exceeds by $3,000,000 that adopted when he was in office. "Give us a Democratic majority and we'll show you something in the way of economy and at the same time bring back the government of New Jersey to the people," he said.

TUMULTY SPEAKS

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the late Woodrow Wilson, spoke at the Orange session. He declared Moore a "machine man as is every other man in political life." Adherence to the machine is necessary in politics, he said, but pointed out that Moore would forsake the machine whenever it might conflict with affairs of his State.

Other speakers were John Crosby, former assistant United States attorney general, and freeholder and Assembly candidates. Former Congressman Daniel F. Minahan presided at the Orange meeting.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

SEP 24 1931

~~Colored Voters~~ Behind Moore

Plans for part in the gubernatorial campaign were made at a meeting of the Bayonne Colored Democratic Association at its headquarters, 92 West Twentieth street, last night, when the members repudiated David Baird and outlined the part they intend playing to aid A. Harry Moore.

Samuel H. Branch was the principal speaker. He has been appointed chairman of the Hudson County Colored Democratic Association. Mr. Branch told the members the present campaign and election provides them with an opportunity to express their censure of Baird's action in approving of the nomination of Justice Parker, well known for his anti-negro sentiments.

Dr. David Morris, Dr. W. A. Watts and William Nolan also spoke.

The association will make a canvass of the colored voters of Bayonne in Moore's behalf.

BAYONNE, N. J.
TIMES

NOV 5 1931

Says Cause of Negro Advanced By Baird Defeat

The activity of colored citizens throughout the state in the campaign to elect A. Harry Moore because of the action of David Baird, Jr., Republican candidate, in voting to seat Judge John J. Parker on the U. S. Supreme Court bench while a member of the U. S. Senate, was praised by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Judge Parker had virtually advocated the exclusion of Negroes from politics and the right to vote in a political speech in 1920.

Mr. White sent a telegram of congratulations from New York to Dr. George L. Johnson of this city, vice president of the New Jersey State Conference of Branches of the N. A. A. C. P., which reads as follows:

"May I on behalf of the National Office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People express our gratitude and congratulations to the Bayonne Branch and to the colored voters of Hudson County for their overwhelming repudiation of David Baird because of his vote to seat Parker on the Supreme Court Bench. You have struck a great blow not only for political independence for yourselves, but have advanced cause of Negros throughout the country in a manner which will bring results for many years to come."

JUDGE PARKER ADVOCATE IN N.J. DEFEATED

NOV 14 1937

David Baird Loses to Democratic Candidate by 200,000.

N.A.A.C.P REJOICES

Went the Way of Allen in Kansas, they Say.

By HARRY B. WEBBER

NEWARK, N.J.—A. Harry Moore, Democratic candidate for governor of New Jersey and beneficiary of the N.A.A.C.P. fight against David Baird's Judge Parker vote, had been swept into office by a Democratic landslide of over 200,000 majority.

David Baird against whom the National Association declared war last spring was smashingly defeated, even in South Jersey where it was predicted he would run ahead.

Hargraves Loses

Early returns also indicated that Assemblyman Frank S. Hargraves, of Orange, only colored assemblyman in the legislature would lose his race for re-election because of the Democratic landslide. Every vote against Baird registered by colored voters in the district of Hargraves generally meant a vote against him because of the Democratic admonition in the campaign to vote for Moore and the entire Democratic ticket.

Dr. J. Leroy Baxter, however, who led colored forces in the state for Moore, stated that the colored Democratic committe had transferred 15,000 votes in Essex from the G.O.P. to the Democratic column. He said he would demand recognition in the form of patronage for this feat.

Efforts to draw colored voters unto the banner of the Democrats were put forth more by the colored Democratic committee, headed by Dr. J. Leroy Baxter, Dr. Walter G. Alexander, the Rev. J. C. Love, J. Bernard Johnson, an attorney, and others than by the white leaders of the party in Hudson County.

The latter could not apparently see the high principle on which the Parker fight was based, but regarded the colored opposition to Baird merely as an unlooked for opportunity to enlist support for A. Harry Moore without having to promise anything to the race in return for said support.

Workers Disappointed

The financial end of both sides of the campaign was a general disappointment to colored workers.

When the fight opened in the spring, supporters of Baird among the race visualized huge campaign funds coming their way so that the Parker business might be checked in its effect. But the weeks went by and all the leaders got was promises and meetings of the four colored members of the state committee: George E. Bates, Oliver Randolph, Bessie Mention and Wilda Townsend

N.A.A.C.P. Rejoices

In a statement officials of the N.A.A.C.P. said:

"The third of the United States senators who voted to seat Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina on the Supreme Court bench, David Baird, Jr., of New Jersey, has followed his predecessors, Henry J. Allen of Kansas, and Roscoe McCulloch of Ohio, into defeat, colored voters providing a large part of the ammunition for the victory."

Early Vote Figures

Among other figures received by the N.A.A.C.P. are returns from Monmouth County, formally Republican, showing that in 8 out of 9 towns where colored voters were a factor, the vote went heavily against Baird.

Dr. J. C. McKelvie of Long Branch N.A.A.C.P. states that the vote in four colored districts was as follows:

Ward	District	Baird	Moore
1	1	111	615
4	2	92	203
5	2	214	235
6	2	119	292

"In each district," reports Dr. McKelvie, "Baird ran behind his ticket, running 7,486 votes behind the highest vote given a Republican assemblyman. This surely must reflect the colored voters' not supporting Baird and still voting for the balance of the Republican ticket, where a straight Democratic ballot was not voted. I know such was the case here."

STANDARD

Salem, N.J.

OCT 29 1937

COLORED PEOPLE'S SPLENDID MEETING

Speakers Declare Baird is and Always Has Been Friend of the Race

The mass meeting held in the Court House last Friday night to present the campaign issues was largely attended by both the white and colored people. In fact the Court room was packed. This meeting was primarily for the colored people for several matters vital to their race were discussed.

Rev. I. N. Holly was the chairman and talks were given by Mrs. Wilda Townsend, an advisory member of the Republican State Committee; Attorney Nutter, of Atlantic City; Assemblyman John M. Summerill, Jr. and Mrs. A. S. Mason and Charles Williams, of this city.

Mrs. Townsend in her talk said that the negroes are as much interested in the questions of State and local government as any other race, and because of the recognition the Republican party has always given the colored race, it would be the deepest ingratitude for any colored man or woman to forsake the party and go over to the Democrats.

Mrs. Townsend spoke of what had been done for the people of her race in Camden county, of which she was able to tell. She said that Camden City with a population of 128,000 had colored people in major and minor offices drawing $767,170 annually, while in Jersey City from which the Democratic candidate hails the population is 315,000 but the payroll to the colored office holders is only $25,000. The recognition given the colored people in Camden county has been largely due to the efforts of David Baird, Jr.

The speaker declared that when Moore was Governor of New Jersey he did absolutely nothing for the colored race, while under Republican rule colored men and women have been given positions such as State Bank Examiner, Assistant City Clerk, Policemen, Social Welfare Workers and other jobs with good salaries.

Mrs. Townsend assured the audience that aside from the splendid executive and business ability of Mr. Baird he could be depended upon, as in the past, to serve all races, and after Moore's record in Trenton it is an insult to the intelligence of the colored people to ask them to vote for him.

Attorney Nutter corroborated all that Mrs. Townsend had said and supplemented it with additional facts to prove that the Republicans are friends of the colored people. He offered suggestions as to how the colored leaders hereabouts can get their people to the polls and roll up a handsome majority for the Republican candidates.

Mrs. Mason and Charles Williams, who introduced the speakers, urged the colored people to stand united for the entire Republican ticket from top to bottom. They assured the audience that the colored people are in harmony for the success of the Republican party with all the candidates, and propose to lend every effort for their election.

It was one of the best rallies the colored people have ever conducted in Salem county and evidenced that they are more united than ever before.

Political-1931

New Jersey

Survey of

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

OCT 29 1931

Will N.A.A.C.P. Beard Baird?

President Baldwin Says No, But Rev. Hardge Declares Anti-Baird Session Is Set for Tonight.

Will there be a meeting tonight of the Jersey City Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in St. Mark's A. M. E. Zion Church, or will there not? John T. Baldon, president of the branch, says there will not, but Rev. Elias S. Hardge, pastor of the church, declares there will, and both are emphatic in their statements.

The meeting, erroneously announced for last night, was scheduled as an attack on the candidacy of David Baird, Jr., for Governor, one of a series of such meetings sponsored by the N. A. A. C. P. throughout the state. Arthur Garfield Hayes, well known leader in the Civil Liberties Union, and Dean William Pickens, field secretary of the association, were to speak on Baird's record in relation to the Negro.

According to Mr. Baldon, the executive committee of the local branch, meeting last night in special session, decided that the branch would refrain from holding any anti-Baird meetings, as a majority of its members "are not in accord with the anti-Baird movement."

On the other hand, Rev. Mr. Hardge, who is an executive member of the branch, as well as the host for the meeting, declared last night that the only error made in connection with the advance notice was in announcing the meeting for last night. "The meeting will be held tomorrow night," he said positively, at 1130 p. m.—leading to the suspicion that he had not attended the meeting of the executive committee declared by Mr. Baldon to have taken place.

In this statement, Mr. Baldon amplified his declaration that the session would not be held, with the further announcement that members of the local branch "feel Mr. Baird did make a mistake, but in view of the fact that he is now the standard bearer of the Republican Party we would be engaging in partism politics by fighting him now. It would have been different if we had had the chance in the primary. This association was founded on a non-partisan basis, and we intend to have the Jersey City branch remain that way."

However, Rev. Mr. Hardge, when told by a reporter that Mr. Baldon had spoken about the meeting not being held at all, declared definitely that it would take place. Other members of the executive committee could not be reached for their comments.

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

OCT 29 1931

DEAN PICKENS' TALK WILL OPPOSE BAIRD

Dean William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will speak tonight at St. Mark's A. M. E. Zion Church in opposition to the candidacy of David Baird for governor. This is one of the series of meetings held throughout the state at which Arthur Garfield Hayes delivers the principal address.

Dean Pickens was born of slave parents and through hard work won a reputation among his people as an orator.

NEWARK, N. J.
EVE. NEWS

OCT 23 1931

Baird Is Scored For Parker Vote

Speakers at Negro Rally Here Urge Defeat of G. O. P. Candidate

Defeat of David Baird Jr., Republican candidate for Governor, was prophesied last night at an anti-Baird Negro rally at the Robert Treat Junior High School. Speakers included Arthur Garfield Hays of New York and Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, under whose auspices the meeting was called. Both urged that Baird be defeated because of his vote in the United States Senate to place Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina on the Supreme Court bench.

Hays declared the Negro never will amount to anything politically unless he has sense enough to vote for men and not for party labels. He characterized as "bunk" the theory that Negroes owe a debt of gratitude to the Republican party for its stand on slavery. "Nobody owes any allegiance," he said, "to a political party for something somebody in it did for them years ago."

Referring to the Gubernatorial fight, he declared: "Republicans say Moore is head of a corrupt machine and they may be right. Democrats say the same of Baird. If I were in Jersey I don't know that I would vote for either."

An independent voter and free citizen, he added, might vote for a Socialist candidate or stay away altogether, but because of Baird's vote for Parker's confirmation, he believed Negroes should vote against him.

Parker's record showed, he declared, that he was eminently unfitted for the Supreme Court bench. His attitude on Negro rights and his action in upholding the "Yellow Dog contract" showed this conclusively, he said.

Alternative Reasons.

Quoting from Republican campaign literature that Baird is a "man of pronounced convictions," he said he assumed he voted for Parker because he was convinced of his fitness, or else because of blind allegiance to President Hoover's endeavor to cater to Southern white sentiment by placing Parker on the bench.

"If he did the latter," he said, "it proved he is not a man of conviction. But if Baird did vote for Parker with conviction, "I care not who his opponent is—he may be as bad as he—but Baird is not fit to be Governor of New Jersey."

The challenge of Negro native right and principle is involved in the fight, Hays said and added "nothing in the last twenty-five years is of more importance politically than the political punishment of those men who voted for the confirmation of Parker."

White declared the Parker fight was one of the high points in the Negro's long struggle for full emancipation in America. At the time he declared "Senator Baird was appealed to by decent, intelligent Negro and white men in New Jersey to vote against Parker but he refused and has the impudence now to ask Negroes to send him to Trenton as Governor."

White said Baird knew what he was doing when he voted for Parker. "If he seriously believes that his vote on Parker is not an issue in this or any other campaign let him accept the challenge which has been sent him by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People to debate that view on the public platform," he said.

He added that the anti-Baird Negro group was referred to in Republican campaign literature as "nothing but a racket."

"I agree to that," he said, "the racket will be caused by the noise of Negro votes falling into ballot boxes November 3 to free Mr. Baird from active political life."

Rev. Charles G. Spivey, pastor of St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church, drew applause from the 400 who attended the rally when he urged "Negroes to free themselves from the shackles of the Republican party." He added that the 40,000 in New Jersey were in revolt and would submit no longer to be held in slavery to one party.

Dr. Vernon F. Bunce of Orange, who presided, predicted the Negro vote would bring about the defeat of Baird.

News
Atlantic City
OCT 30 1931

Deacons of Colored Church Refuse Pulpit for Attack on David Baird

The elders, deacons and the minister of the Shiloh Colored Baptist Church may agree on the subject of gathering souls into the fold of religion, but the matter of gathering votes to a political fold is another matter.

When a representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People came to Atlantic City and told the Rev. John Aiken that Walter White, secretary of the parent body, desired to impart words of wisdom to his flock and all others who cared to attend, the minister was overjoyed and immediately offered all conveniences available for such a meeting. Even when it was told that the speaker would dwell upon the subject of why the colored people should not vote for the Republican gubernatorial candidate, he offered no objection.

Plans went ahead, the speaker was brought here, advance notices printed and distributed, when a bomb was suddenly dropped into the otherwise uneventful proceedings. Henry Rowlett, a city employe and head of the board of deacons of the Shiloh Church, called a meeting of the board and the elders. The minister was included.

Behind locked doors there was considerable argument, the minister was put on the stand, and the fur began to fly, but nothing was made public until Tuesday morning, when the N. A. A. C. P. was notified that "owing to certain conditions" the Shiloh Church would, in the language of the theatre, "remain dark" Tuesday evening, the time set for the scheduled meeting.

Things looked serious when it was explained that the board of deacons had decided "we do not mind a Moore meeting in the church, but we will not have an anti-Baird session there."

While the local arrangement committee considered this decision, it was discovered that another colored meeting, with Attorney James Lightfoot as sponsor, was to be held Tuesday, at Fitzgerald's Auditorium.

A hurried conference was called. Lightfoot had his list of speakers. The N. A. A. C. P. had its list of speakers. Neither could be dropped and Fitzgerald's was the only place available for such a gathering. It was finally decided to combine both programs. The result was one of the longest political meetings ever held in the city, with attendants getting home to their firesides in the wee early hours of the morning.

Political - 1931

New Jersey

Suffrage

PASSAIC, N. J.
HERALD

APR 17 1931

IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE THAT 23,000 ARE REGISTERED

ACCORDING to some authorities, it is believed that there are 23,000 persons permanently registered in Passaic who may vote at the commission election on May 12.

Or to put it another way, there may be 23,000 names on the registry lists, although the County Board of Elections cannot now hazard a guess at the number.

Quite a number of these must be duplications, caused by persons moving from one district to another. These duplications ought to be detected next week when the county election clerks complete their check-up of individual cards in the general index, where all the Smiths and Cohens and O'Briens are listed alphabetically. There must be many such duplications; we have heard of a number of them from the voters themselves.

To vote on May 12 one must be registered on or before next Tuesday. The voter must have lived in the State one year and in Passaic County five months.

There were only eleven thousand voters registered for the municipal election of 1923 and only eight thousand registered for the general election of 1926. Permanent registration went into effect January 1, 1927, and those who registered between that date and the last registry day for the 1927 commission election should have been permanently registered, but they were not. District election officers hired by the city clerk to register voters for the commission election declined to register them permanently for the subsequent primary and general elections of that year. But when the last commission election came, there were 18,398 on the registry books. There were 16,452 valid ballots cast on May 10, 1927.

Our last United States census shows a slight decrease in Passaic's population. Allowing for the deaths of aliens and the coming into citizenship of the sons and daughters of foreign-born residents, it hardly seems possible that Passaic has gained approximately five thousand voters in four years.

There are rumors going around that a heavy Negro vote is being registered and that a part of it may not have lived in the State the required twelve months. There is talk, too, of Wallington, Garfield and Clifton voters moving over "for a day" for the May 12 voting.

Passaic wants an honest registration just as much as it wants an honest count. We would suggest to the Taxpayers' Association and to the candidates who wish to prevent fraud that they get enough challengers to cover every election district in Passaic. Meanwhile they ought to get busy, checking up on this big list of supposedly eligible voters, this list that looks too big.

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

APR 25 1931

Negro Leader Urges Race To Defeat Baird

Davis, Jersey City, Declares Republican Candidate Turned Back Upon Them in Senate

Declaring that Davy Baird turned his back on the Negroes when he was in the United States Senate, John D. Davis, of 120 Atlantic street, Jersey City, Negro leader, last night issued a statement in which he urged all members of his race to work against the election of Mr. Baird. He said that the Negroes would take care of United States Senator Hamilton F. Kean when he comes up for re-election. His statement follows:

"To the Negroes of the State of New Jersey: In the coming election, we must forget party affiliations and not be fooled by some of our so-called silver-tongued orators. The way to judge any candidate, who may seek our suffrage, is not by what he says he will do, but by the things he has done.

"We know that the Republican candidate turned his back on the entire Negro race, when he was in the United States Senate, by voting for the confirmation of Judge John A. Parker, of North Carolina, for member of the United States Supreme Court.

"In this fight, we must see the race and the race only. We must forget about jobs and prove to the candidate that he cannot vote against us in the United States Senate and then come home to the State of New Jersey, expecting the Negroes to support him in his fight to become governor. He will find that he will have the majority of the intelligent Negroes fighting against him.

Kean's Turn to Come

"I am appealing to the Negroes of the State of New Jersey to get into this fight and make yourselves a committee of one, to go from door to door informing everyone they come in contact with, the necessity of defeating Mr. Baird at the November election. We will prove to the world that the Negro is not so easy to forget, and also serve notice on Mr. Kean that we will be waiting for him when the proper time comes.

"I saw in a statement made by Mr. Baird, in his speech before the Hudson County Republican committee in Jersey City, Wednesday, stating that he was perfectly willing to let the colored people decide for themselves, and that he was not afraid of the colored vote. Are we going to stand idle and be bulldozed by the candidate, without any opposition? I say, No. It will be simply illogical.

"If we ever hope to get anywhere as a race, we must stop sacrificing the race, thinking we might get a job. We know the Republican party is not sincere with the Negro. If it was, it would not give them a candidate to vote for, who by way: and actions, turned his back on the 18,000,000 million Negroes in the United States.

"We are in this fight to the finish and we intend to fight with the only means we have, the ballot."

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

MAR 30 1931

N. A. A. C. P. RAPS REV. BYRD'S PLAN

Baldon Says Pastor Seeks Baird's Aid for "Jim Crow" Law.

Charging Rev. William A. Byrd of the First Community Church with an attempt to have a "Jim Crow" law passed by the State Legislature, John T. Baldon, president of the Jersey City Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, took issue with the Negro pastor at a meeting of the association in the House of Friendliness Y. W. C. A., 43 Belmont Av., Saturday night.

President Baldon declared that Rev. Mr. Byrd's inference that the 125,000 Negro voters in New Jersey would be satisfied to support Senator Baird for Governor if he caused the bill in which the pastor is interested to pass, was resented by the members of the N. A. A. P. C. "The association," said Baldon, "considers as traitorous to the Negroes the inference of Rev. Mr. Byrd that the colored voters would be willing to support Mr. Baird, regardless of his attitude in the Parker case."

Mr. Baldon further attacked the bill, which would provide a migratory control bureau for Negroes, as a "back to the farm movement which is in effect a measure for segregation." He also stated that the attitude of the national association would be announced later, and that the local branch would follow its ruling in regard to the former Senator's candidacy.

Robert W. Bagnell, of New York, director of branches for the N. A. A. C. P., who will conduct a membership drive for the local organization, to start on April 15 and end June 1, spoke on the national and state situations. Counselor Robert S. Hartgrove also spoke.

TRENTON, N. J.
GAZETTE

MAY 7 1931

NEGROES WILL PLAN SUPPORT FOR BAIRD

State Conference to Hold Special Meeting Here On Saturday

For the purpose of adopting plans for the active participation by the State Conference in the campaign for the election of David Baird, Jr., to the governorship of New Jersey, the Republican State Conference will conduct a special meeting at the Republican Club auditorium, 139 East Hanover Street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

It is planned to select a campaign committee to cooperate with the Republican State Committee in the management of the campaign among the colored voters of the State. The meeting will recommend to the Governor seven names, two women and five men, as members of the Migrant Welfare Commission, which was recently created by the Legislature.

Among the guests of honor who have been invited to the session are David Baird, Jr., Governor Morgan F. Larson, Frank H. Smith, State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance; Harold G. Hoffman, State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles; United States Senator Dwight W. Morrow, Republican State Chairman E. Bertram Mott, United States Senator Hamilton F. Kean and Frank S. Hargrave, New Jersey's only colored member of the Assembly.

PATERSON, N. J.
News

MAY 1 - 1931

Can Mr. Baird or Mr. Moore Kiss More Colored Babies?

Thomas Raises New Campaign Issue by Charging Ex-Governor Kissed Many White Babies, But Overlooked the Colored Ones.

Who can kiss the greater number of colored babies between now and November 3, David Baird or former Governor A. Harry Moore?

Much depends on the answer to that question if the Hudson County Colored Republican association's view point is to be given due consideration.

This association expects gubernatorial candidates to kiss Negro babies just like white babies and it threatens to make things hot for the candidates who ignores the colored babies.

Mr. Baird and Mr. Moore are warned in plenty of time.

Charging that former Governor Moore never during his term as governor kissed a single Negro baby, President Alderwyn S. Thomas, president of the Colored Republican association of Hudson, issued a long statement declearing Negroes ought to stand by David Baird, even if he did vote for the confirmation in the U. S. Senate of Judge John Parker of North Carolina, for Supreme Court Justice. Parker was opposed by the Negroes and he failed to get enough votes in the U. S. Senate to be confirmed.

Thomas is one of the colored Republican leaders in Hudson county. He made his statement in answer to one issued Saturday by John D. Davis, of 120 Atlantic street, Jersey City, who urged the Negroes to support Moore, and who assailed Baird for his vote for Park for U. S. Supreme Court Justice.

Thomas, in his statement answering Davis and urging Negroes to remain loyal to Baird, said this morning:

Let us face this situation fairly and truthfully leaving out all party lines. I most surely agree with Mr. Davis when he says that the way to judge any candidate who may seek our suffrage, is not by what he says he will do, but by the things that he has done. "It is a well conceded fact that no Negro with any race pride could vote for former Governor A. Harry Moore. He was elected and served as governor of this state for three years and all during that time there is not one thing that can be pointed to that he did for the benefit or advancement of our group.

"It is true that during his campaign he made a habit of going around and kissing the babies, but I doubt that Mr. Davis can even recall one Negro baby that he ever kissed during his eamgain for office. What we need at the present time is a governor who has some business ability and who will lower taxes, attract industries to the state and thereby insure more employment to all the people without regard to color or creed. and this our former governor has prover he cannot do.

"The days of slavery are over and the Negro of today thinks in terms of progress and will only vote accordingly. We have and we now demanding an equal opportunity in the progress of government and civil life; this our former governor has refused to give us so by what line of reasoning could anyone expect us to put him back in office."

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

APR 20 1931

WHY KILL THE BYRD BILL?

Editor Jersey Journal:

Your editorial made a hard hit at Assembly Bill, No. 297. I am not a protestant nor politician and have read and considered The Jersey Journal to be fair and square to all; and I am at a loss to see why wou make such a protest against this bill. Why call it a sop to Negro voters and class them as hungry political manipulators? Don't you think it is about time to give the Negro a chance for a sop, too? If many others had waited this long, they would not only be hungry, but starved to death.

I have been voting in New Jersey nearly 40 years, and this is the first bill ever offered that would perhaps divide $50,000 once in 50 years between 250,000 hungry Negro voters, that they might find work for thousands of jobless, homeless and friendless American citizens. Even hungry dogs make the streets, byways and highways unsafe.

They ask no special favors, because they are Negroes, but only for justice because they are men. If there is a bureau already for this particular purpose, why not make a protest to put Negroes in it and make it function? I have been given to understand this bill would apply to the people of all races of like labor conditions.

I am opposed to racial, religious, and party legislation. Free America is too big to enact special legislation for Jews, Negroes, Irish, Italians, and others. All need work, food, and shelter alike; but it seems "One nation, one flag and one god" is not enough for some people. This is why we have so many bureaus.

Personally I had no part in this measure, nor do I expect to get a crumb from the governor's political table. But after seeing so much in the papers about it, I now only regret I am not in the Senate to vote for it; and I hope to live to vote for some of those who will. Don't kill the bill; put it over the top and give some of those poor, hungry, starving people a chance to get a sop.

W. S. Smith.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PRESS

APR 28 1931

Colored Folk Rebuked for Hostility to Baird's Candidacy

Editor Press:

Sir—The unfriendly attitude assumed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People toward the candidacy of David Baird Jr. for republican governor of this state, is both unreasonable and unfair.

The fact that Mr. Baird voted for the confirmation of Parker is no proof that he has not the welfare of the Negro voter at heart, because some of the leading Negro institutions of the country favored Parker's confirmation, while on the other hand, Senator Borah opposed it, and every colored citizen of average intelligence knows that Borah's attitude to the Negro is anything but friendly. Now, therefore, can anyone logically conclude that the action of Mr. Baird in anyway savored of racial prejudice?

We pride ourselves on having the most perfect form of government that exists, a government powerful in its working for good and productive of the best results to men when controlled by the enlightened and the just; but if any of its beneficent operations can be checked by minds that can rise no higher than the apprehension of color, then is its power a mere delusion and its perfection an idle boast.

Washington and Jefferson recognized universal enlightenment as the foundation upon which true Americanism rests. The enviable position now held by this country among the world powers verifies the theory advanced by these men during the period of America's uncertain struggle for national existence, and any man who today opposes these principles is not only an enemy to the Negro, but a barrier to social progress and a stumbling block to all higher civilization.

The colored citizen has long since come to realize that if his name be not a blot upon the fair pages of this country's history, he must strive as others strive. To this end, therefore, is he concentrating his efforts. Not only in the so-called political and ecclesiastical sciences, but in law, medicine, and in fact, in every department of knowledge that leads to the amelioration of mankind, he is acquiring an unquestionable proficiency which must eventually bring success.

It is right that we, in order to exercise intelligently our right of franchise, should be concerned as to what attitude of mind a candidate sustains towards all political issues, and it is also natural that we should be equally concerned as to what attitude of mind that candidate sustains toward us as a race.

Therefore, the question that is paramount at this time in the mind of the colored citizen of New Jersey is: Shall our boys and girls, after years of earnest toil in careful preparation and training, be denied the right to pursue their chosen vocation simply because of color? The Hon. David Baird Jr. emphatically answers, "no."

As far as the colored citizen is concerned, this is no time for pusillanimous caution, but for the exercise of a determined will to help put across a political program that will tend to the betterment of economic conditions throughout the state.

Let us, therefore, as a group, lay aside the little imaginary racial slights and reach for those bigger and better things to which Mr. Baird has pledged himself. Chief among which is good government, and good government means nothing less than equal opportunity and justice for every citizen, regardless of race or color.

R. W. MOSELEY, Ph. D.
114 Indiana av., April 23.

TRENTON, N. J.
Times

MAY 7 - 1931

COLORED VOTE TO MAKE BAIRD MOVE

Organization of the colored Republican voters in support of David Baird, Jr., candidate for the party nomination for Governor, will be discussed at a meeting called for Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Trenton Republican Club. The session is being arranged by the Republican State Conference.

Another matter to be considered is the selection of members to be recommended for appointment to the commission created by the Legislature to study employment and related problems of colored migrants.

Campaign plans include the naming of a committee to cooperate with the Republican State Committee in advancing the Baird candidacy.

In addition to Mr. Baird, invitations to attend the meeting have been extended to Governor Larson, United States Senators Morrow and Kean, State Banking Commissioner Frank H. Smith, manager of the Baird campaign; Republican State Chairman E. Bertram Mott, State Motor Vehicle Commissioner Harold G. Hoffman and Assemblyman Frank S. Hargrave, Negro member of the Legislature.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

MAR 26 1931

SAYS NEGROES OPPOSE BAIRD.

Editor, Jersey Observer:

The negroes of New Jersey in the coming election must forget party affiliations and not be fooled by some so-called silver tongued orators. The way to judge any candidate who may seek our suffrage, is not by what he will do, but by the things he has done.

We know that the Republican candidate turned his back on the entire negro race, when he was in the United States Senate, by voting for the confirmation of Judge John A. Parker, of North Carolina, for a member of the United States Supreme Court.

In this fight, we must see the race and the race only. We must forget about jobs, and prove to the candidate that he cannot vote against us in the United States Senate and then come home to the State of New Jersey, expecting the negroes to support him in his fight to become governor. He will find that he will have the majority of the intelligent negroes fighting against him.

I am appealing to the negroes of New Jersey to get into this fight, go from door to door, informing everyone they come in contact with the necessity of defeating Mr. Baird at the November election.

We will prove to the world that the negro is not so easy to forget; and also serve notice on Mr. Kean that we will be waiting for him when the proper time comes.

If we ever hope to get anywhere as a race, we must stop sacrificing the race, thinking we might get a job. We know the Republican party is not sincere with the negro. If they were, they would not give them a candidate to vote for, who by ways and actions turned his back on the eighteen million negroes in the United States.

We are in this fight to the finish and we intend to fight with the only means we have—the ballot.

JOHN D. DAVIS.

Political—1931

New Jersey

Suffrage

NEWARK, N. J.
CALL

Negroes Opposing Baird For Judge Parker Vote

Sunday Call Special Service.

ATLANTIC CITY, March 7.—An appeal to the Negro voters of the state to oppose the Gubernatorial candidacy of David Baird Jr. of Camden was made here today at the annual conference of the New Jersey branches, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The action, in a resolution unanimously adopted by the one hundred delegates attending the meeting, was rpompted, it was said, by Baird voting, while a member of the United States Senate, to place Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina on the Supreme Court bench, despite the protests of his Negro constituents.

Opposition to Judge Parker, according to Dr. V. F. Bunce of Newark, president of the New Jersey branch of the association, was because of a speech in 1920 in which, it is alleged, Judge Parker advocated that Negroes be excluded from the vote.

Negro voters in New Jersey, according to Dr. Bunce, number 235,000. The state organization, he said, will decide later whom it shall support for the Governorship.

LEDGER
NEWARK, N. J.

MAR 8 - 1931

Colored Society Hits Candidacy of Baird

State Conference Opposes Him for Vote to Seat Judge Parker

ATLANTIC CITY, March 7 (AP)—An attack on the candidacy of former Senator David Baird for the Republican nomination for governor, came from the colored race today.

The New Jersey state conference of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in session here, passed a resolution opposing Baird because he voted to seat on the Supreme Court bench Judge John J. Parker, of North Carolina, despite appeals and protest from his colored constituents.

It was stated Parker's candidacy was opposed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People because of a speech he delivered in 1920, advocating that colored men be excluded from the vote.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

MAY 11 1931

150 Colored Voters Attend Camden Meeting

Three Bus Loads Make the the Trip From Paterson.

More than 150 members of the Passaic County Colored Republican league, representing this county, attended the political rally of the colored voters of the state held Friday evening at the Third regiment armory, Camden. The delegation was the largest present from any single organization.

Speakers at the rally included Oscar De Priest, representative from Illinois, the only Negro member of the United States congress; Mrs. Elsa H. Flower, state committeewoman, of Passaic county; David Baird, Jr., of Camden, Republican gubernatorial candidate; and others. Over 10,000 Negroes attended the affair.

The Passaic county delegation left the headquarters of the delegation 22 Bridge street, Friday afternoon. The trip was made in three buses.

The committee in charge of the affair consisted of Mrs. Flower, Joseph J. Feenan, standard bearer of the organization; Gaston Hinton president; Frank Hailstock, Mrs. Viola Adams, president of the women's division; Mrs. Thomas Brown, and Mrs. Thomas Johnson.

TIMES
Montclair, N. J.

MAY 30 1931

Local Colored Voters' League Organized

The Montclair Colored Voters' League of Montclair, Inc., was organized at a meeting of colored residents of the town Monday night.

The board of governors is composed of the following: Chairman, John L. Gordon; vice-chairman, Thomas Coleman; secretary, Dorothy Perkins; corresponding secretary, John Belle; treasurer, William Thomas; chaplain, Mr. Coleman; sergeant-at-arms, Marion Glinn.

Other members of the organization are Elmer Bass, Dr. A. C. Thornhill, Dr. F. F. Thompson, A. G. Myatt, Solomon Watson and Dr. E. S. Ballou.

BAYONNE, N. J.
TIMES

MAY 27 1931

NEGROES URGED TO SPURN BAIRD AS THEIR ENEMY

Bayonne N. A. A. C. P. Concludes Successful Campaign for Members

"I'm not trying to tell you who to vote for in New Jersey next November, but if you're consistent—if you stick by your guns—you'll certainly not vote for David Baird," declared Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, before a crowded audience at St. Peter's A. M. E. Church, Avenue C and Seventeenth street, last night.

"What will be the attitude of politicians," Mr. White inquired, "if Baird gets Negro support in forthcoming election? Why, they simply say: 'The Negro vote? Why, it's easily controlled. Their protest don't mean anything. A few dollars buys them over.'

"Don't let them say that. Don't let promises and even dollars buy your support for a man who, just a year ago, voted to place an enemy of the Negro race on the United States Supreme Court bench. We have fought Parker and Baird, and we must continue to do so.

Treacherous Leaders

"Already, I am sorry to notice a few so-called Negro leaders on the Baird band wagon. We've got to repudiate such treachery. That's plain speaking, and I'd speak even plainer if I knew how."

Mr. White, whose address was sponsored by the Bayonne branch of the N. A. A. C. P., referred to several recent decisions of the Supreme Court, notably one upholding the right of questioning a juror relative to race prejudice, at the trial of a Negro—a decision which, he said, would probably have been different had Justice Parker been on the bench.

"We succeeded in keeping Parker off the highest tribunal in the country," said the speaker, "and now we must keep another man who has demonstrated his racial prejudice out of the governor's seat in Trenton."

Last night's meeting marked the conclusion of the annual membership drive of the local N. A. A. C. P. branch, and reports from 73 team captains, working under direction of general chairman Robert P. Jones, showed more than 350 members signed up.

Mr. White, the visiting national officer, complimented the branch upon this fine showing, which Mr. Jones declared would have been even better but for present economic conditions. The membership last year was 463, or about 25 per cent of the local Negro population, which made the branch here the largest in the state.

A feature of last night's assembly, which crowded St. Peter's Church, was the presentation of tokens of esteem to five women who, as a committee, last February arranged the local body's unique high school oratorical contest—a contest which attracted so much attention that the national N. A. A. C. P. plans to sponsor a similar event all over the country next year.

The women thus honored were: Mrs. J. E. Watts, chairman of the committee, Mrs. L. R. Giles, Mrs. D. Johns, Miss Adeline Jenkins and Mrs. George L. Johnson. Presentations were made by Miss Ila Anderson, Mrs. Rebecca Robinson, Mrs. D. G. Morris, Mrs. Beulah Scott and Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor.

Pupils from five local Sunday Schools gave brief talks on their appreciation in connection with the contest. These were Helen M. Anthony, for the Sunday School of Church of God in Christ; Dorothy Mainor, for New Zion Baptist Church; Warren Johns, for Friendship Baptist Church; John O. Cobbs, for Angelic Baptist Church; and Helen C. Cheatham, for St. Peter's Church.

Dr. George L. Johnson, president of the Bayonne N. A. A. C. P., presided at the meeting, during which both "America" and the Negro national anthem were sung.

Mr. White during his address touched at some length upon recent cases of lynchings in the south, and upon the case of eight Negro youths sentenced to die in Alabama, telling of the work of the national association in this direction.

TRENTON, N. J.
Times

JUN 3 - 1931

BAIRD IS GIVEN GENUINE OVATION

Candidate for Governor Addresses Central Republican Club—Others Also Talk

Addressing members of the Central Republican Club last night, David Baird, Jr., Republican candidate for Governor, was given a hearty ovation. The club, a Negro organization, held its gathering in the Masonic Temple, Pennington Avenue.

Others who spoke at the meeting included Senator A. Crozer Reeves, candidate for reelection to the State Senate; Freeholder William S. Borden, running for reelection to the Mercer County Freeholder Board; Surrogate Samuel Haverstick, Mr. Baird's Mercer manager, and Mrs. Bessie B. Mention.

Former Senator Baird gave high praise to the services of Senator Reeves and Freeholder Borden. He said both men offered rare opportunity to Mercer voters.

Turning to his own candidacy, Mr. Baird said that when he first considered accepting the responsibility of running for the Governorship, he scrutinized himself well as to his qualifications for the office and his ability to make a successful fight for it. He told the voters he had not promise to the group other than he would be strictly fair to all, regardless of color or creed.

The candidacy of Mr. Baird was commended by Senator Reeves and other speakers. They said it presented the means to place in the Governorship a thorough and honest administrator.

PASSAIC, N. J.
NEWS

MAY 2 1931

Mass Meeting For Negroes On Tuesday

A mass meeting of the Negro voters will be held on Tuesday night at the Knights of Columbus Hall, Washington Place. Mayor John J. Roegner, Director Benjamin F. Turner and Herman Schulting, Jr., are the invited speakers. No other candidates will speak.

Negroes Will Oppose Baird

Savannah Tribune 5-21-31

In New Jersey Gubernatorial Election

Savannah, Ga.

FOR PARKER ATTITUDE

Also Condemn Brutality of City Officials

New York, May 15—Indications are that a heavy colored vote will be recorded against ex-senator D. Baird now candidate for governor of New Jersey, who despite the appeals of his colored constituents voted to seat Judge John J. Parker on the Supreme court bench.

Robert W. Bagnall, director of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who Monday night addressed a mass meeting in Camden, under the auspices of the local N. A. A. C. P. branch, reports that anti-Baird sentiment was extremely strong.

The meeting held in the Kaign Street Baptist Church, voiced opposition not only to the gubernatorial candidacy of Mr. Baird but to local city officials who had failed to act in case of police brutality against colored people.

Mr. Bagnall urged he colored of New Jersey to stand firm in continuing opposition to Baird's candidacy. It had been reported, said Mr. Bagnall, that Baird was making promises as to what he would do for colored citizens of New Jersey if elected governor. However, those promises had not been openly and publicly made, and moreover, nothing Baird might do could outweigh the damage of his vote for Parker.

Mr. Bagnall also quoted from the speeches made last fall by Congressman Oscar DePriest, who at that time had said that Negroes should turn out of office men who failed to stand by them.

The attitude of the N. A. A. C. P. said Mr. Bagnall, had been and was continuing consistant in the case. That alone shows they are not genuinely interested in the fate of the boys. If they were interested only in the fate of the boys they would seek the cooperation of the N. A. A. C. P. since it has a reputation and resources for fighting such a case. But no, the Communists want to 'show up' the N. A. A. C. P. In 'showing up' the N. A. A. C. P. which is of, by and for Negroes, with the cooperation of many able and liberal white Americans, they are giving those forces that seek to further oppress the Negro a chance to win a seeming victory. But if the Communists succeed in 'muddying the water' so the N. A. A. C. P. cannot do its best work, they will not advance their own cause. They will only prove what intelligent Negroes already know, and what many more suspect, that they are a selfish, self-seeking group that would stop at nothing to carry forward their Red propaganda, regardless of the high principles involved."

The N. A. A. C. P. has received signed contracts with attorneys S. R. Roddy of Chattanooga and Milo Moody of Scottsboro, who have agreed to serve under the chief defense counsel, and whose connection with the cases from the very beginning will enable them to be of vital assistance to him.

From Oklahoma City, William Pickens, N. A. A. C. P. field secretary, reports that the Oklahoma City Business League has contributed $10 toward the defense of these cases and that he will appeal to other organizations in his tour. All persons wishing to help in the defense are urged to send contributions directly to the N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, or through heir local branches.

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

MAY 4 1931

BUTLER BIDS NEGROES FORM OWN VOTE GROUP

Negroes were urged to "get away from affiliations with any political party, to form an independent voting unit that will be a force in New Jersey, and above all to give the lie to those who think they can buy your votes," by former Judge James H. Butler, of Jersey City, at a mass meeting held yesterday afternoon at the House of Friendliness, 46 Belmont avenue, Jersey City, as part of a campaign for 1,500 new members by the city unit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Franklin D. Nicolls, associate director of the National Health Council, struck at the "necessity of our fighting for the justice due as citizens in 14 states. But the south will be backward as long as it persists in taking away the vote privilege from an intelligent people who have accomplished much."

Other speakers were Mrs. Phyllis R. Oliver, campaign director; C. Bion Jones and John Baldon, president of the branch.

PASSAIC, N. J.
HERALD

MAY 2 1931

Negro Rally Tuesday For Roegner, Turner And Schulting Only

Mayor John J. Roegner, Commissioner Benjamin F. Turner and Herman Schulting, Jr., will be speakers Tuesday night at a mass meeting to be held at the Knights of Columbus Hall under the auspices of colored Voters of Passaic.

It was announced today that there will be no other speakers at the meeting. All Negro clubs, churches and org[illegible]ns are invited to attend. Entertainment is being planned.

No. Jersey Courier
Orange, N. J.

JUN 8 1931

By MEADOR WRIGHT
Courier Political Writer

One of the many worries that confront David Baird, Jr., in his race for governor is the possibility of serious defection among Negro Republicans due to Baird's vote in the Senate last year to confirm the appointment of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina to the Supreme Court. Parker's appointment, bitterly opposed by Negro organizations because of alleged utterances discriminating against their race, was rejected by a vote of 41 to 39.

Parker Election

Negro organizations, particularly the National Association for the advancement of Colored People, pledged themselves to oppose every senator who voted for Parker whenever they should come up for election. The claim is made that the defeat of both Senator McCulloch of Ohio and Senator Allen of Kansas last fall was brought about Negro voters supporting their op[illegible]nents.

What success the N. A. A. C. P. will have in New Jersey against Baird remains to be seen, but its leaders are making extensive plans to organize the Negro vote. Many observers predict that most of the colored voters will be found casting Republican ballots as usual this fall, although they admit that the problem calls for careful and probably expensive handling.

Since the New Jersey president of the association, Dr. Vernon F. Bunce, lives on Oakwood avenue, Orange, the campaign is being directed largely from here. Dr. Bunce stated today that a campaign will be started shortly to enroll 1,000 members in the Orange-East Orange district, and that campaigns of this nature have already, or shortly will be, initiated in each of the eighteen districts in the state. He stated that already 500 paid members had been enrolled in Montclair.

Among the colored leaders who are working against Baird is Dr. W. G. Alexander of Orange, Republican, and first of his race ever to be a member of the New Jersey Assembly. "The colored voters who will cut Baird because of the Parker incident will be much greater than Republican leaders now estimate," he said today. "The movement touches every part of the state, even to Baird's home city, Camden, and it is by belief that it will cost him thousands of votes in November."

"Cut" Baird

The association does not ask its members to vote any particular ticket. Nor does it ask them to vote for Moore. "Cut Baird" is the slogan, although this means that many Republicans not voting for Baird will naturally vote for his Democratic opponent.

Probably the total defection will not be great measured in round numbers but in a close election it might easily be decisive. Had only 20,000 voters switched sides in 1925 Whitney would have been elected then instead of Moore.

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

AUG 10 1931

ALSTON DENIES DE PRIEST ENDORSEMENT OF BAIRD

Negro Democratic Leader Answers G. O. P. Committee

Charles W. Alston, president of the Charles W. Alston Democratic Association, of Jersey City, in reply to the statement of the Republican State Committee that Representative Oscar De Priest was not supposed to have attended his big mass meeting in behalf of A. Harry Moore, issued the following statement:

"Congressman Wolverton is trying to make the Negroes of New Jersey believe that he has a telegram from De Priest endorsing David Baird. I dare him to publish it! As to the assertion that De Priest has endorsed Baird because Baird as United States Senator voted for an appropriation for Howard University, a Negro college—moonshine!

"If De Priest favors Baird, it strikes me as rather strange that such a trifle as $20,000 is no inducement for him to spend the second week of October in New Jersey campaigning for the illustrious Mr. Baird.

"There are quite sufficient reasons why De Priest was unable to attend my meeting, but I am not authorized to make them public. But what I would like to know is who called President Hoover on the phone in order to have him bring every possible pressure to keep De Priest out of the state? Who sent him the phony telegrams telling him that my meeting was postponed until the following week? Ask that respectable specimen of senatorial mediocrity, Hamilton Fish Kean, and he will will give you the answer if he wants to.

"Davey Baird has suddenly discovered that it will be impossible—absolutely impossible—for him to even have a look-in on election day without the assistance of the Negro vote. But too late, Davey—too late!

"If Baird is the friend of the Negroes that he would have us believe, why did he ignore the thousands of letters and telegrams in which the colored people of New Jersey fervently pleaded with him not to vote for Judge Parker?

"Contrast Camden, Mr. Baird's home city, with A. Harry Moore's home city of Jersey City. Under Mayor Hague there are in the public schools of Jersey City 42 Negro teachers. And they are not 'Jim Crow' schools like Camden, Mr. Baird's home city. In Jersey City under Mayor Hague and A. Harry Moore, a man is neither a Jew, a Negro, an Irishman, a Frenchman, a German, an Italian, but a man."

Political - 1931

Suffrage

North Carolina

Negroes Swamp

Women, Some Of Them In City Only Few Weeks, Go To Books; Nearly All Republicans

One Democratic Registrar Resigns, Declaring He Would Not Work Under the Conditions of the Milling Mob—He Is Replaced And Job Goes On — Many Negroes Having First Experience With Politics.

The flooding of three registration booths with negroes here today brought the constitution into frequent use and resulted in the resignation of one registrar.

The registrar who quit summarily in the middle of the morning registration was George Kersey, of the eleventh precinct. He stated that the crowding in of the negroes, together with efforts of people present to interfere with his qualification of them before registering them was an experience which he preferred not to continue.

The municipal board of elections promptly replaced Mr. Kersey with Gray Brown and the steady flow of negro men and women continued.

The same general conditions existed in precincts 3, on Washington street, and 6, on Wrenn street. A white face among those presenting themselves for registration was rare. Some whites would come, watch the lane of negroes for a while, and depart.

Present in each of the registration offices, however, were well known white republicans, who were insistent in demanding that the negroes be given their constitutional rights to register.

Many Complain

Some of these white citizens frequently spoke complainingly of the fact that the registrar at number 6 was not acting more promptly in qualifying the negroes. Some expressed the thought that requiring the negroes to know the meaning of a constitutional provision which they were able to read was unfair.

The negroes were registering in the main as republicans, with some few exceptions, and many of them stated that they had never registered or participated in an election before.

One woman entered number 5, two younger women with her. One of them succeeded in registering and the other stated, in obvious bewilderment, that she had been in High Point only three months, and she stood aside.

Women Predominate

Many negro men were in the crowds, but the negro women predominated.

The condition was entirely abnormal, according to those familiar with registration records. Usually from 50 to 100 negroes qualify and vote in the city elections here. Up to last Saturday night, it was stated, 351 had been registered for this election, and some expressed the conviction that 500 more would get on the books today.

Various names were used in the street discussion of what influences are back of the marshalling of the literate and illiterate negroes, the home product and the confused transient, to the registration booths. This story will not deal with these reports, beyond asserting that all agreed that the sudden, violent concern of the colored people over politics was not a spontaneous interest in improvement of the government of High Point

Heavy Registration Of Negroes Is Noted In Furniture City

Get Their Names On Books For City Election—They Register As Republicans.

High Point, April 25.—A flood of negroes at three registration booths here today brought scenes of strife with a number of actual altercations and the resignation of one registrar. The registrar who threw up his job in the middle of a busy morning of registration was George Kersey, of the 11th precinct, who stated that crowding in of negroes, together with efforts of people present to interfere with his qualification of them before registering them, was an experience which he preferred not to continue.

Kersey was promptly replaced by Gray Brown by the municipal board of elections, and the steady flow of negro men and women through the registration booth was resumed with less open disorder.

At precinct three trouble broke out when the registrar sought to separate a man from his wife and to make them register separately. At this precinct also there was a preponderance of negro voters. Some whites appeared, would watch the line of negroes for a while, and depart.

Many negro men were in the crowds about the various registration places, but the negro women predominated. The condition was entirely abnormal, according to those familiar with registration records. Usually from 50 to 100 negroes qualify and vote in the city elections here, but up until last Saturday, it was stated, 315 had been registered for this election, and the belief was expressed that 500 more had gotten on the books today.

The negroes registered chiefly as Republicans, with some few exceptions, and many of them stated that they had never registered or participated in an election before.

North Carolina Pastor Awakens Colored Voters

4-17-31

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Apr. 15.—(ANP)—The Rev. P. K. Fonvielle, pastor of the Little Rock A. M. E. Zion Church, here, former powerful figure in the civic welfare of North church leader, has become the lead-

ing figure in stirring into political activity the 32,000 Negroes who live here, by his vitriolic attacks on the general laziness of local so-called "Negro Leaders, and by his stern encouragement to rise like men, and use the vote to its fullest advantage, especially in the current elections of municipal offices, to be held April 27th.

A total of 5,000 or 6,000 Negro voters is expected to answer the call, which will mark the first organized political effort ever exhibited here. Rev. Fonvielle is a graduate of Lincoln University, and has taken part in civic welfare in many parts of the state successfully.

NEGRO REGISTRATION HEAVY AT HIGH POINT

Trouble Breaks Out When Large Body of Negroes Flood Precinct Booths.

ONE REGISTRAR QUITS

Greensboro Daily News Bureau
105 East Broad Street. Phone 2873

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HIGH POINT, N. C.
ENTERPRISE

APR 26 1937

NUMBER REPORTED AS LARGEST IN THE CITY'S HISTORY

Leaders In Both Camps Active Yesterday As 1500 Additional Names Are Added

FEELING INTENSE

Total of 538 Negroes Registered Most of Them In Three Precincts, 3, 6 and 11—Rest Are Scattered Over City—Two Fights Enliven Day

The names of over 1,500 additional voters, among them nearly 500 negroes, were placed on the city's registration books here yesterday as the bi-partisan fight for party victory at the polls Tuesday, May 5, continued with increased heat and energy. The total number of registered voters at the check-up last night at 10 o'clock stood at 9,246, the largest in the city's history.

Of the entire number registered, 4,982 were listed as democrats, 3,286 as republicans and 978 as independents, giving the democrats a clear majority of 1,696 and with the independent voters computed against them, a majority of 718.

Two more days are still left for registration, the period extending until Tuesday midnight, during which time party leaders predict the number will swell to at least 10,000. The books will also be open again next Saturday morning at 9 o'clock for the challenging of names, the hearings on which will be conducted the following Monday.

According to the check-up last night, the total registered vote now stands:

Precinct 1	1,035
Precinct 2	1,061
Precinct 3	936
Precinct 4	536

Precinct	5	947
Precinct	6	1,314
Precinct	7	1,082
Precinct	8	446
Precinct	9	441
Precinct	10	568
Precinct	11	881
Total		9,246

Although the books were open several nights last week, a large majority of 1,931 voters registered since last Saturday, it was reported, were hauled to the polling places yesterday. The total number registered last Saturday was 7,315.

An examination of the records last night disclosed a total of 538 negroes registered in which much interest was created yesterday by the report they were swarming the polling places. Most of these were registered in three precincts, 181 in number 6, 173 in number 11 and 136 in number 3, the rest scattered throughout the city.

The registered vote by party affiliation last night was as follows:

Democrats

Precinct	1	730
"	2	583
"	3	548
"	4	321
"	5	577
"	6	582
"	7	458
"	8	268
"	9	216
"	10	359
"	11	340
Total		4,982

Republicans

Precinct	1	2
"	2	370
"	3	271
"	4	169
"	5	241
"	6	585
"	7	462
"	8	151
"	9	182
"	10	165
"	11	466
Total		3,286

Independents

Precinct	1	81
"	2	108
"	3	117
"	4	45
"	5	129
"	6	147
"	7	162
"	8	27
"	9	43
"	10	44
"	11	75
Total		978

The democrats had majorities in all but three precincts and in these three, numbers 6, 7, and 11, the registration was close.

Campaigners for both parties were busy throughout the day, checking up on those not already registered and hauling as many additional voters as possible to the polls.

At many of the polling places the tension was rife and only the level-headedness of some of the election officials kept riots from breaking out from time to time.

Two fights broke out to enliven the day, both at precinct number 6, one between Deputy Sheriff Claud Hussey and two republicans, Police Capt. W. F. Taylor and former Patrolman D. H. Hancock, and the other between former Deputy Sheriff Coltrane, of Randolph county, a fighting democrat, and Shelley York, active local republican campaigner. Fortunately bodily harm came to none of the participants and the fights were stopped before they descended into free-for-alls.

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Greensboro, N. C. News
Wednesday, April 8, 1931

NEGROES ARE TAKING INTEREST IN VOTING

Gathering In Carnegie Negro Library Has As Its Purpose a Larger Vote.

Plans designed to stimulate extensive participation of negro citizens of Greensboro in the municipal primary and election, scheduled for April 27 and May 5, respectively, were discussed at a meeting last night at the Carnegie Negro library.

It was agreed that efforts should be made to bring about "as nearly a complete negro vote as possible" in Greensboro. No attempt is to be made to agree upon specific candidates, it was indicated, this being left to the judgment of the individuals, but every effort is to be exerted to the end that there may be a large number of negro voters in the impending contests. Negro citizens will be urged to qualify and vote for the candidates regarded as best fitted for council.

Dr. A. M. Rivera presided at this meeting of negro citizens. Short talks were made by Rev. R. T. Weatherby, D. D., Rev. C. C. Ferguson, Rev. A. D. Avery, D. D., Alvin Haith and W. F. Johnson.

It was agreed that a further meeting will be held in the same assembly room at 7:30 o'clock next Tuesday evening. At that session definite plans along the lines indicated will be formulated.

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Political - 1931

Suffrage

Lincolnton ... Times
Thursday, ... 7, 1931

High Point Has Racial Trouble

Strife Results When Negroes In Large Numbers Seek Registration.

High Point, April 25.—A flood of Negroes at three registration booths here today brought altercations and the resignation of one registrar. The registrar who threw up his job in the middle of a busy morning of registration was George Kersey, of the Eleventh precinct, who stated that crowding in of Negroes, together with efforts of people present to interfere with his qualification of them before registering them was an experience which he preferred not to continue.

Kersey was promptly replaced by Gray Brown by the municipal board of elections, and the steady flow of Negro men and women through the registration booth was resumed with less open disorder.

At precinct Three trouble broke out when the registrar sought to separate a man from his wife and make them register separately. At this precinct also there was a preponderance of Negro voters. Some whites appeared, would watch the lane of Negroes for awhile, and depart.

Present in each of the registrar offices, were well known white Republicans who were insistent in demanding that the Negro be given their constitutional rights to register. The Constitution was brought into frequent use as the registrars sought to determine the eligibility of the person presenting himself to qualify to vote.

PARKER, THE POLITICIAN, VS. PARKER, THE JUDGE.

We hold no brief for Judge J. J. Parker of North Carolina, and never have, and the only object of and not according to his policies and prejudices. At this sober hour, this editorial is to call the attention of a bunch of Negro leaders in New Jersey, who are opposing Dave Baird, Republican, for Governor because he voted for Judge Parker when his name was before the Senate for confirmation when the President nominated him for a seat on the Supreme Court Bench, to Judge Parker's record on the Negro question as judge and as politician.

In 1920, when Judge Parker was a candidate for governor of North Carolina, he said from the stump, that the Negro was unfit for citizenship and both the Republican and Democratic parties had reached this conclusion, and he ought to be eliminated. This was his political opinion and placed him in the attitude of outlawing the Negro's constitutional rights.

But, let us hear him on the same question when it came along to be heard by him on the Circuit Court Bench. Just a few years later, the Democratic party in Richmond, Virginia, refused to let Negroes vote in the Democratic primary. Dr. Leon C. Reid, a negro, went into the district court before Judge Grona and sued out an injunction and restraining order, enjoining the Democrats from interfering with the Negro in the discharge of his political functions. Judge Grona enjoined the Democrats permanently from molesting the colored people in the exercising of their rights, on the ground that the primary laws of the State of Virginia was a tax paid political function and that the state could not grant one class of citizens the benefit of tax paid privileges and deny another class of citizens the enjoyment of the same rights on the ground of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

When this question came along to be heard before Judge Parker in the Circuit Court of Appeals, upon an appeal from the District Court by the Democrats, Judge Parker promptly affirmed the decision of the lower court and petpetually enjoined the Democrats from molesting the Negroes at the ballot box.

Judge Parker was big enough to be fair in administering the law though he may have a contrary private or political opinion. As a politician, Judge Parker was unfair and public enemy; but as a judge, he was fair, honest and upright, and decided the question according to the law and the facts, let's give Judge Parker justice. If he was wrong on the stump but right on the bench, we have but little to fear from this man who is big enough to separate truth from error, and hand out even justice and equity to all men without regard to race, religion, or previous condition of servitude.

Read Parker, the politician, vs. Parker, the federal judge, and you have the man.

BAYONNE, N. J.
TIMES

SEP 14 1931

NEGRO SESSION ASSAILS BAIRD

Local Colored Leaders Unite in State Appeal for His Defeat

A Bayonne delegation was in attendance yesterday when the New Jersey State Conference of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, meeting in Newark, passed resolutions urging negroes of the State to vote against David Baird, Jr., Republican candidate for governor.

The local representation included Dr. George L. Johnson, president of the Bayonne branch and vice president of the State body; Ferdinand A. Smith, vice president and founder of the local branch; and Dr. J. E. Watters, of the Bayonne group's executive committee.

The ground for the opposition to the Baird candidacy was stated to be his vote to seat on the U. S. Supreme Court bench Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina, who in 1920 had publicly expressed his opposition to the Negro's participation in politics. Among those who addressed the meeting were national officers of the Advancement Association from the New York headquarters, at 69 Fifth avenue, including Walter White, secretary; Robert W. Bagnall, director of branches, and Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary. The resolution adopted by the conference, reads as follows in part:

"Senator David A. Baird chose to disregard the pleas of his colored constituents and over their protests voted to seat on the U. S. Supreme Court a man who had openly professed his hostility to the civil emancipation of the American Negro. While a candidate for Governor of North Carolina in 1920, Judge John J. Parker said:

" 'The participation of the Negro in politics is a source of evil and danger to both races and is not desired by the wise men in either race or by the Republican party in North Carolina.'

"The United States Supreme Court is the last resort of the American Negro struggling to maintain and safeguard his citizenship rights. Since 1915 seven notable victories have been won before that tribunal affirming the Negro's constitutional rights to vote, to have fair court trial free from mob domination, and to be free from residential segregation. Within the next few years the Supreme Court will be asked to pass on the disfranchisement of the Negro in many States, the Jim Crow car system, the unequal apportionment of school funds and other vital issues.

"Of late many Supreme Court decisions have been by a vote of 5 to 4. To place on that bench a man holding and publicly expressing such opinions as those of Judge Parker, would have been to deal a vital blow at the Negro's slow and hard-won progress toward full American citizenship."

NEWARK, N. J.
EVE. NEWS

SEP 14 1931

Negro Group Urges Opposition to Baird

A resolution urging colored voters not to vote for David Baird Jr., Republican Gubernatorial candidate, was passed yesterday at a conference in the Thirteenth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New Jersey members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The reason was that Baird, as United States Senator, had voted to confirm the nomination of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina to the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Parker, the resolution sets forth, had said, while a candidate for Governor of North Carolina in 1920: "The participation of the Negro in politics is a source of evil and danger to both races and is not desired by the wise men in either race or by the Republican party in North Carolina."

Among those attending the conference were Dr. W. G. Alexander of Orange, Dr. C. T. Branch of Camden, Miss Violet Johnson of Summit, Rev. Louis Berry of Newark, Leroy Baxter of Newark, George Bell of Montclair and William T. Allen of Montclair.

Bars Negroes to Register, Fined

Federal Judge Scores Violation of Voters' Right by Prejudiced Officials

SALISBURY, N. C.— A smashing drama, with exciting action, was enacted in Salisbury in the October term of the United States Court, Judge Johnson J. Hayes, Greensboro, presiding, which should be regarded as of more than unusual interest, importance and significance, as the incidents in the plot involved the sacredness of the ballot.

The star character, in this tense but dynamic scene, was one S. R. Sechrest of East Spencer, one of the unscrupulous Democratic election officials, with which North Carolina, as well as other Southern States, are chronically infested. He was charged with violating the Federal election laws in the last general election for President and Congressmen, in that he refused to register six colored applications for registration on account of race and color, notwithstanding they were able to pass the educational test, prescribed by the Constitution of the State, as a qualification for franchise.

The writer was told that the facts in the case charging Sechrest with violating the Fifteenth Amendment three years ago, were diligently sought and painstakingly arranged and presented to the Federal Grand Jury last month by A. E. Tillery, Assistant United States District Attorney, upon which findings they found a true bill of indictment against the defendant.

Found Guilty on Six Counts

When the case was called by United States District Attorney E. L. Gavin, heading the prosecution corps for the government, Thursday, Oct. 22, Sechrest, through his lawyer entered a plea of nolo contendere against the six counts facing him.

On three of the counts Judge Hayes imposed a fine of $150 each, totaling $450. On the other three counts the defendant was placed on probation for a period of three years, he to appear at each regular term of the court and show that he (Sechrest) had complied with the terms of the probation.

After Judge Hayes rendered this decision, Sechrest's counsel arose and pleaded for mercy and leniency, because of the ignorance and poverty of his client; but the judge replied that, ignorance is no excuse for violation of the circumstances surrounding this particular case.

CONVICT WHITE OFFICIAL WHO REFUSED TO REGISTER NEGROES

Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 3—A smashing drama, with exciting action, was enacted in Salisbury, North Carolina in the October term of the United States Court, Judge Johnson J. Hayes, Greensboro, presiding, which should be regarded as of more than unusual interest, importance and significance, as the incidents in the plot involved the sacredness of the ballot.

The star character, in the tense but dynamic scene, was S. R. Sechrest of East Spencer, one of the unscrupulous Democratic election officials, with which Southern States, are hronically infested. He was charged with violating the Federal election laws in the last general election for President in that he refused to register six colored applicants for registration on account of race and color, notwithstanding they were able to pass the eduational test, prescribed by the constitution of the state, as a qualification for franchise.

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After Judge Hayes rendered this decision, Sechrest's counsel arose and pleaded for mercy and leniency, because of the ignorane and poverty of his client; but the Judge replied that, ignorance is no excuse for violation of the law, and moreover, that he was unwilling to grant it in view of the flagrant circumstances surrounding this particular case.

Given Two Hours to Pay Fine

He, furthermore, authorized the sheriff to imprison the culprit, if he failed to pay the $450.00 two hours after his judgment. Judge Hayes also cautioned Sechrest, so your correspondent is informed, that, if he or any of his friends or sympathizers attempted to visit reprisals upon any of the colored people in his community, whom they knew or suspected of being responsible for his trial and conviction, his probation would end by a term of imprisonment in the Federal penitentiary in Atlanta for a number of years and, besides the additional payment of $450.00 for the other three counts against him would be required.

The reason for this warning, so the writer is advised, is that Judge Hayes had, perchance, been informed that the friends of Sechrest had made covert threats, if this case was not dropped, that they were going to start something which would teach the "damn niggers a lesson," especially those who were instrumental in working up this case.

Election Official Who Barred Voters From Polls Fined

SALISBURY, N. C., Nov. 6.—A smashing drama, with exciting action, with enacted here in the October term of the United States court, Judge Johnson J. Hayes, Greensboro, presiding, which should be regarded as of more than unusual interest, importance and significance, as the incidents in the plot involved the sacredness of the ballot.

The star character in this tense but dynamic scene was S. R. Sechrest (white) of East Spencer, one of the unscrupulous Democratic election officials, with which North Carolina, as well as other southern states, are chronicly infested. He was charged with violating the federal election laws in the last general election for president and congressmen, in that he refused to register six Race applicants for registration on account of race and color, notwithstanding they were able to pass the educational test prescribed by the constitution of the state as a qualification for franchise.

The writer was told that the facts in the case charging Sechrest with violating the 15th amendment three years ago were diligently sought and painstakingly arranged and presented to the federal grand jury last month by A. E. Tillery, assistant United States district attorney, upon which findings they found a true bill of indictment against the defendant

Guilty on Six Counts

When the case was called by United States District Attorney E. L. Gavin, heading the prosecution corps for the government, Thursday, Oct. 22, Sechrest, through his lawyer entered a plea of nolo contendere against the six counts facing him.

On three of the counts Judge Hayes imposed a fine of $150 each, totaling $450. On the other three counts the defendant was placed on probation for a period of three years. He is to appear at each regular term of the court and show that he (Sechrest) had complied with the terms of the probation.

After Judge Hayes rendered this decision, Sechrest's counsel arose and pleaded for mercy and leniency because of the ignorance and poverty of his client, but the judge replied

GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS

NOV 15 1931

REGISTRARS ON NOTICE.

Mention was recently made of the case of the registrar of East Spencer precinct, Rowan county, who pleaded *nolo contendere* in the United States District court in Salisbury to an indictment charging that he prevented certain persons from registering to vote. The department of justice at Washington considered the case of sufficient importance to issue a statement, by way of information and warning. It reads in part:

The department is advised by agents in the field of the bureau of investigation of the results of a case involving S. R. Secrest, of East Spencer, who was charged with fraudulent practices in connection with the election of 1930 of a United States senator and a United States congressman. These fraudulent practices were alleged to include the unlawful depriving of certain colored voters of East Spencer of the privilege of registering, and also granting undue privileges to certain white citizens.

In the United States federal court at Salisbury Secrest entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $150 each on three counts of an indictment, and on the third and fourth counts he was placed upon probation for a period of three years and directed to report to the district probation officer once each month during the period and show good behavior.

The record shows, it is learned, that some of the negroes denied registration were women school teachers and educationally qualified, while it is alleged that some white persons, not so well qualified educationally, were registered. It is no secret that Democratic registrars have a habit of turning down negroes rather ruthlessly, with little care as to qualifications. That has hitherto been reasonably safe but it is not to be expected that it will continue that way. The East Spencer case, and the attention it has attracted, is notice that methods of registration may receive further attention.

The United States courts take notice only when the election of President or a senator or member of Congress is involved. Since members of Congress are elected every two years the issue appears at every regular election. The fact that the department of justice mentions senator and congressman as if a senator was not a part of Congress, does not change the situation.

Some talk coming out of Raleigh about employes of the state revenue department having to put in overtime at night without pay. Also some talk comes from elsewhere to the effect that the overtime would not have been necessary if the place-holders had been actively on the job the past summer. The hope here is that the legislature may not be called in extra session to give relief to state workers.

R. R. CLARK.

WHITE ELECTION OFFICER FINED $450; DREW LINE

SALISBURY, N. C., Nov. 2 (ANP).—S. R. Sechrest, white, of East Spencer, who was charged with violating the Federal election laws in the last general election for President and congressmen, in that he refused to register six Negro applicants for registration on account of race and color, pleaded nolo contendere when the case was called recently.

On three of the counts Judge Hayes imposed a fine of $150 each. On the other three counts the defendant was placed on probation for a period of three years.

Political-1931

North Carolina

Suffrage.

Southern White Election Official Fined $450. On Six Counts In Federal Ct.

Plaindealer 11-6-31

Topeka, Kansas

WARNED BY JUDDE THAT HE NOR HIS ASSOCIATES MUST MOLEST THOSE TESTIFYING AGAINST OR IN SYMPATHY WITH THEM.

Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 6th—(By Chas. A. Moore for The ANP)—A smashing drama, with exciting action, was enacted In Salisbury, North Cadolina in the October term of the United State Court, Judge J. Hayes, Greensboro, presiing, which should be regarded as of more than unusual interest, importance and significance, as the incients in the plot involved the sacredness of the ballot.

The star character, in this tense but dynamic scene, was one S. R. Sechrest of East Spencer, one of the unscrupulous Democratic election officials, with which North Carolina, as well as other Southern States, are chronicly infested. He was charged with violating the Federal election laws in the last general election for President and Congressmen, in that he refused to register six colored applicants for registration on account of race and color, notwithstanding they were able to pass the educational test, prescribed by the constitution of the State, as a fualification for franchise.

The writer was told that the facts in the ase charging Sechrest with violating the 15th Amendment three years ago, were diligently sought and painstakingly arrenged and presented to the Federal Grand Jury last month by A. E. Tillery, Assistant United States District Attorney, upon which findings they round a true bill of indictment against the defendant.

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After Judge Hayes rendered this decision, Sechrest's consel arose and pleaded for mercy and leniency, because of the ignorance and poverty of his client; but the Judge replied that, is no excuse for violat on of the law and, moreover, that he was unwilling to grant it, in view of the flagrant circumstances surrounding this particular case.

Given Two Hours To Pay Fine

He, furthermore, authorized the sehriff to imprison the culprict, if he failed to pay the $450.00 two hours after his judgement Judge Hayes also cautioned Sechrest, so your correspondent is informed, trat, if he or any of his friends or sympathizers attempted to visit reprisals upon any of the colored people in his community, whom they knew or suspected of being responsible for his trial and onvition, his probation would end by a term of improsonment in the Federal peneteptiary in Atlanta for a number of years and, beside, the additional payment of $450.00 for the other three counts against him would be required.

DISFRANCHISING DIXIE OFAY IS FINED $450

11/7/31

Afro-American

By CHARLES A. MORE

SALISBURY, N.C.—(ANP)—S. R. Sechrest, white, Democratic election official, was convicted in the United States Court last week, on charges of violating the 15th Amendment by denying the right to register colored applicants because of their color.

With Judge Johnson A. Hayes presiding, Sechrest, of East Spencer, was charged with violating the federal election laws in the last general election for President and Congressmen in that he refused to register six colored applicants for registration on account of race and color, notwithstanding they were able to pass the educational test, prescribed by the constitution of the state, as a qualification for franchise.

The facts in the case charging Sechrest with violating the 15th Amendment three years ago, were diligently sought and painstakingly arranged and presented to the federal grand jury last month by A. E. Tillery, assistant United States district attorney, upon which findings a true bill of indictment was found against the defendant.

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On three of the counts Judge Hayes imposed a fine of $150 each, totaling $450. On the other three counts the defendant was placed on probation for a period of three years, he to appear at each regular term of the court and show that he had complied with the terms of the probation.

After Judge Hayes rendered this decision, Sechrest's counsel arose and pleaded for mercy and leniency, because of the ignorance and poverty of his client; but the judge replied that, ignorance is no excuse for violation of the law and, moreover, that he was unwilling to grant it, in view of the flagrant circumstances surrounding this particular case.

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He, furthermore, authorized the sheriff to imprison the culprit, if he failed to pay the $450 two hours after his judgment. Judge Hayes also cautioned Sechrest that, if he or any of his friends or sympathizers attempted to visit reprisals upon any of the colored people in his community, whom they knew or suspected of being responsible for his trial and conviction, his probation would end by a term of imprisonment in the federal penitentiary in Atlanta for a number of years and, besides, the additional payment of $450 for the other three counts against him would be required.

The reason for this warning, so the writer is advised, is that Judge Hayes had, perchance, been informed that the friends of Sechrest had made covert threats, if this case was not dropped, that they were going to start something, which would teach the "damn niggers a lesson," especially those who were instrumental in working up this case.

Colored Men Push Case

Had it not been for the patient and persistent labors of Prof. W. H. Hannum of Livingstone College, and Dr. Walter J. Hughes, of Salisbury, to bring this case into the federal court, Sechrest would never have been tried and convicted.

EDITOR'S NOTE: If every election official in southern states who refused colored persons the opportunity to vote was prosecuted by the federal government, their citizenship rights in the south would be protected and they would become an influence in their own country.

admitted that he was unable to contend against the charge of preventing certain persons from registering, which automatically denied each . . . the privilege of casting a ballot."

The Greensboro paper being Democratic naturally infers that the registrar "made a mistake in the exercise of his discriminatory powers." It holds that it would be information of value to other registrars to know just how far they may go inpreventing undesirable applicants from having their names recorded. It carefully ignores the facts leading up to the indictment of the registrar, which went to show that his refusal to register applicants was based solely upon their race and color.

The registrar is said to have gone through the formality of permitting the six complaining witnesses to take the educational test, but after examining their papers, he dismissed them with the curt remark: "You have not passed." In past years such a decision by the registrar has been accepted as decisive, as he was regarded as the final arbiter in such matters, but this time the applicants were not satisfied to let it rest at that. On election day

ATTACKING DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Judge Johnson J. Hayes of the United States District Court in North Carolina fined a Democratic election official four hundred and fifty dollars on three counts of an indictment for refusing to register six colored applicants, who desired to vote at the last Presidential election. On the other three counts the registrar was placed on probation for three years, to appear at each regular term of the court to show that he has complied with the terms of his probation.

New York Age 11-14-31

New York N.Y.

As the disfranchisement of Negroes in the South is largely accomplished through the refusal to register applicants of this race, it will be seen that Judge Hayes in his sentence set a precedent. The Greensboro Daily News, in commenting on the decision, hailed it as "what we would call news—the fact that a North Carolina election official as been hailed to court, and a court of the United States at that, and

they offered themselves to vote and could not do so because they were not registered.

These facts having been communicated to the Department of Justice, an agent was sent to investigate the case. He saw the applicants and found them fully able to satisfy the intelligence test prescribed by the state. It is also said that it was discovered that this same registrar had been registering illiterate whites contrary to the state law, visiting their homes at night for that purpose. Upon the facts disclosed a true bill was found against the registrar by the United States grand jury, to which he pleaded nolo contendere, thereby admitting his guilt.

SMASHING DRAMA IS ENACTED IN N. C.

White Man Is Found Guilty On Six Counts—Race Men Push Case.

By CHAS. A. MOORE for A. N. P.

SALISBURY, N. C., Nov. 5—A smashing drama, with exciting action, was enacted here in the October term of the United States Court, Judge Johnson J. Hayes, Greensboro, presiding, which should be regarded as of more than unusual interest, importance and significance, as the incidents in the plot involved the sacredness of the ballot.

The star character, in this tense but dynamic scene, was one S. R. Sechrest of East Spencer, one of the unscrupulous Democratic election officials, with which North Carolina, as well as other Southern States, are chronicly infested. He was charged with violating the Federal election laws in the last general election for President and Congressmen, in that he refused to register six colored applicants for registration no account of race and color, notwithstanding they were able to pass the educational test, prescribed by the constitution of the State, as a qualification for franchise.

The writer was told that the facts in the case charging Sechrest with violating the 15th Amendment three years ago, were diligently sought and painstakingly arranged and presented to the Federal Grand Jury last month by A. E. Tillery. Assistant United States District Attorney, upon which findings they found a true bill of indictment against the defendant.

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When the case was called by United States District Attorney E. L. Gavin, heading the prosecution corps for the government, Thursday, Oct. 22, Sechrest, through his lawyer entered a plea of nole contendere against the six counts facing him. On three of the counts Judge Hayes imposed a fine of $150 each, totaling $450. On the other three counts the defendant was placed on probation for a period of three years, he to appear at each regular term of the court and show that he (Sechrest) had complied with the terms of the probation.

After Judge Hayes rendered this decision, Sechrest's counsel arose and pleaded for mercy and leniency, because of the ignorance and poverty of his client; but the Judge replied that, ignorance is no excuse for violation of the law and, moreover, that he was unwilling to grant it, in view of the flagrant circumstances surrounding this particular case.

Given Two Hours To Pay

He, furthermore, authorized the sheriff to imprison the culprit, if he failed to pay the $450 two hours after his judgment. Judge Hayes also cautioned Sechrest, so your correspondent is informed, that, if he or any of his friends or sympathizers attempted to visit reprisals upon any of the colored people in his community whom they knew or suspected of being responsible for his trial and conviction, probation would end and a term of imprisonment in the Federal penitentiary in Atlanta for a number of years and, besides, the additional payment of $450 for the other three counts against him would be required.

The reason for this warning, so the writer is advised, is that Judge Hayes had, perchance, been informed that the friends of Sechrest had made covert threats, if this case was not dropped, that they were going to start something, which would teach the "damn niggers a lesson," especially those who were instrumental in working up this case.

Investigates Threats

In fact, we were told that the atmosphere in the regions in and around Salisbury was surcharged with dynamite and the feeling was tense, as the result of the circulation of a rumor that an agent of the N. A. A. C. P. would be on hand, when Federal Court convened, to aid in pushing the case against Sechrest.

Instead, however, of an agent of the Association being present, Uncle Sam selected from the Department of Justice one of his "limbs of the law," a secret detective, and sent him, a week or ten days before the convening of the United States Court, with authority to make an investigation in the premises.

The detective did investigate, thoroughly, and as a result found that the 15th Amendment had been most notoriously violated by the defendant Sechrest, and so testified on the witness stand, he being the only witness called in this case.

Colored Men Push Case

Before closing this article, the writer believes it would not be amiss, with no depreciation of the service rendered by others in this case, to observe that, had it not been for the patient, presevering and persistent labors of Prof. W. H. Hannum of Livingstone College and Dr. Walter J. Hughes of Salisbury to bring this case into the Federal Court, Sechrest would never been tried and convicted.

Conviction of Election Officials Stirs Politicians

GREENSBORO, N. C., Nov. 13.—Election officials throughout the state are much perturbed over the recent conviction of S. R. Secrest, registrar in East Spencer precinct, the subsequent fines and suspended prison sentence imposed upon him by Federal Judge Johnson J. Hayes at Salisbury, N. C., especially in view of the possibility of wholesale investigation of further violations of election laws.

This case, which has attracted secton-wide attention, had its beginning when six well-educated Race men were denied the right to register by Secrest and later denied the right to vote. The charges were brought before the United States court and the defendant was fined some $400, and on three other counts was placed on probation for a period of three years.

According to information, the charges were investigated by a United States secret service man, who discovered that not only were the charges true but that Secrest, in his zeal to register whites in his precinct, went to their homes at night and qualified them as voters, many of them being illiterate.

Newspapers throughout the state have commented upon the case, and the Greensboro Daily News opinied that "there is enough in it to make future registrars have a care. If one is brought into the federal court and assessed several hundred dollars for an indiscretion, error of judgment or whatever, there is no assurance that other registrars who make similar errors may not be overtaken in fault. If the United States court gets in the way of taking notice of such things, it is possible that it might become a habit that would be annoying as well as expensive to registrars."

Political – 1931

New York

Suffrage

RECORDER

Ardsley, N. Y.

MAR 13 1931

Want Their Votes Without Recognition

Whether Mount Vernon shall have negro police and firemen loomed as an important feature of Republican primaries for he November election.

The question became an issue when Mayor James Berg, speaking before a meeting of negro Republicans, announced he was in favor of employing negroes in civil service jobs.

Thus far Mayor Berg has taken no steps to fill vacancies with negroes, although New Rochelle and Yonkers employ them for public positions.

Benjamin Leverett, negro Republican leader, announced that his faction expects to make jobs for negroes a plank in the platform of either one of the parties.

"In this county there is much discrimination," Leverett said. "Negroes in White Plains do not get full consideration when they apply for jobs, although they may vote for the Republican candidates. In Mount Vernon there is no possibility of securing patronage in the way of jobs for negro voters If the Democratic party will promise a better outlook, we must look in that direction."

Republicans thus far have not commented on either the Mayor's or Leverett's statements, but it has been reported that the matter will be considered when the primary slate is drawn up.

ANOTHER WHITE PRIMARY EDICT PROMULGATED

New York City.—The chairman of the City Democratic Executive Committee in Montgomery, Alabama, recently published in a newspaper advertisement, the qualifications for voters in Monday's (Mar. 16) Democratic primary election, the qualifications prescribing "white electors."

The question whether a party committee can thus exclude Negroes from primary voting is being raised by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the case of Nixon v. Gondon, arising in Texas, which is to go before the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court previously in the case of Nixon v. Herndon, also fought by the N. A. A. C. P., ruled that the state cannot by law exclude Negroes from voting in primaries. The same end is now sought to be accomplished by party committees.

The N. A. A. C. P. has just received from Knollenberg and Cameron, their attorneys in the Texas case, a letter from the clerk of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans stating that the case was still under submission, although the case was argued in November.

NYACK, N. Y.
DAILY NEWS

APR 29 1931

INNOCENT UNTIL PROVEN GUILTY

Robert Schmitt, president of the Nyack Taxpayers' Association, at a meeting of the Nyack Colored Taxpayers' Association Monday night, repeated the statement made to members of his own organization some time before that he had found instances of 38 colored people who had voted illegally in the past village elections and 8 white people. Four of Nyack's most respected colored citizens had helped him to check these votes, he said.

Why does Mr. Schmitt keep repeating this statement and do nothing about it? He has said that some of the best lawyers in the county have advised him the election can be overthrown in the courts, if he can prove there were illegal votes. Then after this assertion made at a meeting of the Nyack Taxpayers' Association, Mr. Schmitt went on to state that court actions cost money, that he feels it is up to the people of Nyack to pay the costs if they want the election overthrown and justice done, that he will not expend a cent for this purpose.

Supposing there were illegal votes cast—though Jerome Amatrini checking over the same list of voters as the Nyack Taxpayers' head did for the Young Men's Republican Club said that he could find none—is it not up to Mr. Schmitt to prove to the people of this community there were illegal votes cast? The course through which he claims it can be done is court action. If Mr. Schmitt does not want to put out money for such an action, why does he not get the committee which backed him for mayor on the Progressive Citizens' ticket or those who supported him in the election, to put up funds for such a course?

When a man feels he has been wronged it is usually customary for him to prove it through some action that will convince others he is in the right. In politics as in the eyes of the law, the defendant is innocent until he is proven guilty. So too is the party which Mr. Schmitt claims brought in these illegal voters.

Either he should take action to prove he was wronged or drop the matter entirely.

If he should take his charges of illegal balloting to the higher courts and come out victorious, the people of Nyack would get whole-heartedly behind Mr. Schmitt for they know him to be honest, to have the best interests of the village at heart, but until he takes some action they do not want to hear slurs cast upon the way in which their elections are conducted

Eugene McIntosh, Head of Insurgent Democrats in 21st A. D., Claims 44 County Committeemen in Primary

Commenting on the Primary results in the 21st A. D. with reference to the insurgent fight led by Eugene McIntosh, head of the Harlem Progressive Democratic Association, Mr. McIntosh declares that his organization, while losing the nominations by large majorities, had actually succeeded in electing 44 county committeemen, carrying six of the 37 election districts, and that this entailed the defeat of 32 of the white candidates who live in the Riverside Drive section, but who were named by Leader Thomas Murray to represent Negro districts.

At the time of making this statement ,Mr. McIntosh said that eight election districts had not been reported, and that there was a possibility that the number of his county committeemen might be added to when these districts report. The McIntosh group claimed committeemen from the 14th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 22nd and 37th election districts. They showed a total vote of 937 Democrats, the 16th, largest in Harlem, returning 263.

Incidentally, Mr. McIntosh attributes as one of the handicaps under which the Harlem Association labored the failure of Ray Potter Waller to carry out the compact which he is alleged to have entered with the McIntosh group. Mr. Waller withdrew from the McIntosh organization after he had been named as one of the independent designees and proceeded to organize an insurgent movement of his own.

A Potential Victory

Said Mr. McIntosh: "As the 'smoke of battle clears away,' it will be seen that the Harlem Progressive Democratic Association,

under tremendous handicap for lack of funds and trained workers, won a great victory, and is today stronger than ever with a great voice in the Democratic party.

"We have won 44 or more county committeemen, fighting the well-organized machine of Tammany Hall and the United Colored Democracy, together with the action of Waller, who polled enough votes in many instances to prevent our organization from electing its county committeemen, is indeed, I think, a victory for the Negro Democrats in the beginning of their fight for Negro leadership of the district.

"Furthermore, some of our workers reported that money was openly and lavishly handed out by some of the Tammany workers and that many of our workers were intimidated and bodily thrown out of polling places.

"However, I am deeply grateful for the confidence and support given by the colored people, and wish to add that when a just cause has been lost, the only question that remains is 'When do we fight again?'"

WHY ONE SHOULD REGISTER.

Now that the primaries are over and the several candidates are duly nominated for the elective offices to be filled this Fall, the next step in order will be the registration of voters. In order to register, a voter must have lived in the state one year, in the county three months, and in the election district thirty days. If a resident of New York prior to 1922, you have the right to register without further qualification. If the voter has come to this city since that time, he will have to take a simple educational test to qualify as not being illiterate, or show a certificate of graduation from school or college. In the case of foreign born voters, naturalization papers must be shown to prove that they have been granted citizenship.

As has been often stated in these columns, to register and vote is not only the duty of every citizen who desires good government, but it is a privilege which every man and woman should exercise, especially when it is conferred on such easy and simple terms as obtain in this state. It is foolish to assert, as some short-sighted people do, that it is of no use to vote and that the character of the government under which they live does not affect them. This is a great mistake, as their daily life and work are sometimes greatly affected by the acts of the local or state government. The rate of taxation, the administration of health and sanitary ordinances touch the average citizen in his pocket and in his person. He should be able to take part in voting for city and state officers who will administer those matters to his best advantage.

Then there is the matter of state aid for the unemployed, as well as the employment of workers by contractors for state work. In both cases it is necessary that the applicant for aid or a job should be able to prove that he is a citizen of the state. The surest and quickest way to do that is to see that his or her name is on the list of voters filed in the office of the Board of Elections. And the only way to get on that list is to register as a voter before the coming election. The days for registration this year are October 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, from 5 P. M. to 10.30 P. M. On Saturday, October 10, the hours will be from 7 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

Every foreign born resident who has come to New York to better his condition, should become naturalized in order to enjoy the full benefits of citizenship. Besides giving him a voice in the government, under which he has chosen to live, it will enable him to share in the aid given to the unemployed, in case he needs it, and also to become eligible for relief under the Old Age Security act of New York State. The adopted citizens of the state who have helped to pay its taxes and carry on its government are entitled to share in the benefits extended to all its citizens, without distinction to race or creed.

Registration is the first step for all citizens who would share equally in the duties and privileges of citizenship. Register first and then vote at the election to be held in November.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

SEP 17 1931

Organizations Carry the Primaries

Results of the direct primary elections throughout the state again indicate how difficult it is to buck an intrenched political organization. In all except two notable cases the organization candidates won, overwhelmingly for the most part.

Governor Roosevelt strengthened himself in the state when Oliver Cabana jr., whom he had personally put in charge of the Erie County Democratic organization, defeated an insurgent movement headed by William H. Fitzpatrick. Without authority, Fitzpatrick used the name of former Governor Smith to bolster up his fight, but to no avail.

John F. Curry, who before Judge Seabury proclaimed in effect he would do anything at any time for any Democrat, clamped his hold on the Tammany leadership more tightly when his candidate, John E. Sheehy, won control of the organization in the 15th Assembly District from Frank L. Briarly, anti-Curry man. It might seem to indicate that the better type of Democrats, who live in this the "silk stocking district," had put the stamp of their approval on the Curry way of bossing. Either that is true, or they were too indifferent to accept an excellent chance to repudiate Mr. Curry and his works. Tammany Hall thinks this victory will strengthen it in the 15th, the only dependable Republican district in the city. It may work the other way, by driving independents into the Republican ranks.

In Harlem, Tammany—probably by the usual methods—repulsed the ambition of the Negroes in two districts with heavy colored populations to have representation in the executive committee, such as has been accorded to them by the Republicans.

Mr. Macy, Republican state chairman, smothered an attack on his leadership in Suffolk County through the nomination of his designee for Sheriff. An insurgent movement in the Republican ranks in Nassau also died when an insurgent designee for Sheriff was defeated.

There was an upset in Kings County when Alderman Ambro, in the 19th District, turned down by the organization on orders from Mr. McCooey, Democratic county leader, won a renomination over the McCooey designation by 261 votes. However, it is not considered seriously as a blow to the McCooey leadership.

There was a Republican organization defeat in Herkimer County, where Assemblyman Thistlethwaite was defeated for renomination by E. O. Davie, backed by a dry group. Another dry victory was in Oneida County, where Assemblyman Abbott, backed by the organization, was renominated over a wet designee.

These two dry victories were outbalanced by three wet ones, all in the Republican ranks. T. C. Brown, former dry leader in the Senate, failed to defeat Mayor Henry C. Fagal for renomination in the City of Schenectady. O. D. Heck, wet, won the Assembly nomination in the 1st District in that county from a dry opponent.

Friends of former United States Senator James W. Wadsworth everywhere will be interested to learn of the nomination of his son, James J., for the Assembly in Livingston County. The young man won easily over a dry opponent. He will go to the Assembly (the county is rock-ribbed Republican) younger than was his father when he started his political career in the lower house at Albany at twenty-seven.

Political—1931 North Carolina

Suffrage

HAD REFUSED TO REGISTER SIX NEGROES

Journal and Guide

Fined $450 And Put On Probation For Three Years

11-7-31

PRISON TERM LOOMED

Norfolk, Va.

Defendant Warned Not To "Get Even" With Complainants

BY CHARLES H. MOORE
Special to Journal and Guide

SALISBURY, N. C.—A smashing drama with exciting action was enacted during the October term of the United States Court, Judge J. Hayes of Greensboro presiding, which should be regarded as of more than unusual interest, importance, and significance, as the incidents in the plot involved the sacredness of the ballot and resulted in a far-reaching victory of the Negro's battle for citizenship rights.

The star character in this tense dynamic action was one S. R. Sechrest of East Spencer, a white Democratic election official of the type gradually being discredited and shorn of his autocratic powers by courts of justice.

He was charged with violating the Federal election laws in the last general election for President and Congressmen, in that he refused to register six colored applicants for registration on account of race and color, notwithstanding they were able to pass the educational test prescribed by the constitution of the state as qualification for the franchise.

Fined, Put on Probation

On three of the counts Judge Hayes imposed a fine of $150 each, totaling $450. On the other three counts the defendant was placed on probation for a period of three years and required to appear at each regular term of court and show that he (Sechrest) had complied with the terms of the probation.

After Judge Hayes rendered this decision, Sechrest's counsel arose and pleaded for mercy and leniency because of the "ignorance and poverty" of his client. But the judge replied that ignorance is no excuse for violation of the law and, moreover, that he was unwilling to grant it in view of the flagrant circumstances surrounding this particular case.

Prison or Fine

Furthermore, he authorized the sheriff to imprison the defendant if he failed to pay the $450 within two hours after the court's judgement was rendered.

It is said that Sechrest's friends, the political bosses whose orders he was following in refusing to register the six Negroes, paid his fine.

Judge Hayes also cautioned Sechrest, the Journal and Guide reporter is informed, that if he or any of his friends or sympathizers attempted to visit reprisals upon any of the colored people in his community whom they knew or suspected of being responsible for his trial and conviction, his probation would end by a term of imprisonment in the Federal penitentiary in Atlanta for a number of years and, besides, the payment of $450 for the other three counts against him would also be required.

Threats Reported To Court

The reason for this warning, so the Guide's reporter was informed, is that Judge Hayes had, perchance, been told that the friends of Sechrest had made covert threats that if this case was not dropped they were going to start something which would teach the "damn niggers a lesson," especially those who were instrumental in working up this case.

In fact, the atmosphere in the regions in and around Salisbury was surcharged with "dynamite" and the feeling was tense, the Guide learned, as the result of the circulation of a rumor that an agent of the N.A.A.C.P. would be on hand when the Federal Court convened to aid in pushing the case against Sechrest.

U. S. Secret Service Helps

Instead, however, of an agent of the Association being present, Uncle Sam selected from the U. S. Department of Justice one of his "limbs of the law," a secret service detective, and sent him, a week or ten days before the convening of the U. S. Court, with authority to make an investigation in the premises.

The detective did investigate, thoroughly, and as a result found that the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution had been most notoriously violated by the defendant Sechrest, and so testified on the witnessed stand. This secret service operative was the only witness called in this case.

Indicted By U. S. Grand Jury

The facts in the case charging Sechrest with violating the 15th Amendment three years ago, were diligently sought and painstakingly arranged and presented to the Federal grand jury last month by A. E. Tillery, Assistant U. S. District Attorney, upon which findings a true bill of indictment against the defendant was found.

When the case was called by U. S. District Attorney E. L. Gavin, heading the prosecution corps for the Government, Thursday, October 22, Sechrest, through his lawyer, entered a plea of nole contendere against the six counts facing him. (Nolle contendere is a plea by the defendant in a criminal prosecution, which, without admitting guilt, subjects him to a judgement of conviction as in case of a plea of guilty, but does not preclude him from denying the truth of the charges in a collateral proceeding.)

Prosecutors Praised

Before closing this article the writer believes it would not be amiss, with no depreciation of the service rendered by others in this case, to observe that, had it not been for the patient, persevering and persistent labors of Professor W. H. Hannum of Livingstone College and Dr. Walter J. Hughes of Salisbury to bring this case into the Federal Court, Sechrest would never have been tried and convicted.

This, similar to some other cases during the past thirty years the Negroes in North Carolina have been disfranchised, would have gone by default, or if by chance brought into court a mistrial would have been the result and the case dropped.

U. S. District Attorney Gavin and his assistant, Mr. Tillery, who gathered the evidence, upon which Sechrest was indicted, tried, and convicted, deserve much credit.

Judge Fair and Impartial

And above all, honor and praise and thanks to Judge Johnson J. Hayes for his fair, impartial, and positive judgment in the premises.

Though the mill of the gods of justice grind slowly, yet they are grinding exceedingly fine, and the Negro—discriminated against for years by election and primary officials—is finding in scattered parts of the South in 1931 more cause for gratification than in a score of years.

Political-1931

Oklahoma

Suffrage

Oklahoma City, Okla.
OKLAHOMAN

MAR 14 1931

MORE NEGROES QUESTIONED AS PROBE WIDENS

New Vote Fraud Hints Are Heard for Other City Ward Points.

Surrender of 11 registration certificates by L. L. Pittman, Negro vice-president of the Non-Partisan Civic club, Friday extended probe of activities of the Negro organization as county officials co-operated in a rapidly growing investigation of complaints of alleged irregularities in registration for the city primary election Tuesday.

The investigation started Thursday with discovery of 34 registration certificates in possession of J. H. Ferguson, Negro president of the club, who now is held in the county jail.

Probe Gains Headway

It gained headway when other reports of registrations of persons alleged to have given addresses on vacant lots were received by Jasper Roberts, county election board secretary, and when Pittman brought 11 additional certificates to Phil Daugherty, assistant county attorney, as he learned of Ferguson's predicament.

Instructed by Lewis Morris, county attorney, to work with Roberts and take whatever legal action justified, Daugherty said other officers of the Negro club would be questioned Saturday.

Other club officers to be questioned are Lewis Jenkins, vice-president; Fred Baily, secretary, and Basch Dixon, treasurer, Daugherty said.

Club Cars Used

Pittman told Daugherty 60 persons had been hauled to register in civic club cars and that registration certificates had been retained to complete club records. No other officers had any, he said, as 15 had been mailed back to the registrants.

Both men denied any payment was to be received for service of the club, which both said was supporting J. C. Walton, ousted governor, in the mayor's campaign because "Walton promised to be fair to the Negroes," according to Daugherty.

All of the registration certificates obtained from the Negro club will be delivered to addresses given on them and check made of their voting qualifications, Roberts said. Registration records also were being checked.

Probe Is Widened

Complaints received of alleged irregularities in other sections led to extension of the check Friday, though no new facts had been revealed Friday night, Roberts said.

Declaring the investigation would extend through the election, Roberts issued the following statement:

"Every precaution is being taken by the county election board to see that every candidate in every race has a fair and honest count of votes. Precautions are being taken also to prevent any illegal voting in any precinct of Oklahoma City.

"Qualifications for voting are: one year's residence in the state, six months residence in the county, and 30 days residence in the precinct immediately prior to the election. The county election board has blanks for challengers' and watchers' commissions and any candidate is entitled to have a challenger and a watcher in any precinct. We trust the candidates will avail themselves of this right as it will help to secure an honest election. Any election fraud, or attempt at election fraud, should be reported immediately, and any one guilty of such fraud will be prosecuted."

Oklahoma City, Okla.
NEWS

MAR 14 1931

VOTE PROBE SPREADS TO 12 PRECINCTS

County Attorney Orders Four Investigators to Check Names

GRILL CLUB LEADERS

Criminal Prosecution to Follow Proved Irregularities, Morris Says

Twelve city precincts were being investigated by the county attorney's office today as the probe of reported registration irregularities widened.

Four investigators began checking addresses of all new registrations in these precincts.

Two more probers may be added late today in an effort to have a thorough investigation before the municipal primary next Tuesday.

Jasper Roberts, county election board secretary, kept the names of investigators secret "to prevent outside pressure." He also declined to reveal which precincts are being checked.

An investigator was sent to a camp on S. Pennsylvania-av in the river bottoms where 73 campers were registered.

"They may be qualified residents, but 73 is the largest number of new registrations we ever had from that area, and it should be investigated," said Roberts.

County Attorney Lewis R. Morris said criminal charges would be filed if evidence of fraud were revealed.

Roberts said the investigators were selected because "they are not known to have any political affiliations or interests." They will probe all names and addresses, hunting for duplicate registrations, non-resident voters and "vacant lot" addresses.

Club Is Investigated

Five officers of the Negro Non-Partisan Civic Club were to be grilled by the county attorney's office today in connection with their activities in registering Negro voters.

These were the newest developments as the investigation of fraud and irregularity complaints widened. Other developments were:

1. Assistant County Attorney Phil Daugherty sought to learn if the Negro club was paid to solicit registrations.

2. Thirty-five certificates found on J. H. Ferguson, club president, were being investigated.

3. Lonzo L. Pittman, vice-president, turned 11 certificates belonging to Negro voters to Daugherty, after Ferguson had been arrested with 35 certificates in his possession.

Claim to Be Working for Walton

4. Ferguson and Pittman said they were voluntarily working for Jack Walton, and that the club was supporting Walton for mayor.

5. Daugherty said no charges could be filed if the Negroes were voluntarily soliciting registrations and were not paid by a candidate.

6. Walton denied any connection with the Negro club, said it had not been authorized to solicit votes, and said he did not know the Negroes.

7. The county election board was investigating registration lists in several precincts after receiving complaints of duplicate registrations, vacant lot addresses, and other alleged law violations.

Surrenders Certificates

Pittman surrendered the 11 certificates he had to Daugherty, saying they had been "borrowed" from Negro voters "to complete the club's records." He said 15 certificates had been returned, and that the rest would be sent to owners. Pittman said, according to Daugherty, that 60 Negroes had been hauled to the registration plate to qualify as voters.

Although Pittman said no other club officers held certificates, Daugherty was to question Lewis Jenkins, vice-president; Fred Baily, secretary, and Basch Dixon, treasurer.

The county election board is checking the certificates held by Ferguson and Pittman. The certificates were originally given Negro voters who said they turned them to Ferguson or Pittman, Roberts said his check so far revealed.

Walton Denies Connection

Roberts said he believed all registrars had acted legally honestly, but that fraud may have been perpetrated on them.

Complaints from precincts other than the four already under investigation caused the probe to be widened.

"I don't know a thing in the world about this case," said Walton in a general denial. "I never heard of any of those people, and have had nothing to do with it."

"We are taking every precaution to insure an honest election," said Roberts. "We are checking precinct lists for false addresses and duplications. On election day candidates will have watchers and challengers in all polls and this will be the surest way to prevent fraud."

Roberts urged any person learning of an attempt to defraud the registrar or other election officials to call the election board office, 2-1024. "An immediate investigation will be started," he said.

Ferguson was adjudged insane by the county insanity board today and taken to the Central State Hospital at Norman. He had been held in the county jail.

Political - 1931 - Pennsylvania

Suffrage

PITTSBURGH, PA.
PRESS

APR 17 1931

Women Voters

WHEN DRYS want to discount the rapid gains of the movement for prohibition repeal, they usually fall back on what they call the woman vote. Whatever the men may think about it, the women of the country will never stand for return of legal liquor—so the argument runs.

It does not pay to be dogmatic in political prophesy, though perhaps more women than men do retain faith in the dry experiment, despite the failure of enforcement and the increase in crime.

But we cannot take much stock in all this talk about the woman vote. After fairly careful observation of American elections we are inclined to doubt that there is any such thing as a woman's vote in the national sense. Women do not vote as women. They divide on issues just as men do. For that matter the same is true of the other alleged bloc votes in this country about which the hopes and fears of propagandists and politicians cluster. Never yet has any one delivered the farm vote, the labor vote, the foreign born vote, the Negro vote, any more than the woman vote.

The conventions which have been meeting in Washington this week demonstrate conclusively that women voters are divided on prohibition. The women's wet convention was just as lusty and militant as the women's dry convention.

One difference between them, however, impressed political observers as significant. That was the matter of age. Among the 1,200 delegates to the anti-prohibition convention were white-haired grandmothers who had started out as prohibitionists but who are now crusading for repeal to save their grandchildren from the bootlegger and the racketeer. But these older women were not typical.

It was in the dry convention that old and middle age predominated The wet convention was notably a young women's meeting.

This, we believe, is the answer to the worn prophesy that women will block prohibition repeal. Insofar as there is a national woman's vote, it is the ballot of the young woman that will count in the future. And, if these two national conventions are any indication, among the younger women the trend is toward repeal.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
POST-GAZETTE

JUL 18 1931

VOTERS' GROUP HONORS COYNE

1,000 Pledge Support To Senator In Campaign.

State Senator James J. Coyne was the honor guest at a banquet of more than 1,000 Negro voters held in the Pythian Temple, Center avenue, last night under the auspices of the Third Ward Voters' League and the Fifth Ward Progressive Club.

Coyne was indorsed by both organizations, the resolution being read by Representative Walter E. Tucker, the only Negro member from Allegheny county.

Coyne was lauded by Councilman M. J. Muldowney and Magistrate William J. Soost, the latter being a candidate for council. Councilman Robert Alderdice attended the banquet but having a previous engagement was forced to leave before the speaking began.

Coyne declared that he would remember "those who support me whether I am elected or not," and that "if elected I will do whatever I promised to do." He stated that he had been in politics and business for 25 years, and that "if elected September 15, I will do nothing that you will ever be ashamed of."

Attorneys Thomas M. Marshall and John F. Haggarty, candidates for common pleas court, and Attorney Benjamin Lencher, candidate for county court, all spoke, as did former Alderman Robert Logan, Attorney Homer Brown and Mrs. Daisy Lampkin.

Judge W. C. Hueston, Negro leader of Indiana, assistant solicitor for the postmaster general, was a guest speaker.

Assistant City Solicitor William Randolph acted as toastmaster at the banquet.

REGISTER! REGISTER!! REGISTER!!!

Republican

We talk a great deal about being disfranchised in the South; but half of our people are disfranchised in Philadelphia and in the North generally. There are nearly a half million Negroes in Pennsylvania, but there are not 125,000 votes of Negroes in the State. There are 219,000 Negroes in Philadelphia, and 125,000 of them are eligible to vote, but only about 60,000 are registered, and only about 50,000 of them vote—about 40 per cent.

Tuesday, August 25, 1931, Tuesday, September 1 and Saturday, September 5 are registration days, and everybody who expects to vote in the primary on September 15 for Mayor and various city and county offices ought to register.

Every pastor should publicly request his people to register. On Sunday, August 23, he should ask every person to register and secure the promise from each by requesting all to stand up. On Snuday, August 30, he should ask all who registered on August 23 to stand, compliment those who did register for their high ideal of citizenship and pledge the others to register. This should be repeated Sunday, August 31. At the board meetings and every where else possible the pastors should instruct their people in registering, and insist upon them doing so.

Next year the Negroes should have four members of the legislature, one Congressman, one judge, a member of the Board of Education, a member of the Prison Board the Board of Pardons, two magistrates, two members of the City Comittees, 150 ward committeemen, 200 judges of election, assessors, inspectors, etc. All this is impossible if we do not register. All of it is possible if 125,000 Negroes in Philadelphia register. And what is true in Philadelphia is proportionately true in all the cities of the North

Register! Register!! Register!!!

THE NEGROES MUST VOTE

On Tuesday of next week we shall have in Philadelphia a primary for the election of Mayor, 22 members of the City Council, Sheriff of the County of Philadelphia, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Receiver of Taxes, Recorder of Deeds, two County Commissioners, and six Magistrates. Unfortunately, so far as we know, there are no outstanding colored men on tickets for the major offices. This should not be, in view of the fact that we have over 125,000 Negroes in this city eligible to vote.

We trust that every Negro in Philadelphia will vote next Tuesday. It is the religious duty of our people to vote. Voting is a method by which we have the opportunity to express our views as to the laws to be made and the men to make those laws and to enforce them. If we do not vote we disfranchise ourselves, and we suffer.

Political – 1931

Suffrage

South Carolina

Charl[illegible] Courier

Friday, [illegible] 1931

Negroes in Chicago Elections

In Chicago both candidates for mayor, Cermak and Thompson, Democrat and Republican, appealed to the negroes. That had to be. The negro vote in Chicago is probably around 100,000, and, plainly, no party can ignore it. Many of these negroes are ignorant and are easily corrupted, so that they constitute a vexing and dangerous problem in the electorate. Similar conditions are now to be found in most of the large Middle Western and Eastern cities

In South Carolina the white people are now a majority of 150,359 in the whole population but the negroes are 793,681. Although the number of white adults is 45,000 or 55,000 greater, the number of negro adults is more than 300,000.

Promiscuous and general voting of the negroes in the South would be a serious matter. It is a serious matter in Northern cities. It is a big thing for the Big Bill Thompsons.

News

Lancaster, S.C.

MAY / 1931

THE COLORED VOTE

—o—

Walter F. Brown, postmaster general, is alleged to have said while in South Carolina that he did not want to see a republican party in this state built upon negro leadership and furthermore that when there are two strong parties the race question solves itself. The Yorkville Enquirer asks if Mr. Brown would dare go into his native state of Ohio and say the same thing.

It is true that the democratic party in the north gets a little support from the colored people in some of the larger cities. As a rule the colored vote goes to the republicans en masse. The republicans have catered to the negro vote in the past, are doing it now and will probably continue to do so.

Political - 1931

Tennessee

Suffrage

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

MAR 13 1931

"BOSS" ROBINSON PROMISES BASS 3,500 NEGRO VOTES

Ward Heeler Boasts Machine to Get Negro Ballots—Bell White in Tirade.

Walter Robinson, negro ward-heeler at a colored meeting in the East Fifth street school Thursday night, boasted that he will deliver 3,500 votes to Mayor E. D. Bass and "ins" on the mayor's ticket. The black "boss" bragged that his political machine is functioning smoothly.

Three speeches in behalf of the re-election of Mayor Ed Bass—one by the mayor himself, one by John Bell, young white man, and another by Walter Robinson, negro ward heeler—were made at the mass meeting.

Other candidates for city offices were invited to speak at the meeting and some of them did, while two others sent representatives. So much time was taken up in the mayor's behalf, however, that the other speakers had to cut what they had to say rather short.

As usual, the mayor and his young white speaker vindictively assailed his opponent, D. A. Landress, and all who have dared to support Mr. Landress. And, also as usual, the morning paper inaccurately reported more than a hundred present. The actual number present lacked a score amounting to that number.

It was young John Bell, an employe of the Times who is taking this week off to help in the campaign work for the morning paper's candidate for mayor, who made the longest speech.

He had been calmed down somewhat after assailing the late George F. Milton, father of the present editor of The News, at another colored meeting a few nights ago, leveling a milder attack at The News and venting his spleen on Fletcher Morgan, campaign manager for Mr. Landress, and others who are supporting the people's candidate for mayor.

Tirade at Morgan.

Mentioning the Dallas Heights sewer deal, Mayor Bass' representative declared, "I'm not talking to Mr. Landress, because he's not running for mayor, but to Steam Engine Fletcher Morgan. They say Landress is not a lawyer, but Morgan might be offended if I should suggest to him that he look up his law books before asking under what 'authority' the mayor has acted."

He made the usual charge that those who are supporting Mr. Landress are not doing so with public interest in view, but merely out of personal spite for Mayor Bass.

The mayor himself entered as his young representative was concluding his speech, and, saying that he was too tired to make a speech, contented himself with taking cracks at several of the city's leading citizens who have publicly announced themselves as opposed to his re-election.

Last in the list mentioned by the mayor was Hays Clark, popular criminal court clerk, who withdrew his support from Bass recently following the mayor's statement that George F. Milton, editor of The News, had "less respect for honor and decency" than Walter Robinson, negro ward heeler. Mayor Bass referred to Mr. Clark as 'the son-in-law of The News."

Robinson, called to the front of the auditorium by the audience, reported his political machine was working smoothly and would give to Mayor Bass and the rest of the "ins" more than 3,500 votes.

J. A. Morrow, secretary in the department of education, spoke in behalf of the re-election of Commisisoner H. D. Huffaker, praising his record and experienec as director of the city's school system.

Lawrence Brown asked for support of the candidacy for the city commission of Henson Schoolfield. Judge Martin A. Fleming, candidate for re-election as city judge; F. L. Dixon, running for the same position; Joe Anderson, candidate for city attorney, and Joe Altaffer, also seeking the city attorney's office, were others who spoke.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
Saturday, MAY 2, 1931

The Negro and the Vote

THERE seems a growing realization on the part of intelligent colored citizens that all is not well with the Negro's campaign to secure the vote. White observers have commented, since the days of the Loyal League and Reconstruction, on the venality and the ignorance of the mass of Negro voters, and, for several years, Negro leaders themselves have been pointing out to the members of their own race the folly of their course.

A recent number of the *Literary Digest* directs our attention to a striking article which James Samuel Stemons, a Negro writer, of Philadelphia, has recently contributed to the *Southwest Review*, thoughtful quarterly, published at Dallas. "The fact must be firmly grasped," the Negro writer declares, "that the attitude of Southern people toward Negroes in politics was born by the unbridled abuse by Negroes of the elective franchise, and their slavish subservience to the basest and most sinister political influences that this country has ever known."

The reference is, of course, to the way in which Negro voters were herded to the polls during Reconstruction days. However, the writer of the article, after an observation of the modern Negro in politics, both in the North and such Southern States as accord him the franchise, feels that present-day conditions are little better than those of the days of carpet-bagger and scalawag.

"Such lapses," he writes, "may have been excusable, and to be expected, on the part of ignorant ex-slaves. But long and earnest observation and reflection have convinced me that the political status of Negroes in the South today is less a reflection of post-bellum ignorance than of present-day blindness, stupidity, and, far too often, downright venality, on the part of that race as a voting group."

The Negro's voting record in the North, where his right to the franchise is not questioned, is not such as to deny the claim of Southern politicians that the Negro does not deserve the vote, the Philadelphia Negro admits, continuing that:

> It would be difficult to cite a single election in any Northern metropolitan center in which the Negro masses have failed eagerly and avidly to join with the reactionary forces on any and every clear-cut issue between civic decency and indecency, political honesty and dishonesty.
>
> It matters not to them that the press, the Church, the clergy, and the organized forces of common decency are arrayed on one side; they are deaf to all appeals save from the political corruptionists and schemers arrayed on the other. I could fill a book with instances of the way in which Negroes have made themselves notorious by becoming the tools of vicious political rings.

True friends of the advancement of the Negro race cannot but be pleased at this evidence of a realistic appreciation on the part of one of their leaders of the actual experience of such States as permit Negro voting. Examples of the Negro voting group being used as the tool of vicious political rings are not confined to the North, for Tennessee and its cities have had numberless disillusioning experiences with herded Negro voters, always thrown on the side of evil politics. As to the facts, there can be no question. The question, of course, is: What is to be done about it?

James Samuel Stemons does not look for any immediate change in the situation, but he does believe that cultivated Negroes should be insistent upon higher standards being maintained. In this connection, he writes:

> The Herculean task of colored leaders, therefore, is to prove the unquestionable fitness of their race for the elective franchise, by inspiring Negroes, through consistent example, as well as through incessant precept, to use their ballots with the utmost honesty and discrimination where they are allowed to vote.
>
> And then, with this trophy of demonstrated fitness as their warrant, let the sanest and most level-headed leaders among Negroes confer with the same class of leaders among Southern white people, for the purpose of coming to a sympathetic understanding regarding the political future of the race in that section.
>
> And the innate leaning of the average white American toward justice and fair play, in spite of the apparent power of mobs and politicians, suggests that a harmonious and mutually satisfactory method will be developed (modified probationary periods, for example) for gradually extending to Negroes such political concessions as they clearly merit.
>
> This may seem a long and tedious process, and doubtless it would be such. But I can conceive of no other course that would not inevitably lead to strife and bitterness and disappointment.
>
> The Negro did not descend to his present state of political chaos and impotence in a day, and it will take him more than a day to emerge.

There is much in the Stemons article that the Negro leaders of America should take to mind. The many examples white people see year after year, of Negro votes being used for the perpetuation of vicious political machines is a very poor encouragement to any extension of the franchise generally to the black man in States where now he is kept from the polls. Let the Negro prove himself a self-respecting, self-voting citizen. Then his pleas will gain the favor they will then deserve.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

MAY 2 - 1931

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PREPARE TO VOTE

Within less than four months the city election will be held in Knoxville, at which time, Councilmen, the City Judge and two members of the Board of Education will be selected. Elections for the purpose of selecting government heads in county, state or nation, are no more important than the one when voters will name the men who will administer the affairs of our municipality. Knoxville Journal

Such important matters of particular interest to the Negro racial group as providing a hospital unit where their doctors and nurses may attend their patients; more adequate and increased educational facilities are needed, and the City Judge, before whom all cases involving persons falling in the toils of the law because of police activity, will be chosen. Thus, it can be readily noted how important it is that every man and woman eligible to vote, should be properly prepared to exercise their franchise when the day of election comes around. 5-14-31

The leadership of the racial group should set apart a certain time for the purpose of emphasizing the need of the masses paying their poll tax and at the proper time, registering, so that they will be prepared to vote. The small amount of two dollars required for poll tax payment is a mere pittance as compared to what will be lost in event indifferent and hostile officials should be swept into office in the city election. The eligible voters who are without poll tax receipts and registration certificates on the day of election, will be powerless to support their friends or to cast a ballot that will prevent enemies from getting hold of the reins of government, if they fail to arm themselves properly for voting. Knoxville, Tenn.

Pastors of the different churches would be rendering a great service to humanity by setting apart some one of their services for the purpose of urging the members of the racial group to pay their poll tax and register. It is earnestly hoped that this important matter will not be looked upon lightly and when election day rolls around in August, Knoxville Negro voters should roll up the most substantial vote that has been noted in many years.

LAW AND ORDER TO BE RESPECTED

5-26-31 Nashville Globe

Every Citizen Has a Right to Claim Protection in The Exercising of their Franchise

Casting a ballot, voting on election day, expressing the choice of the indvidual to be voted for in any office, is the constitutional right of the citizens of America, and is the most sacred privilege enjoyed in this land of the free and home of the brave. These pertinent facts are borne out by statements in all the laws governing the elections in the State of Tennessee. Nashville Tenn

Voters who go to the polls on Thursday without any impediments, and are sufficiently able to mark their own ballots, are privileged to do so. The law provides for a ballot to be made secret. There is a booth where the voter goes, turns his back upon the people and is protected from prying eyes, even from another booth, and puts a —|— opposite the name of the person that they desire to vote for. This ballot is ten folded by the person so marking it, and then they pass it over to the election officers, who, after satisfying themselves that the individual is qualified to vote, puts the ballot in the box in the presence of the voter. The ballot is to be placed out of sight in the box.

It is admitted that no individual is compelled to tell even the people on the inside of the election booth who he is voting for, for whom he is to cast his ballot. If this privilege is exercised and this constitutional right claimed, then there is protection to every voter.

Go to the polls on Thursday and claim these rights and privileges. Exercise this citizenship advantage guaranteed.

Political - 1931

Tennessee

Suffrage

THERE CAN BE NO LARGER VOTE CAST THAN THE REGISTRATION BOOKS SHOW

Nashville Globe

5-26-31

In order to put at rest some rumors that have disturbed a number of voters in the Third Ward, the campaign manager for Henry Allen Boyd stated this week that the total votes in the Third Ward cannot be larger than the total number of registrations shown on the registration books and poll tax records; hence, the struggle on Thursday between several candidates not only in the Third Ward, but in other Wards where a run-off became necessary, will be to sell to the largest number of voters the ability of the several candidates.

Nashville, Tenn

Those working in the interest of Henry Allen Boyd have therefore, pitched their argument on these facts: First, that he is being assured of a majority of the voters in the Third Ward. Second, that this majority of voters who, by their voluntary action, forced him into the race have extricated from him a promise to allow his name to be used, and have guaranteed to him that their expressions in his favor will be made Thursday at the polls by their votes.

"If the total ballots cast in the Ward exceed that of the registration and poll tax records, then that would necessitate an investigation to show why this happened. The law was so enacted to prevent election frauds, stuffing of ballot boxes and improper voting. The framers of the Constitution and the makers of the election laws in our state had in mind the giving to every citizen the right to help to select those who govern the city, the county and state, and because this is the highest privilege to be enjoyed by any American citizen, I am calling upon the voters of our Ward to not give consideration to or be alarmed over these rumors and these unfounded statements about the increasing of the vote."

This statement was handed out by D. W. Crutcher Monday evening after he held a conference with his co workers and members of the organization

YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO MARK YOUR OWN BALLOT

Nashville Globe

6-26-31

Nashville, Tenn

Voters who go to the polls to vote on next Thursday for their choice as a member of the City Council, are guaranteed the right by the laws of this state, to mark their own ballot, to vote for their own choice and to determine for themselves who they want as a representative in the legislative department of the City Government known as City Council.

It is said that hundreds of people do not know that this is their right. Some have felt that candidates and others at the polls could look on as they mark their ballot, to see how they vote, but according to the best informed authorities, this is a violation of the law, and the election judges have the power and the authority to give the voter the safeguard and the protection that the law intended that he should have in marking his ballot, to see that it is done in secrecy and deposited in the ballot box as provided by the Tennessee Statute governing election, not only in the cities, counties and states, but in the national elections. Infringement upon these rights guaranteed to the voter is a violation of the law. Voters in the Third Ward therefore have been advised by the Third Ward and North Nashville Civic League to consider these rights and privileges as sacred, personal and patriotic in the discharge of their duty.

Whites Register Cripple, Blind, And Mentally Defective To Offset Vote

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(ANP)—Of the 46,927 Memphians who registered during the recent ten-day registration period, 17,599 were Negroes, according to the tabulations made public here.

That registration among the Negro citizenry was going to be heavy was indicated in the early days of the registration period when under the leadership of Negro and white Republicans they were brought to the registration places in droves.

Nashville Globe

9-5-31

This unprecedented action showed that something was in the air and whites threw off their indifference to registering and got busy getting their members to the booth to get their registration papers.

The cripple, the blind and mentally defective were brought into the fold to off-set the large number of new black voters but to no avail. Evidently a real campaign had been waged prior to the opening of the registration as far as Negroes were concerned since the Dortch law was passed in 1889.

Realizing that the Independents and the Democrats held the balance of power the Republican leaders went to work on that group of citizens who always stand by the Grand Old Party—right or wrong. An as result things do not look very bright for either the Independents or the Democrats.

In the 24th ward ruled by E. A. Laughter, white, 816 Negroes were registered where the total registration in yeras gone by was only 154. Jim Mulcahy, another white leader, brought the registration figures from 117 to 592 through adding 371 new Negro registrants and Marion Borg came through with 329 new qualified voters of the darker hue.

This condition, however, did not prevail in all of the precincts in which Negroes live. In the 38th ward, in which the Shelby Hospital is located and 1004 were reistered, only seven Negroes were able to qualify. Negroes are not tolerated very much in this district and the same was true in the 45th ward where out of a total of 524 votes not a single registrant was a member of theh Negro race.

Republican leaders are very much encouraged by the large number of new registratnts and are looking forward to sweeping the forthcoming elections.

HEAVY REGISTRATION OF NEGROES SCARES WHITES INTO ACTION

Reporter

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 2—(By A. N. P.)—Of the 46,927 Memphians who registered during the recent ten-day registration period, 17,599 were Negroes, according to the tabulations made public here Wednesday.

That the registration among the Negro citizenry was going to be heavy was indicated in the early days of the registration period when under the leadership of Negro and white Republicans they were brought to the registration places in droves. This unprecedented action showed that something was in the air and whites threw off their indifference to registering and got busy getting their members to the booth to get their registration papers.

The cripple, the blind and mentally defective were brought into the fold to offset the large number of new black voters but to no avail. Evidently a real campaign had been waged prior to the opening of the registration and the work had been well-done and as a result it was the heaviest registration as far as Negroes were concerned since the Dortch law was passed in 1889.

Birmingham Leader

Realizing that the Independents and the Democrats held the balance of power the Republican leaders went to work on that group of citizens who always stand by the Grand Old Party—right or wrong. And as a result things do not look very bright for either the Independents or the Democrats.

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NEARLY 18,000 SET TO VOTE

Courier

9-5-31

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 3—(ANP)—Of the 46,927 Memphians who registered during the recent ten-day registration period, 17,599 were Negroes, according to the tabulations made public here Wednesday.

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Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

AUG 25 1931

Eternal Vigilance

AFTER The News had exposed the practice of Squire C. E. Camp and the Trustee's office in garnisheeing poor people for non-payment of poll taxes, this method of collection was stopped. We find it hard to commend officials for doing the right thing only after a newspaper has called the public's attention to it.

The News printed a story of how a poor widow with small children, who earned about $13 per week, was charged over $14 for poll taxes. She never had paid the tax before, and had never been warned to pay it. Her pitifully small wages were attached by a grasping 'squire and a heedless delinquent tax collector. Neighbors had to feed the little family that week to make up for the money the fee-grabbers took.

The News also printed a story of how a disabled Negro, who had been granted exemption from poll tax by the county court, was sued and had to pay around $14 in fees and costs.

Doubtless there were many other examples of just such unfair hardships as these inflicted on people who have been struggling with all their energy to hold body and soul together during these trying times. Now that the officials have decided not to garnishee anymore, what about those who have already been victimized by the fee snatchers? It would be discrimination to charge them with these exhorbitant fees and let others off, just because a newspaper got active in their behalf. Why shouldn't 'Squire Camp and Tax Collector Smith refund these fees to this widow and these other victims?

The answer is that 'squires never refund anything. So long as we have an army of 'squires and fee-grabbing deputies and constables to support off the misfortunes of our people, just so long may newspaper readers expect to read just such stories as were carried in The News last week.

The only way to cure some parisitical diseases is to chop the tree down.

ADVERTISER
ELMIRA, N. Y.

DEC 15 1931

MR. MANN FROM TENNESSEE

Horace A. Mann will be remembered as the East Tennessean of obscure origin who rose to political prominence in the campaign in 1928. His manipulation of the Negro vote to exclude the Negro electorate from Southern tickets is perhaps his chief claim to political notoriety. The fact that he supported President Hoover is incidental in Mr. Mann's career.

Soon after the election of President Hoover, the reason for Mr. Mann's support came out. He had worked for the President, not because he believed him to be the logical man for the White House, but because Mr. Mann knew Mr. Hoover was destined to be elected and he wanted to control patronage in the South.

The President wasted no time, minced no words, in setting Mr. Mann right. So Mr. Mann went back to the East Tennessee mountains and hatched up another scheme. He has just made it public in Washington.

Mr. Mann says there is a nation-wide anti-Hoover organization under his command which will, first, oppose renomination of President Hoover, and, second, support some other candidate. The candidate has not been named, but there are two names which Mr. Mann seems to enjoy rolling off his tongue. One is Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania and the other is Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California.

In this information we note clearly two remarkable changes in Mr. Mann since he last lifted his head upon the political horizon. One is that he still thinks he can fool his followers all the time, the other is that he has become a poor judge of presidential timber.

It is generally recognized that Governor Pinchot has failed thus far to exhibit any extensive appreciation of the ramified difficulties facing the country as a result of the world-wide economic depression. His proposal for a federal bond issue to aid unemployment is evidence of his lack of statesmanship.

There was a time when Senator Johnson had a large following, but that was in the days when the stricter the isolation of our country the better pleased the majority were. Those times are gone, the people have changed. But Senator Johnson still is with us, and unchanged. The attitude today is for liberal co-operation with Europe for mutual good, and Senator Johnson sees no farther than 12 miles out from the East coast. and sometimes not beyond the Rocky Mountains

Political-1931 Tennessee

Suffrage

Chattanooga, Tenn
NEWS

FEB 18 1931

NEGROES ATTACK DOUBLE-CROSSING BY BOSS RULERS

Bass Henchman Accused of Offering Bribe to Hush Voice of Cullom.

Mayor Ed Bass and Walter Robinson, negro boss of the Fourth ward, were raked over the coals Tuesday night at a meeting of the Fourth Ward Independent Voters' club when the fight against the "boss rule" of Robinson was carried into his own bailiwick.

A capacity crowd assembled at the Newton Normal school was wildly enthusiastic in their condemnation of Robinson and city officials whom he is supporting for re-election when "Big Bill" Grossman, U. W. Richardson, John English and Walter Cullom delivered fiery denunciations of "boss rule" in the negro race.

That "Boss" Robinson could find time to represent his race at the city hall when some member was paying him for a job, but could not find time to arrange for Mayor Bass or other city officials to introduce the colored congressman, Oscar DePriest, when he came to Chattanooga was charged by Grossman amid the wild shouts of approval from his audience.

Paid More Than Teachers.

"What kind of a leader in this Robinson? What has he done for his race?" shouted Grossman. "I'll tell you what kind of a leader he is—he is just enough leader to get himself a good job, a job that pays more than 96 per cent of all the teachers, white and colored, and plenty of side money on top of that—that is where his interest in his race lies."

Pointing out Horace Green, a Boss Robinson henchman who was in the audience, Grossman challenged him to "go back and tell your boss—tell him that the independent voters are organized to overthrow the bosses. Tell him that we know that he has the colored teachers and janitors intimidated and that all of his meetings are crowded with those who will not vote with him."

Walter Cullom, hailed as the principal speaker of the meeting, condemned the Robinson leadership among the negroes, and, pointing his finger at Horace Green, defied him to deny that he (Green) had offered him "anything I wanted just to get me to stop talking about Robinson and his ticket for city offices." The speaker also charged that Robinson betrayed Commissioner H. D. Huffaker in the city election four years ago and attempted to deliver the negro vote to Mrs. Harry R. Lacey.

Huffaker Double-Crossed.

"But Mr. Huffaker don't know that Robinson played one side against the other and split the vote out here," Cullom shouted.

U. W. Richardson spent considerable time in appealing to the negro voters to qualify by paying their poll taxes and voting independently in the coming election.

"Don't be intimidated," Richardson shouted. "If they try to make you believe that they can find out how you voted—you know they can't—that's impossible. Be nice to them. Tell them anything but when you get in the box to mark your ballot use your only weapon—your vote—to beat —— out of them!"

Urges Race Not to Sell Out.

John English, known as the Will Rogers of the West Side, injected his usual wit into the meeting along with a speech that brought enthusiastic applause from the audience.

"I hate to see these so-called bosses going to the white leaders and promising to deliver us—deliver the negro vote on election day," English declared. "We pray the hardest—we moan the longest—we shout the loudest and get less for it. Why? Simply because we allow such so-called bosses as Robinson to represent us before the white folks. What we need to do is co-operate—stick together. If we co-operate, vote independently and show these people that we cannot be delivered on the auction block on election day—then we'll get something. If we continue to follow the leader—this so-called leader—then he'll get something but we won't."

English payed a tribute to Senator Cole Blease of South Carolina. "When I was a boy, on a plantation in old South Carolina," English related, "I used to live and play with a white boy —I held his horse, I saddled him up, when he went riding—I was there when he got back. That white boy grew up and became a senator—and I love him. Most negroes hate him—but that's because they don't know him like I do. I learned a lot from him. That was Senator Blease. That's the kind of leaders to have."

Walter Kendricks also urged his people to pay their poll taxes and vote "like men and women." Sam Robinson and Nick Kennebrew, the chairman, also urged that the negroes join together in a move to overthrow the boss politician.

Dr. Thompson, a leader among the negroes, also urged the co-operation of all negro voters in overthrowing the bosses.

"Any man who would sell his vote to the bosses ought to be sent to Alabama where he can't use his vote," Dr. Thompson shouted.

The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic held recently and indicated to politicians that there would be a decided split in the negro vote in the coming municipal election. The dissatisfaction among the negroes with the leadership of Robinson and the candidates whom he is boosting is said to be growing as the day of election approaches.

The fight will be carired on next Friday night with another meeting of the West Side Political club at the negro Elks home on Pine street. Butler (Doodles) Richardson, chairman, invited the Fourth ward club to attend in a body.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

MAR 3 1931

BASS FUMES IN ANOTHER TIRADE ABOUT OPPOSITION

Mayor, in Appeal to Negro Voters Monday Night, Again Evades Campaign Issues.

That he is running for mayor against George Fort Milton, president and editor of The Chattanooga News, instead of against D. A. Landress, was charged Monday night by Mayor E. D. Bass at a negro mass meeting held in the Joseph E. Smith school.

The mayor in a bitter attack against those opposing him declared that on election day the voters would actually see the name of D. A. Landress on the ballot, but that they would be voting for Mr. Milton if they cast a vote against him.

E. R. Jackson, chairman, presided over the meeting. Carrie Arnold, vice-chairman, assisted. The meeting was strictly an administration affair. Leaders prompted prolonged applause for Mayor Bass and all of the present commissioners, as well as for former Commissioner Roger H. Crox, who arrived late to appeal to the negroes to help "vindicate" him of charges of official misconduct under which he resigned last July.

Mayor Bass appealed for an indorsement of his record, claiming that it had been a long-established custom to give a faithful official another term. He referred to the fact that his opponent, D. A. Landress, would not join him in a debate, and asked those present if he (Bass) looked like a dangerous man.

The mayor exhibited a court file to substantiate his claim that he once sued The News for libel and secured judgment.

"I have at least not been convicted for lying," the mayor shouted. "The afternoon paper says that I am not telling the truth, and I say it is not telling the truth."

Evades Issues.

In a thinly-veiled reference to questions about his own salary increase, his failure to keep the pledge to have school-teachers' salaries increased, his failure to keep his promise to reduce city taxes in return for increased taxes for the county, a pension of his brother, R. P. Bass, former sheriff and well-to-do Georgia farmer, and other issues Mayor Bass sought to convey the impression that The News had charged him with being the cause of the Revolutionary war, last summer's drouth and the failure of congress to act on Muscle Shoals.

As usual, Mayor Bass failed to mention the issues of the campaign, and confined himself to a bitter tirade against The News and his opponent, D. A. Landress, together with an appeal for a fifth term in a city office.

He was roundly applauded by his henchmen at the close of his speech.

Commissioner Eugene Bryan of the department of fire and police asked for another term on his past record. E. D. Herron, former police commissioner, also asked for an indorsement of his record. Henson Schoolfield reminded those present that he had been a leader in the fight to abolish fee grabbing in Chattanooga, and solicited the support of the colored voters in electing him a city commissioner. He promised a businesslike and efficient administration. J. F. Holbert, J. M. Fisher and John D. McAmis were also present, and presented their claims before the meeting. All were well received.

Explains Deal.

Roger Crox again explained the now famous mule deals, in which he sold mules as a contractor and bought them back as a city commissioner. He again told the voters that he bought the mules only because additional mules were needed by the city after the annexation of suburban territories, and the mules he picked were good mules. He did not mention either the sale price or the purchase price for the work animals.

Fred B. Ballard, candidate for city attorney, asked the support of those present and questioned the fairness of perpetuating the office of city attorney in one law firm.

Joe W. Anderson, present assistant city attorney, asked for a promotion and an indorsement of his former record.

Joe Altaffer also asked a chance to serve the city as legal adviser.

Judge Martin Fleming was given an ovation when he asked the negro voters for another term in office. F. L. Dixson, one of his opponents, asked that "a change be made" and that he be elected.

Hisses did not stop the speech of John Ledford, communist candidate for mayor. He made his somewhat rambling talk while the crowd melted away.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
Saturday, February 14, 1931

NEGRO BOSS GETS MORE PAY THAN MOST TEACHERS

Walter Robinson, Bass Henchman, Raked at Indignation Meeting.

Walter Robinson, the Bass colored leader, was raked over the coals at a public indignation meeting Friday night sponsored by the Westside Political club protesting "boss rule" in the city government.

Several hundred negro voters crowded the assembly room of the colored Elks club on Pine street to hear Butler (Doodles) Richardson, John English, U. W. Richardson, L. W. Benning and Walter Cullom in fiery denunciations of the enforced leadership of Robinson among the negroes of the city.

H. P. Colvard, well-known manufacturer, was the only white man to address the meeting. He preceded the colored orators with a speech on good citizenship. He urged the negroes to vote their own sentiment and refuse to be "dragged by the collar" to vote the choice of any political leader.

Robinson's Pay Higher.

It remained for "Doodles" Richardson, Third ward chairman, to present what he termed "facts and figures" to prove that Walter Robinson was not a leader of his race—but one profiting by the misfortunes of his race.

"There are 198 colored teachers in the city schools and none of them is paid as much as Walter Robinson," Richardson shouted.

Robinson is a truant officer when he isn't busy with politics.

Then the speaker drove home to his audience the following facts, challenging the leadership of Robinson:

"Only eighty-six teachers out of 198 draw more than Horace Green (Green is assistant truant officer); Robinson's salary is more than 742 teachers out of 775, both white and colored; Robinson's salary is twice as much as 280 teachers; Robinson's salary is more than that of eight out of twelve principals in the colored schools. Robinson's salary is $150 per month, plus a $25 per month allowance for his automobile. What does he do?

"Robinson's salary is more than that of 96 per cent of all teachers, both white and colored."

Cites Salary Facts.

Then Richardson explained the salary scale of the colored teachers and charged that the wives of friends and henchmen of Robinson received much

larger compensation for teaching in the city schools than those who dared oppose him.

"Now, Mr. Robinson," Richardson charged, "you claim to be a race leader and a delegate to many conventions. A man who claims to be a great man among our people. Why don't you stop to think about what you've done for the colored teachers during the four years you have worked for Mr. Huffaker? No, you don't care because you are drawing a bigger salary than any of them, larger than 96 per cent of all teachers, both white and colored. And what do you do for that money, Boss Robinson? I'll tell you, nothing! Nothing but walk around from place to place and see what you can pick up in the way of a little extra change! Now, call your chairmen together and deny these facts; we defy you to."

The Westside Political club will carry on the fight next Friday night.

The city hall bosses were attacked by L. W. Benning, Fourth ward leader, for their connection with Robinson, the negro boss.

"Boss Robinson ain't got no more authority than the bosses give him," Benning challenged. "If you go to the polls on election day and kill the bosses—then Boss Robinson is dead to start with!" He urged the negroes to vote against Commissioner H. D. Huffaker.

Walter Cullom brought Commissioner James A. Cash severely to task when he charged that he had allowed the Blackshirts, an organization designed to replace negro workmen with white men, to use the Alton Park assembly hall for a meeting.

"Boss Robinson is supporting Mr. Cash," Cullom shouted, "where was he and his leadership in his race when he allowed this to occur?"

Shouts of "Down with the bosses" —"Down with Robinson" resounded throughout the hall after Cullom presented a realistic word picture of Boss Robinson sitting back while a man he was supporting allowed an organization to interfere with the peace of the negroes in the city.

Probably the chief speech of the evening was presented by U. W. Richardson, an alternate delegate to the national republican convention three years ago and a leader in the anti-Robinson movement. Richardson in no uncertain terms branded as "malicious lies" reports being circulated by Robinson followers designed to intimidate the negro voters.

Can't Intimidate Voters.

"I want to defend our honorable election commission," Richardson declared, "when I tell you that no matter what you hear it will be impossible for anybody to tell how you voted. The election commissioners couldn't tell how you voted if they wanted to and don't let anybody tell you that they can."

Richardson went into details explaining the voting system to convince his audience that the election commission or anyone else could not tell how they voted.

John English, known on the west side as the Will Rogers of the negro race, injected some humor into the meeting along with some facts.

In very clever fashion English put over his idea—he wasn't following the negro czar and he advised his colored friends to follow his advice.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
Wednesday, March 18, 1931

BASS RE-ELECTD CITY'S MAYOR BY 3,928 MAJORITY

Polls 11,767 Votes Against 7,839 Tallies by Landress in Primary Tuesday.

ANDERSON BEATS BALLARD

Bryan, Taylor and Huffaker Named to Commission—Fleming Chosen Police Judge.

Two machines, the city hall machine and the negro vote machine, were in good running order at Tuesday's city primary and contributed more than three-fourths of the vote which resulted in victory for Mayor Ed Bass by a majority of 3,928 over his opponent, D. A. Landress.

Unable to overcome the 3,500 negro votes which Walter Robinson had promised—and delivered—and the 3,500 votes the city hall payroll army is said to be worth, Landress nevertheless polled 1,500 more votes than Bass received four years ago. These 7,000 votes, plus the influence of the public utilities and the special interests, gave the mayor his victory. Without the negroes and the city payroll machine Bass would have been defeated overwhelmingly.

The total vote cast in the election was 20,434. Of these, nearly 800 were unwilling to vote for either Bass or Landress, in spite of the interest aroused in the mayor's race.

Commissioner Eugene J. Bryan, Commissioner H. D. Huffaker and Zach Taylor, were elected in the primary. Commissioner James A. Cash ran fourth and J. F. Holbert followed a close fifth. Cash and Holbert lacked a majority of the total vote cast for mayor and must run off for the fourth place in the election April 14.

Judge Martin Fleming was re-elected city judge by an overwhelming majority.

Joe W. Anderson was elected city attorney by a vote of 960 over Fred B Ballard.

The total official vote was:

For Mayor.

Bass	11,767
Landress	7,839
Ledford	64

For Commissioners.

Bryan	14,963
Cash	8,615
Cassidy	124
Crox	6,210
Fisher	629
Holbert	7,867
Huffaker	10,729
McAmis	1,478
Herron	4,037
Schoolfield	4,566
Taylor	11,758

For City Attorney.

Altaffer	876
Anderson	9,385
Ballard	8,425

For City Judge.

Coad	128
Dixon	715
Fleming	13,810
Newton	4,596

Twenty Thousand Eighty-Six Vote,

Never before in history have voters of Chattanooga gone to the polls in such numbers to elect city officials. The total ballot of four years ago was just a few over 11,000. Politicians say that the annexation of the surrounding suburbs was not entirely responsible for the heavy vote, pointing out that there was a big increase in the vote in most of the old city wards.

Voting was orderly throughout the city despite the milling crowds, which were in evidence at practically every voting place.

Mayor Bass carried twenty-four precincts and Landress carried seven precincts out of the thirty-one in the city.

Machine Works Well.

The city hall machine worked smoothly Tuesday in all of the machine-controlled wards and precincts. Especially was this true in the negro wards. Walter Robinson, negro boss, did not fail in his boasts to "deliver" the negro vote. He claimed 3,500 votes. He did not miss this figure far. Negroes were literally herded to instruction houses and then marched to the polls to cast their ballots.

In the Fourth ward three instruction houses were kept wide open. Instruction ballots, marked by the negro boss, were plentiful. The negro voters were well coached and given much "encouragement" before they were allowed to cast their ballots. The negro boss only failed in one respect in that he had boasted a majority of 1,000 for Mayor Bass in the Fourth ward, and delivered only half that number.

The following figures indicate the vote in some of the machine-controlled wards: Second ward—Bass, 476; Landress, 290; Third ward, Bass, 281; Landress, 237; Fourth ward, Bass, 667; Landress, 58; Fifth ward, Bass, 485; Landress, 161; Eighth ward, Bass, 372; Landress, 102; Tenth ward, Bass, 385; Landress, 228; Churchville, Bass, 412; Landress, 148; Fort Cheatham, Bass, 166; Landress, 143; Dudleys Shop, Bass, 284; Landress, 40.

The machine of the city hall forces worked Tuesday much in the same manner as it worked four years ago. In some of the stronger precincts where machine bosses are in power the vote was even larger Tuesday than four years ago, showing the increased strength of the machine.

In the Fourth ward, negro stronghold of the machine and Walter Robinson, Mayor Bass received 519 votes four years ago, and his opponent received 115. Tuesday the vote was: Bass, 667; Landress, 58.

In the Fifth ward, where Sam E. Jones is the recognized machine leader, the mayor got 365 and his opponent 244 four years ago. The vote in Tuesday's election was: Bass, 485; Landress, 165. In the Eighth ward four years ago Bass received 268 votes, and his opponent got 110. Tuesday the vote was: Bass, 372; Landress, 102. In the Tenth ward four years ago Bass received 274, and his opponent received 179. In Tuesday's election Bass received 385 and Landress 228. In the First precinct of the Thirteenth ward (Fort Cheatham) Bass received 130 and his opponent 86 four years ago. Tuesday Bass received 166 and Landress 113. In Churchville (Twelfth ward, Fourth precinct), where Sid Byers, negro health officer, rules, Bass got 412, to 158 for Landress. Four years ago Bass got 246, to 160 for Brown.

In the Nineteenth ward, Second precinct, Capt. Marion Perkins, Commissioner Eugene Bryan's political agent and prospective assistant police chief, delivered the mayor an overwhelming majority. Bass received 284 votes, and his opponent received 40.

Money Flows.

Boodle money played an important part in the election. Veterans in many precincts, especially in the negro wards, reported that "money was running like water."

Gross irregularities were reported in several of the voting places. In the Fifth ward two and three people were allowed to go into the booths at one time. A campaign official saw about fifty ballots hidden under a newspaper on the desk of the election officer. When attention was called to the matter it was claimed that the ballots were void—but they were not destroyed.

One voter reported that eight persons voted on the same poll tax receipt. It was also reported that in some of the negro wards negroes claiming to be over 50 years of age, but looking much younger, were herded in and voted without poll tax receipts.

Several officials of the election were seen marking ballots and otherwise participating in the election in an irregular manner.

Bass Carries Negro Wards.

Despite reports to the effect that there was an alliance between the Landress leaders and "Big Bill" Grossman, white political boss of the big Third ward, negro stronghold, Mayor Bass carried the ward, which indicates how Grossman stood in the matter. Grossman claimed to be for Landress until a day before the election, when he is said to have switched to Bass.

Walter Robinson, Fourth ward boss, did all that he was expected to do in delivering the negro vote to his candidate. Mayor Bass received 667 in the Fourth ward, while Landress received fifty-eight. The negro wards were probably the centers of the greatest activity in the city. From early morning until late Tuesday night milling crowds remained around the polls. Taxi lines were "running hot," taking voters to and from the polls. Money was much in evidence among the negroes.

How Negroes Handled.

Those running the machine campaign did not fail to take care of the negroes. Taxi lines were kept busy hauling negroes to the polls—while white people walked—and those fortunate enough to ride were not taxed with a fare at the end of their ride.

The negro boss and his lieutenants were ever watchful. Carefully checked lists indicated to them who had not voted. The word went down the line and a taxi soon went off to get the absent voter.

Cars were kept busy from early morning until late. The negroes were voted—herded to instruction houses, then to the polls. Poll tax receipts and registration certificates were given each negro, and along with it he was given an exact copy of the ballot, with cross marks opposite the name of each of the machine candidates. These ballots were placed under the official ballot so as to enable the negroes to vote for those for whom they were paid to vote.

Bryan Led Ticket.

Commissioner Eugene Bryan proved his popularity by again leading the entire ticket, with a total vote of 14,962. Commissioner Bryan had a similar lead four years ago. Zach Taylor came second, with a total of 11,758 and Commissioner Huffaker ran third with 10,729 votes. The three candidates carried practically every precinct.

Judge Martin Fleming was elected in a walkaway. He carried every precinct by overwhelming majorities over his three opponents.

The closest race in the entire contest was between Joe W. Anderson and Fred B. Ballard, candidates for city attorney. Mr. Anderson was elected by a small margin. If his vote had fallen short just forty-two votes, a run off would have been necessary. In the race for city attorney a candidate must receive a majority over all candidates in the race in order to be elected in the primary. The two candidates ran neck and neck until the last precinct was reported.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
Tuesday, March 10, 1931

COLORED VOTERS CHEER TALKS FOR MAYOR BASS

Approximately 500 colored voters met at West Main street school last night, indorsing the re-election of E. D. Bass for mayor.

Mayor Bass appeared and spoke briefly, his remarks occasioning a storm of applause.

Those speaking in behalf of Mayor Bass included the Rev. C. C. Crawford, the Rev. E. Matthews, Dr. C. F. Bass, Minnie Bynes and J. H. Howard.

Attempts by the opposition to distort the meetings of the small group of colored voters organized in opposition to Walter Robinson, colored chairman of the Fourth ward, were branded as ridiculous and short of purpose by the speakers.

Political – 1931

Suffrage.

Texas.

CHRONICLE

Houston Tex

JAN 2 1931

Negro Vote Case Set for January 13

Hearing on the injunction suit of C. N. Love, negro, who seeks to restrain the city Democratic executive committee from barring negroes from voting in the city Democratic primary January 24, is to be held January 13 before Federal Judge J. C. Hutcheson, it was learned Friday.

Love contends in his petition that the Democratic committee is preventing negroes from voting, in violation of constitutional laws. On the other hand, the committee claims the right to set the qualifications of voters in the primary.

CHRONICLE

Houston, Tex.

JAN 7 1931

NEGRO CLUB ASKS CITY FOR RIGHT TO VOTE IN PRIMARY

Mayor Monteith and the City Council Wednesday were requested by the Harris County Negro Democratic Club to recommend to the city Democratic committee that negroes be allowed to vote in the city election January 24. The plea, in the form of a petition, was presented at the meeting of the council by a committee rrom tne negro club, composed of R. R. Grany, chairman, and W. M. Drake and N. Dudley, Jr.

The petition in part:

"The Harris County Negro Democratic Club, in presenting this petition, assumes that as practical American citizens, we are within our citizenship rights to present for your consideration some of the improvements we desire in the political conditions under which we live.

"We can not feel that our highly intelligent mayor and City Council can desire to perpetuated a system of politics which taxes a large group of its citizens but allows them absolutely no vote—no chance in saying who shall represent them. We are taught by the processes of our education in this city that good citizenship shall be the highest desire of every man, white or black, and yet our great city permits subordinate political organizations to so control and direct the political status of the citizenship that it bars our group from participation in the affairs of the city. Beyond a doubt this condition makes the negro less fit to embrace the principles of good government and weakens all of his decisions in the enforcement of law and order.

"We therefore entreat you to recommend to the city Democratic executive committee . . . to permit the negro qualified voters to vote in the city primary January 24."

A hearing on the injunction suit of C. N. Love, negro, against the city Democratic executive committee, in which it seeks to enjoin the committee from holding the election unless qualified negro voters are allowed to vote, is to be held next Tuesday before Federal Judge J. C. Hutcheson.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JAN 8 1931

NEGROES SEEK RIGHT TO VOTE IN PRIMARY

Monteith Informs Delegation That Party Controls Elections

A committee of negroes presented a petition to Council Wednesday asking that qualified negro voters be permitted to participate in the January 24 primray. The written petition was signed by R. R. Grovy, W. N. Drake and N. Dudley, Jr. These three men were accompanied by 10 other negroes.

Mayor Monteith told the committee that the city council had nothing whatever to do with the primary, that it was an affair of the democratic party and that all of its business is run by the city democratic executive committee, of which J. S. Griffith is chairman.

Members of the executive committee have been cited to appear in federal court this month to show why negroes should not be permitted to vote.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

MAR 11 1931

NEW PRIMARY LAW PLANNED

Houstoman to Draft Bill to Keep Negroes Out of Party Voting

By United Press

AUSTIN, March 11.—Charles E. Kamp of Houston will draft a bill to keep negroes out of democratic primaries, he announced today after invitation to do so was extended at a joint meeting of the house and senate committees on elections, held last night.

Kamp represented Harris County and Houston democratic committees in litigation keeping negroes out of recent primaries. He succeeded in doing so but told the committee last night:

"If I represented negroes seeking to get into the primary (which I do not) I would advise them to file the name of a negro candidate. Then under the decision of the state Supreme Court in the Thomas B. Love case, the negro would have to be admitted."

No Hostility to Love

Kamp explained he had no hostility to Love and voted for him, citing the case merely to show conditions. The Supreme Court, he said, could not rule one way for Love and another for a negro. He suggested that the legislature leave the state executive committee with exclusive right or that the state democratic convention have the power to say who shall vote and run.

Love, who was present, disagreed with Kamp's construction of the law.

Various methods for amending election laws were laid before hte committee.

Two preferential primary bills were offered and two for a combination of primary election and convention nominations. Representative Lee Satterwhite also offered one providing for nomination by 40 per cent of the vote cast instead of by a majority.

Hopkins Outlines Bill

Chairman W. K. Hopkins of the senate committee outlined his bill which provides for election of county delegates to a state convention and selection by the convention of two candidates to run in a party primary.

High lights in yesterday afternoon's session of the house were:

DISPATCH
DALLES, TEX.

MAR 11 1931

NEW BILL WILL BAR NEGROES

Houston Man Would Make New Primary Law.

Austin, March 11.—Charles E. Kamp of Houston will draft a bill to keep negroes out of Democratic primaries and have it submitted to the Texas legislature. Invitation to do so was extended at a joint meeting of the house and senate committees on elections held last night.

Kamp represented Harris-co and Houston Democratic committees in litigation keeping negroes out of recent primaries. He succeeded in doing so but told the committee last night:

"If I represented negroes seeking to get into the primary (which I do not) I would advise them to file the name of a negro candidate. Then under the decision of the state supreme court in the Thomas B. Love case, the negro would have to be admitted."

Press

FORT WORTH

TEXAS

MAR 11 1931

KAMP DRAFTS BILL TO BAR NEGRO VOTE

Joint Legislative Committee Invites Action

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GALVESTON, TEX.
TRIBUNE

MAY 9 1931

NEGRO VOTING SCARE SCOUTED

No Checkup Possible, Speakers Say

Statements from negro speakers in city party rallies to the effect that the colored population would be disfranchised if it voted for the independent citizens' party ticket were scouted from the platform at the independent party negro rally at 34th and G last night.

D. H. Hamilton, president of the deep sea longshoremen's local union and vice president of deep sea longshoremen on the South Atlantic Coast, after making a plea to elect the independent party ticket, said that the disfranchisement bugaboo was absurd.

"There is no way for the city party men to check up on your vote. The constitution and the laws guarantee your freedom to cast your votes for whom you please without giving an accounting to anybody. You are not going to lose either your vote or your job because you want more payrolls, a full dinner pail and playgrounds for your children," he said.

Hamilton said that last week none of the more than 100 men in his union made more than $6.40, while the week's wages of the others ranged between this figure and $1.50. "During the past 18 months, not a single full cargo has been loaded in Galveston for deep sea shipment," he said. He cited a news item in yesterdays' paper to the effect that for the first time in many years no ships entered the harbor and none sailed.

"The city party was organized in 1919 on a 50-50 basis, in which the colored people had an equal voice with the white people," he said. "But since the wharf company and Mayor Pearce got control of it, the negroes have been left out of the picture. Several years ago, when the largest negro fraternal organization in the United States held its grand lodge meeting here, the mayor refused to come out and welcome the delegates. They spent thousands of dollars here, but he didn't have enough respect for us to take notice of our meeting. When the lodge meeting was held in Fort Worth, the mayor welcomed us heartily."

Henry O'Dell referred by a statement at a city party rally when D. J. Wilson asked the hand to

found a chord and then bid all on the platform to rise. "They stood up," O'Dell said. "They were every one of them representatives of the wharf company or candidates. Wilson used good dramatics but I can use them too."

He asked the band to sound a chord and asked the audience to rise. "That's who I represent," he said, pointing to the crowd.

Jacob Singer, candidate for re-election as commissioner of finance and revenue, said he had been accused of "slipping into the city commission."

"I did slip in, and proceeded to spill the beans," he said. "Meanwhile the ships continue to slip by Galveston on their way to Houston, and on May 12, the city party is going to slip out of office."

He pledged the independent party to give the negroes a playground after it has been in office 40 minutes, instead of using a playground for a political football as the city party has been doing for the past six years. "And you still don't have it," he said.

The other independent party candidates spoke briefly on the proposal of the party to bring more pay rolls to Galveston and furnish more work for the white and colored citizens. The city party has been tried and found wanting and all the independents ask is an opportunity to try to do something they said.

OUR LAST CHANCE

If a man's physical life depended on one last chance, what would he do? He would risk his all on that last chance. Well, the political life of Negroes in Texas and throughout the entire Southland rests upon one last chance. It has come about in this wise. Since the famous Terrell election law was passed the State of Texas has provided for statutory primary elections, and the laws covering these elections are full and complete in every detail. From the beginning, as was freely admitted by Senator Love in the recent case of Love against Wilcox before the Supreme Court of Texas, the State of Texas has desired to legally bar Negroes from voting in these primary elections, especially the controlling Democratic primary. In order to put doubts to rest as to its purposes and intentions the Texas Legislature in 1923 passed the notorious Article 3107, which specifically provided that Negroes should not be permitted to vote in such statutory primaries, and that if they did vote their ballots would be void. 5-23-31

Dr. L. A. Nixon, a lifelong Democrat out in El Paso, having been prevented from casting his customary Democratic primary ballot, after losing in the district court, carried his grievance to the Supreme Court of the United States, which sustained Dr. Nixon's right to vote in such Democratic primary, and declared Article 3107 unconstitutional. As was further freely admitted by Senator Love in the case referred to, having no other purpose in mind than to do by indirection what the Supreme Court of the United States held that it was without power to do directly, the Texas Legislature repealed the old Article 3107 and in 1927 passed a new one, which gave the power to the state executive committee to exclude Negroes from participation as voters in such primary elections. Houston, Texas

Dr. Nixon again raised the question of the validity of this exclusion, again lost the case in the distrct court, and this time, as required by the new federal procedure, carried the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, at New Orleans. Last Saturday the Circuit Court, Judge Bryan writing the opinion, upheld the district court's decision, basing his opinion in direct opposition to the holding of Judge Groner, which was sustained by the Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, upon the proposition that the new Article 3107 did not create any new power in the executive committee, but merely recognized an already existing power, and that such recognition by the State of Texas of exclusion by a private association of individuals was not prohibited by the federal constitution. Much stock is, of course, placed by the opinion in the incontrovertible proposition so generally relied upon by the cases in this section which have been decided against Negroes that a political party has inherent power to fix the qualifications of ts own members, a proposition which has been conceded by all well considered arguments from the Negroes' view point.

Now the case goes to the Supreme Court of the United States and there, in the opinion of The Informer and Freeman, it represents our last chance for political justice in the South. Let us not be mistaken. The real questioned involved in this case is not whether a political party has or has not the inherent power to fix the qualifications of its own members. All thinking Negroes concede that principle as elementary. The real question involved in this case is whether the State of Texas has the power under the Constitution of the United States to recognize, support and protect, by the use of its sovereign powers, a political party in depriving Negroes of the benefits which flow to the rest of the citizens of Texas from Title 50 of the Revised Civil Statutes of Texas, which includes the statutory primary. That the State cannot by direct enactment deprive Negroes of these benefits the Supreme Court of the United States has settled once for all in the case of Nixon versus Herndon. The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, in Bliley against West, has held that a statute which recognizes an unconstitutional classification is just as unconstitutional as one which creates it.

The Supreme Court will settle the matter, and upon its decision rests the last chance which Negroes have in this whole franchise business. If it decides against us, it will mean for us and all other minorities in this country, that the majority, under the guise of the rights of private association and organization, can continue, by making its so-called private elections the real election (which is a matter of common knowledge with reference to Democratic primaries in the South), to deprive Negroes of street improvements, of sanitary and drainage improvements, of street lights, of justice in the courts, and of all of the civic benefits which flow from citizenship.

Here again let white people not be mistaken. Negroes have no desire to force themselves into the private affairs of white people uninvited. They want good streets, street lights, drainage and sanitation, adequate hospitalization, a chance through proper schools and library and recreational facilities to improve themselves to the highest point which their capacities will permit. This cannot be done if a so-called private organization, backed up by the entire sovereign power of the State of Texas, has the power to deprive Negroes of legal rights which the United States Supreme Court has held in Nixon versus Herndon that Negroes do have.

And as we approach this last chance to save ourselves and our children from political and civic serfdom, the Negroes of America should converge upon the Supreme Court in a solid phalanx, urging the thoroughly democratic proposition that this unholy union between the Democratic party and the State of Texas be broken; and that the Supreme Court once and for all settle as un-American and unconstitutional the idea that any state in this union can, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, recognize, support and protect the majority in depriving a minority of benefits which it would otherwise enjoy as flowing from the laws of the state.

Political - 1931

Texas.

Suffrage.

Wichita Falls, Tex.
TIMES

OCT 8 1931

THE NEGRO AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The question of the right of Texas negroes to participate in the Democratic primary is again before the supreme court at Washington. A writ of certiorari was formally asked of the court Monday. Granting of the writ would bring the case before the court for further consideration. Refusal of the writ would mean that the court does not regard the case as one meriting its attention and would have the effect of sustaining the action of the federal district court and of the circuit court. These tribunals held that the rule barring negroes from the Texas primary does not transgress either the 14th or 15th amendments to the federal constitution.

This is the second time that the question has been carried to the supreme court. Several years ago L. L. Nixon, negro physician of El Paso, successfully attacked the validity of that portion of the Texas primary law which specifically barred negroes from the primary. The court held that the legislature, by prescribing the qualifications of primary voters, gave the primary the status of an election, from which negroes, under the 14th amendment, could not be barred.

The Texas legislature met this decision by amending the law so as to give to the executive committee of each party the right to say who might or might not participate in that party's primary. The Democratic executive committee, under that law, barred negro voters. Nixon, denied the right to vote in the 1928 primary, again challenged the law's validity, and it is this case which may now be presented at Washington.

The federal district court and the circuit court sustained Texas' contention that Nixon was barred, not by the state, but by the action of a political party. Nixon claims that the state, by bringing party primaries under its regulation and protection, has given them the status of elections, to which the 14th amendment would apply.

If the supreme court upholds the lower federal courts, it will mean that Texas has solved the problem of keeping negro voters out of the Democratic primaries. Other southern states, which have adopted various unconstitutional means to the same end, may be expected to follow Texas' example. On the other hand, if the court should eventually decide in Nixon's favor, further legislation would be necessary. Such legislation would probably take the form of outright repeal of the primary laws, putting the primary entirely outside of state regulation, and leaving the parties free to make their nominations in whatever manner they wished. The Democratic party would then have the same right to exclude whom it chose as a church, lodge or club has, but if it held a primary, such primary would have to be without legal recognition.

It may be taken for granted that, whatever the outcome of the pending case, the Democratic party in Texas will continue to be a white man's party.

NEW YORK SUN
OCT 19 1931

TEXAS PRIMARY CASE REACHES SUPREME COURT

Appeal-Dismissed
10-24-31

WASHINGTON—The United States Supreme Court, last Monday, decided to consider the question of the constitutionality of a Texas statute under which the Democratic party of that State excludes colored from voting in primary elections by granting a petition for a writ of certiorari in the case of Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso.

Dr. Nixon sued James Condon and C. N. Kelle, precinct election judges, for $5,000 damages for their refusal to allow him to vote in the 1928 primary election for the nomination of candidates of the Democratic party.

His suit was dismissed by the United States Court for the western district of Texas, and he then appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the fifth circuit, and that appellate court affirmed the judgment of the district court.

Dr. Nivon declares that the action of the election judges in denying him the right to vote at the primary election constitutes, in effect, the action of the State ifself because it was taken under State authority.

The United States Supreme Court sustained his appeal and declared unconstitutional a Texas statute which provided that "in no event shall a colored person be eligible to participate in a Democratic party primary held in the State of Texas." The court found that it violated the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The legislature of Texas, in 1927, repealed the act of 1923, which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional, and enacted in its place the statute which provides: "Every political party in this State through its State executive committee shall have the power to prescribe he qualifications of its own members and shall in its own way determine who shall be qualified to vote or otherwise participate in such political party."

The distinction between the case under the 1923 statute and the one under the 1927 statute is that Dr. Nixon was denied permission to vote in the former by the State statute, and in the latter by resolution of the State Democratic Committee. As the Texas statute of 1927 is modeled after similar statutes in other Southern States, the Nixon case is regarded as a test case and its decision is expected to have a bearing on the question of Federal regulation of promaries.

SUPREME COURT TO RULE ON SUIT OF NEGRO VOTER

Supreme Court Consents to Review Texas Case.

BARRED FROM PARTY PRIMARY

Appeals Court Refused to Hear Attack on State Law.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Whether Negroes in Texas have a right to vote at Democratic primaries in that State will be decided by the Supreme Court, which today granted a review to L. A. Nixon of El Paso, who was prevented from voting in the Democratic primaries.

Nixon for years has protested the refusal of Democratic precinct election judges to permit him to participate in the primaries.

The court announced that C. N. Love and others who had joined as friends of the court in support of Nixon, would not be permitted to participate in the oral argument.

He brought the suit which resulted in the Supreme Court declaring that the Texas law which barred Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries was invalid.

Texas then repealed the law and passed another authorizing political parties to determine the qualifications of their voters. Under it the Democratic State Executive Committee issued orders which prohibited Negroes from voting.

Nixon sued the election judges who barred him for $5,000, contending that he was being deprived of his constitutional rights under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.

The Federal District Court for western Texas dismissed the suit and its action was upheld by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

They said the Federal Constitution guarantee applied only to State action and not to the action of a political party.

The court last term refused to review an Arkansas case where Negroes protested the refusal of the Democratic State Committee to permit them to vote

IN TEXAS, TOO

Even the staid old Charleston, South Carolina, News and Courier, which seldom makes any concessions which are favorable to Negroes, now concedes that "the primary as a system has outlived its usefulness." The primary as a system, of course, through out the South has never been anything more than a device of the white majority to directly prevent Negroes from exercising the ballot without discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and indirectly of denying them adequate school facilities, adequate police protection, good streets, lights, drainage, and the rest of the civic benefits which flow from the state laws to citizens.

But the News and Courier's admission at this late date is not because of what has happended to the Negro under the white primary system, but rather in spite of it. This guardian of South Carolina liberties is willing to say in 1931 that "politically, South Carolina is a bankrupt state," because the primary managers have manipulated it not only for the exclusion of Negroes, but also for the purpose of entrenching a few in political power. In other words the whites themselves are beginning to feel the pinch of the shoe in the form of high and unequal taxes, crime and poverty.

Not only has the primary as a system outlived its usefulness in South Carolina, but it has likewise outlived its usefulness in Texas, too. Let us hope that the Supreme Court of the United States may soon settle this question once and for all for South Carolina, for Texas, and for all of the Southern states.

U. S. Supreme Court Gets Briefs On Texas Vote Case

White 12-26-31

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—CNS—The firm of Nabrit, Atkins and Wesley of Houston, Texas, through their local representatives, Houston and Houston, were allowed to file last week a brief on the merits of Nixon vs. Condon and Kolle, popularly known as the Second Texas Primary Case, by the United States Supreme Court. This supplemental brief was filed on behalf of C. N. Love, Julius White and the Houston Informer and Texas Freeman, prominent weekly of Houston. The brief was in support of the petition of Dr. Nixon, who was refused the right to vote in a Texas Democratic Primary by Condon and Kolle, two white election judges acting pursuant to an executive order of the Texas Democratic State Committee.

According to advices received here this week the case will come before the Supreme Court for argument sometime in January. At this time the case will be argued for the petitioner by Cameron and Knollenberg attorneys furnished for the petitioner, by Arthur Garfield Hayes, James Marshall and Nathan Margold, attorneys furnished to fight the case by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and by representatives of the firm of Nabrit, Atkins and Wesley, who have filed the brief as amici curiae.

Political - 1931

Texas,

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Whether Negroes in Texas have a right to vote at Democratic primaries in that State will be decided by the Supreme Court, which today granted a review to L. A. Nixon of El Paso, who was prevented from voting in the Democratic primaries.

Nixon for years has protested the refusal of Democratic precinct election judges to permit him to participate in the primaries.

The court announced that C. N Love and others who had joined a friends of the court in support o Nixon, would not be permitted t participate in the oral argument.

He brought the suit which resulted in the Supreme Court declaring that the Texas law which barred Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries was invalid.

Texas then repealed the law and passed another authorizing political parties to determine the qualifications of their voters. Under it the Democratic State Executive Committee issued orders which prohibited Negroes from voting.

Nixon sued the election judges who barred him for $5,000, contending that he was being deprived of his constitutional rights under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.

The Federal District Court for western Texas dismissed the suit and its action was upheld by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

They said the Federal Constitution guarantee applied only to State action and not to the action of a political party.

The court last term refused to review an Arkansas case where Negroes protested the refusal of the Democratic State Committee to permit them to vote

IN TEXAS, TOO

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U. S. Supreme Court Gets Briefs On Texas Vote Case

Whip 12-26-31

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—CNS—The firm of Nabrit, Atkins and Wesley of Houston, Texas, through their local representatives, Houston and Houston, were allowed to file last week a brief on the merits of Nixon vs. Condon and Kolle, popularly known as the Second Texas Primary Case, by the United States Supreme Court. This supplemental brief was filed on behalf of C. N. Love, Julius White and the Houston Informer and Texas Freeman, prominent weekly of Houston. The brief was in support of the petition of Dr. Nixon, who was refused the right to vote in a Texas Democratic Primary by Condon and Kolle, two white election judges acting pursuant to an executive order of the Texas Democratic State Committee.

According to advices received here this week the case will come before the Supreme Court for argument sometime in January. At this time the case will be argued for the petitioner by Cameron and Knollenberg attorneys furnished for the petitioner, by Arthur Garfield Hayes, James Marshall and Nathan Margold, attorneys furnished to fight the case by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and by representatives of the firm of Nabrit, Atkins and Wesley, who have filed the brief as amici curiae.

NEGROES SPLIT VOTE IN TEXAS

12-4-31

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec.— That Negroes played an important part in the defeat of Charles W. Anderson, Republican candidate for Congressman from the fourteenth congressional district of Texas, was the opinion expressed following the announcement that Richard M. Kleberg, of Corpus Christi, had been elected.

The Negro vote ordinarily Republican, was split by Anderson and Carl W. Johnson the other democratic candidate, who had the support of the San Antonio Register, local colored paper, and publisher Bellinger political leader, with some going for the winning candidate.

The support of the democratic candidates by Negroes was foreseen several days prior to the election, when the Register cast its lot with Johnson and advertisements for Johnson and Kleberg appeared in the local weekly .Such advertising was a new departure in the South, but San Antonio is one Southern city where Negroes exercise the right of franchise and their votes are counted. The ads were of the stock variety that appeared in local white publications, simply stating the platforms of the candidates, and thousands of Negro voters followed the slogan, "Send a Democrat to Congress."

SPLIT VOTE BY NEGROES IN TEXAS

Call 12-4-31

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CONTEND JUDGE ERRED IN DIXIE ELECTION RULING

Dr. L. A. Nixon and the N.A.A.C.P. Continue Fight

CITE VA. CASE

Judge Held Primary Bar Unconstitutional

WASHINGTON—The appeal of Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso, Texas, from the decision of the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals upholding a state statute delegating to political parties the power to disfranchise persons on account of race or color is calendared for argument when the United States Supreme Court reconvenes January 4.

Attorneys for Dr. Nixon contend that Judge Charles A. Boynton, who delivered the opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals, erred in holding valid a Texas statute providing that political parties may prescribe qualifications of their own members and determine who shall be qualified to vote.

Under this statute the Democratic executive committee of Texas passed a resolution that only white persons could participate in the primary election of July 28 1928, for the nomination of candidates for United States Senator and Representatives in Congress and state and municipal officers upon the Democratic ticket.

This case is one of the most important involving a political question that has come before the Supreme Court since the Newberry case, in which it was held that a primary is in no sense an election and that a criminal statute limiting the expenditure of candidates for nomination for United States Senator was unconstitutional.

Virginia Case

Counsel for Dr. Nixon will rely upon the decision of Judge D. Lawrence Groner in the United States Court for the eastern district of Virginia that the exclusion of a colored voter from voting at a Democratic primary election was an infringement of rights guaranteed to him by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Counsel for Dr. Nixon will urge before he Supreme Court that the Circuit Court erred in holding that judges at Democratic primary elections in Texas, who refused to permit colored to vote, were not acting for the State.

Mr. Nixon brought suit in the United States district court at El Paso for damages by reason of the acts of the election judges in refusing to permit him to vote on account of his race and color. His suit was dismissed on the ground that the United States Court had no jurisdiction. The Circuit Court of Appeals upheld this action.

The case will probably be argued for Dr. Nixon by Knollenberg and Cameron, of El Paso, and attorneys representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The attorney general of Texas and Ben R. Howell, of El Paso, will probably argue the case for the defendants.

SENTINEL

Shenandoah, Ia.

DEC 12 1931

FIVE MILLION WOMEN

Did you know that at the last presidential election there were twenty million eligible voters in the United States who did not vote, most of them Negroes in the South who are not permitted to vote? But there are at least five million white women in the country who do not vote on ordinary political or economic issues but who will vote when the great moral issue, the liquor traffic, is put squarely up to them.

John J. Raskob in forcing the liquor issue to the front probably forgets this great army of voters.

Political-1931

Suffrage

Texas

RED WING, MINN
DAILY REPUBLICAN

AUG 1 1 1931

DISFRANCHISING THE NEGRO.

Politically minded people will watch with interest the case now before the Supreme Court of the United States which will decide the right of Texas negroes to vote in primary elections. From a standpoint based upon the Constitution of the United States it seems impossible for any state to bar citizens, black, white, yellow or any other color, from voting, but on the other hand, where principles of recognized political parties are left to the discretion of the members of that party, it is reasonable to argue that race prohibitions may be legally effective in the primaries. To bar any citizen from voting in primaries under some party heading or other is going too far, and certainly there is no provision in our Constitution which can bar citizens of any race from voting in general elections.

Southerners have a way of dealing with the black race which has proved effective for their own purposes, but approval from the United States Government in their efforts to disfranchise the negro is not probable.

TEXAS PRIMARY BAR PUT UP TO U. S. SUP COURT

TEXAS CASE OF SPECIAL INTEREST IN VARIOUS SOUTHERN STATES FILED BY NAACP.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announces that on July 30 a petition for certiorari in the Texas Primary Case (Nixon vs. Condon) was filed in the United State Supreme Court, asking that tribunal to review a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals by which Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso, Texas, was barred from the Democratic primary. The Supreme Court is now in recess and will not pass upon the petition until October. Meantime the outcome will be awaited with interest in various Southern states.

In 1927 Dr. Nixon sought to vote in the Democratic primaries and was excluded under a law of the state restricting these primaries to white voters. The case was carried,, in Dr. Nixon's behalf by the NAACP to the United States Supreme Court and that court held the Texas law invalid the decision being handed down on March 7, 1927 (Nixon vs. Herndon).

The Texas Legislature then repealed he law an enacted another authorizing the Democratic executive committee to restrict the right to vote in the primary to whites if it desired to do so.

On July 28, 1928. Dr. Nixon went to the polls and sought again to vote in the Democratic primaries but was refused. He then sued James Condon and C. H. Kolle, election judges, for $5,000 damages. The Federal District Court dismissed the suit, holding the action of Dr. Nixon was against the Democratic Party nd not against the State, and that hence, the court had no jurisdiction. The Circuit Court of Appeals sustained the trial court. This suit was also filed in Dr. Nixon's behalf by the NAACP.

Counsel for Dr. Nixon, retained by the NAACP in this case, are: Arthur B. Spingarn, chairman of the Association's National Legal Committee; James Marshall, Nathan R. Margold, Fred C. Knollenberg and E. F. Cameron the atter two of El Paso, Texas.

In a similar case from Virginia the case of West vs. Bliley. the Federal District Court with Judge Lawrence Groner sitting, rendered a verdict directly opposite to that of the Texas court, namely, that this enablingact is unconstitutional. On appeal to the Federal Court of Appeals by the State of Virginia, the Federal District Court's decision outlawing this enabling act was sustained. The Virginia authorities thereupon abandoned efforts to have the enabling act upheld; so the decision of the Federal District Court stands.

The Texas case is of vital importance to the Negro and the United States Supreme Court's decision will be awaited with keen interest.

Suit Against Jim Crow Law

First steps to test a 1927 Texas act which bars Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries have lately been taken by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in behalf of L. A. Nixon, Texas citizen. This is one of the various suits the association will file in a fight on Jim Crow laws, financed by the American Fund for Public Service.

NEWSPAPERS WIN THE FIRST STEP IN ELECTION LAW SUIT

10-17-31 Houston, Texas

Houston Informer And Texas Freeman Granted Leave To File Brief

HOUSTON, TEXAS——The Houston Informed and Texas Freeman are jubilant over what they consider a decisive victory in winning the first step in their long battle for election rights. The United States Supreme Court Monday granted the newspapers leave to file a brief in the suit brought by Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso, to test the validity of the Texas primary election law.

Jeopardizes Lives

The brief filed on behalf of C. N. Love, Julius White and the Houston Informer and Texas Freeman, charges that the Texas primary election law "effectively disfranchises one-sixth of the total population of the entire state," and "jeopardizes the lives of this huge population by depriving Negroes of adequate police protection."

Both the United States District Court and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals decided against Dr. Nixon's contention that Negroes have a right to participate in the Democratic primary in Texas. Under the new rule, as laid down by the United States Supreme Court, the only way in which this case can be brought before the Supreme Court to be heard on its merits is by a writ of certiorari, Dr. Nixon has made application for such a writ.

Files Motion

Attorney J. Alston Atkins of the law firm of Nabrit, Atkins and Wesley, appeared before the United States Supreme Court Monday and made an argument in support of his motion to file a brief in support of the petition of Dr. Nixon for the writ. The court granted his motion. Attorney. Atkins also filed a motion to submit a brief and argue the case on its merits if the writ is granted. This motion was taken under advisement, along with the petition for the writ. A decision is expected in a few days.

THE PRIMARY FIGHT

The Informer and Freeman does not know whether the Supreme Court of the United States will grant the motion which will be filed, asking leave to file brief in support of Dr. Nixon's petition for a review of the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans, and also for leave to file brief and to argue the case upon the merits in the event that Dr. Nixon's petition is granted. (This motion will not only be filed on behalf of C. N. Love, who was plaintiff in the case before Judge Hutcheson last January and before the Supreme Court of the United States several years ago, and Julius White, president of the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, who was plaintiff in the case before the Court of Civil Appeals at Galveston in 1929, but it will also be filed by The Houston Informer and Texas Freeman on behalf of all Negroes in Houston and Harris County and the State of Texas who are not otherwise represented.) But The Informer and Freeman does know that the case is of such great importance to

ne Negroes of Texas and the whole South, that every reasonable argument or point of view should be considered by the Supreme Court before the case is decided.

If this case is decided adversely to Dr. Nixon, not only he, but every other Negro in Texas and in the South will be perpetually barred from the exercise of his all important franchise right, and thereby he and his children will be denied adequate schools, adequate library facilities, adequate parks and playgrounds, adequate streets, drainage, and sewers, and all other civic benefits which come in just measure only through the ballot.

That is why The Informer and Freeman has decided to bear the expense of asking the Supreme Court to hear vital arguments and points of view which have not already been called to the court's attention. Whether the motion is granted or not all Negroes of the South should send up a prayer that the Supreme Court of the United States may once and for all decide that a state may not by any subterfuge constitutionally either deny or recognize a denial of the right of Negroes to vote, which, in the words of even the Circut Court of Appeals in this last Nixon case, "extends to primary elections as well as to general elections."

Employs Attorneys To Ask Leave Of Supreme Court To Appear In Nixon Case

In keeping with the policy of The Houston Informer and Texas Freeman to do whatever its resources will permit to foster the interests of the Negroes of Houston and Texas, this race publication's latest announcement is to the effect that it has employed the law firm of Nabrit, Atkins and Wesley to make an effort to have the Negroes of Houston, Harris County, and other parts of Texas who are not otherwise represented heard by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Nixon v. Condon, which will first come up before that august body on October 5, 1931, when the petition of Dr. Nixon of El Paso, for a writ of certiorari will be passed upon. If granted the Supreme Court will hear the case on its merits and decide whether the present method of excluding Negroes from the statutory primary through the state executive committee can be sustained. In a former case, Nixon v. Herndon, Dr. Nixon succeeded in having the Supreme Court declare unconstitutional a Texas statute which itself excluded Negroes from the statutory Democratic primaries of Texas.

It will be recalled that The Informer and Freeman, at its own expense, was responsible for the case of Love v. the City Democratic Executive Committee of Houston, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, which was decided adversely to Negroes by Judge J. C. Hutcheson, Jr., on the 23rd of January last. That case was not appealed because the election would have been over before a hearing on appeal could have been had, and under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Love v. Griffith (Honorable C. N. Love, who was the plaintiff in that case before the United States Supreme Court, is contributing editor of The Informer and Freeman) the case would have presented a moot question, which the court would not pass upon. Editor Love says that he is glad to be a member of an organization which will stand behind him and other Negroes in these fights for civic justice for the Negro race.

The letter from G. H. Webster, president of the Webster Publishing Company, owners and publishers of The Informer and Freeman, to J. M. Nabrit, Jr., head of the law firm of Nabrit, Atkins and Wesley, indicating that The Informer and Freeman intends to carry on this fight for the Negroes of Texas at its own expense, is as follows:

Atty. J. M. Nabritt, Jr.,
Nabrit, Atkins and Wesley,
409-11 Smith Street,
Houston, Texas.

My Kind Sir:

It is said that "winners never quit and quitters never win." Sometime ago when The Houston Informer launched the fight against the unfair political situation existing in Houston and Harris County, our Company gave freely and carried the fight to a point where I believe we had a fair chance, however due to some cause, public interest lapsed.

Not satisfied to stop the fight in Harris County and realizing the mission of The Informer and our duty to our people, I again placed the matter before my board of directors, who join me in authorizing you to continue this fight for the Negroes of Texas.

You will, therefore, proceed in whatever manner that you might see fit to carry this case to the highest courts of the land.

Assuring you that my entire organization joins me in cooperating with you in this undertaking, beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
WEBSTER PUB. CO.
G. H. Webster, Pres. Mgr.

GHW:S
Sept. 2, 1931.

When Attorney Nabrit was questioned concerning the procedure which his firm would follow in the case, he gave out the following statement:

"The case of Nixon v. Condon et al, was first decided by United District Judge Boynton of the Western District of Texas against Dr. Nixon. It was then carried to the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans, where that court last spring affirmed the judgment of the trial court, the circuit court recognizing the legal right of Negroes to vote in the Texas statutory primaries (which right Judge Hutcheson had held in Grigsby v. Harris that they did not have), but holding as a bar to Dr. Nixon's right to recover that the defendants were not state officers and hence that the State of Texas had not deprived him of that legal right.

"The Supreme Court of the United States has been asked to review the case by attorneys for Dr. Nixon and by the N. A. A. C. P. national legal staff, and the Supreme Court will decide whether it will hear the case on its merits on October 5th. If the Supreme Courts grants Dr. Nixon's petition for a writ of certiorari, the court will thereafter hear the case on the merits and decide whether Nixon v. Herndon has been rendered ineffective by the state statute which leaves the matter to party committees.

"If the Supreme Court of the United States should decide this case against Dr. Nixon, it will mean that not only he, but every Negro in the State of Texas will be denied the legal right to vote which Nixon v. Herndon held that they had. That is why this case should be of the greatest concern to every Negro in the South; and that is why The Houston Informer and Texas Freeman is having us try to get the Supreme Court to permit a brief to be filed on behalf of Negroes here.

"This is the most important case, so far as the Negroes of the South are concerned, since the famous Dred Scott decision in 1857."

TEX. VOTE CASE IN U.S. COURT

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22—The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday decided to pass on constitutionality of Texas statute granting to political parties the power to prescribe the qualifications of those entitled to vote in primary elections under which Democratic party in that state excludes Negroes from voting at primary elections. In granting the petition of Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso for writ of certiorari.

Dr. Nixon sued James Condon and C. N. Kelle for $5,000 damages because they refused to allow him to vote in the Democratic primary of 1928. United States court for western district of Texas dismissed the suit. He appealed to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit, which sustained judgment of District Court.

Nixon contends that state is doing indirectly what Supreme Court said in former case brought by him. It could not do directly, because state action is prohibited by 14th Amendment.

Political-1931

Texas

Suffrage

THE RECENT ELECTIONS

The recent elections remind us forcibly of what is the real truth about this fight which the Negroes of Houston and Texas are waging for the ballot. In the elections which have just been held in Galveston, Austin and San Antonio, Negroes voted, because the Democrats of these cities (presumably as good and true Democrats and as interested in their race as those in Houston) refuse to be a party to the manifest injustice of doing indirectly through the device of making the white man's primary the real election a thing which directly is conceded to be illegal. And let us take a casual glance at some significant facts about these cities. Informer 5-23-31

In San Antonio, with a Negro population of from fifteen to twenty thousand, there are three Negro parks as against one for the seventy thousand Negroes of Houston; Negro teachers who have the same qualifications and who do the same amount of work as white teachers get the same pay, while in Houston the minimum salary schedule for whites is usually the maximum for Negroes; in San Antonio there is a beautiful and well appointed auditorium, recreation and library center for Negroes as against no such thing for Negroes in Houston; Negroes in that city have good streets, sanitary and drainage improvements, and street lights, while in Houston for the most part Negroes do not have such things. And these are the things which make Negroes want and fight for the ballot; not the desire to force themselves, uninvited, into the private affairs of white people.

In Austin Negroes have a public park and swimming pool, with a beautiful and well appointed recreation center in it, and with all kinds of recreational facilities, that make our Emancipation Park look like a wilderness. In Austin a fine new boulevard is being opened up and built right beside of Samuel Huston College. In Austin the civic improvements in Negro sections are generally better than they are in Houston. And these are some more reasons why it is important to have the ballot. Houston, Texas

In Galveston the same general conditions prevail. And the reason lies in the fact that Negroes vote. The wise political leaders of our group in these communities who understand that the ballot is a thing to be cherished because it brings civic justice in proportions that never have been or can be obtained without the ballot, are rendering a distinct service. Such men as Bellinger in San Antonio, McGaffey in Galveston, and Lyons in Austin are to be congratulated upon this new type of political leadership.

In Austin, Galveston and San Antonio the white Democratic majority is unwilling to take the little road of those who have power to use the indirect method of the white primary to deprive Negroes of good streets, drainage and sanitation, street lights, proper police protection, recreational facilities, and all other civic benefits in the measure which they deserve. We trust that it can never be truthfully said that the Democratic majority in Houston continues to insist upon the white man's primary solely for this unjust purpose.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX.
TIMES
MAY 19 1931

THE NEGRO AND THE PRIMARY

The United States court of appeals at New Orleans has decided that the Texas primary law provision, giving the state executive committee of a party the authority to fix voting qualifications, is constitutional. The decision was given in a case brought by an El Paso negro, who had sought the right to participate in a Democratic primary.

If the decision is affirmed by the supreme court, Texas will have pointed out the way to the other southern states which have tried to solve the same problem. So far, every state law which in any way deprives the negro voter of the right to vote in a party primary has been held invalid by the highest tribunal. There is no assurance, of course, that the Texas state will escape the same fate.

Under the old law, the qualifications of primary voters were fixed by the statute itself. The same negro, Dixon, successfully attacked the constitutionality of that law. The new law eliminated those provisions dealing with primary voters' qualifications and conferred upon the executive committees the authority to say who might or might not not participate. Under this law, the committee would have the technical right to say that any class of voters could not enter the primary. The legislature contemplated, of course, that committees would invoke the law only against negroes. The only limit on an executive committee's authority, in respect to qualifications, is that it may not consider a voter's former political or other affiliations. But it may consider the color of his skin, or, for that matter, the color of his eyes and his hair.

If the new law should be held unconstitutional by the supreme court, the legislature would have to choose between permitting negroes to vote in primaries, or repealing all of the laws governing primaries and leaving it entirely up to each political party to determine how its nominees should be chosen.—Wichita Daily Times.

TIMES
San Angelo, Tex.
MAY 26 1931

Contemporary Thought

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CAN'T BE DEMOCRATS

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States has rendered a decision that "a political party is a voluntary association and has inherent power to prescribe the qualifications of its members," and therefore that the exclusion of Negroes from Democratic primaries is legal.

The decision came to be rendered on the case of L. A. Nixon against James Condon and C. H. Kolle, precinct election judges in a Texas primary election.

We assume that the case will now be promptly appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court and believe that this abominable and ourageous decision will be reversed by that court. If it is good law and stands the governments of the States and of the United States are headed for the rocks.

It is a monstrous doctrine for a court to lay down

in the United States that any majority political party can make laws or rules prescribing qualifications for electors which will disqualify or disfranchise in primary elections the minority members of the electorate.

If such "voluntary associations" have "inherent power to prescribe qualifications of its members" any race, sect or group constituting a minority in the electorate of a State or Municipality can be excluded from the privilege of voting in primaries and thus deprived of the right to exercise a choice in selecting officers who are to control and govern such State or Municipality, or to impose taxes upon themselves.

If this iniquitous decision stands Negroes may well relinquish all hope of restoration of the right of suffrage in the disfranchising States of the South and can look for attempts to further restrict or exclude them from voting in other States.

Efforts to break it down by appeal to the Supreme Court should be speedy and united.

BELOW THE MASON-DIXON LINE

Courier

By JESSE O. THOMAS

5-23-31

(Exclusively to The Pittsburgh Courier)

As a culmination of the hottest political controversy in the history of San Antonio, Tex., between the administration ticket and the Citizens' League, the present Mayor C. M. Chambers and his whole ticket was re-elected. Some few months before the time of election the mayor engineered an appropriation for the building of any $85,000 public library and municipal auditorium for Negroes. When this appropriation was pending for action on the part of officials there was a good deal of adverse newspaper comment which was supplemented by a vigorous protest on the part of a citizens' committee against this proposed library and auditorium appropriation. The mayor was advised that the proposed appropriation was illegal and unconstitutional. In reply he made three proposals either which the committee against this proposed library and auditorium appropriation was illegal and unconstitutional. In reply he made three proposals either which the committee and the citizens might accept. Either that they grant and approve of the pending appropriation or he would authorize the librarians at the central library to permit Negroes to use that library as other taxpayers and instruct Negroes to proceed in the exercise of their constitutional rights in this particular or he would go back for forty years and set aside all the month that Negroes have given through taxation for the support of the library that has been used exclusively for whites and take that amount which would greatly exceed $85,000 and build the Negroes a library. When these objectors heard this strangl anguage, they readily approved of the appropriation. And as result the Negroes of San Antonio have the largest library and municipal auditorium combination in the whole South. The use of the library does not prohibit them from the use of the other municipal auditorium. In consideration of the position taken by the mayor the Negro vote went almost solidly for him in the recent election and was the deciding vote. The mayor receiver 23.190 votes. His opponent, the Citizens' League candidate, Guy S. McFarland, received 17,387. The Ne- subtracted from the mayor's 23,190 would leave him 18,290. Added to the Citizens' League candidate's vote would give him 22,287. Thus the Negro rewards his friends with his ballot and justifies his position with fair play.

Pittsburgh

I went down to San Antonio from Austin just to be there on the day of the election and see for myself what part the Negroes were going to take and whether or not the Citizens' League was going to be able to defeat the administration ticket. The present incumbent was friendly towards the Negro, but the Citizens' League representative promised to put the Negroes out of politics and out of the city jobs and positions they have held under the present administration.

Charles Bellinger, the Negro mayor of the city, who is alleged to have contributed more than ten thousand dollars of his own money toward the support of the administration ticket, so organized the Negro vote that more than 98 per cent of the five thousand registered voters followed the leadership of "Uncle Charlie."

The other 2 per cent voted for the Citizens' League candidate under the leadership of one Dr. Walton, a prominent Negro physician. The day following the election, the writer went into the mayor's office to congratulate him on the success of his campaign and to express our feeble appreciation for the upstanding position he has taken in the interest of justice to all of the tax payers. His office was banked with flowers which citizens of all ways of life had sent in testimony of their gratitude for his return to office for another term. Mr. Bellinger's office was also decorated with flowers coming from the loyal members of his race as an expression of appreciation of his fine leadership.

PRIMARY BAR ON NEGROES UP TO U. S. HIGH COURT

Dr. L. A. Nixon, Of El Paso Texas, Files Petition

NEW YORK—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announces that on July 30 a pentition for certiorari in the Texas Primary Case (Nixon vs. Condon) was filed in the United States Supreme Court, asking that tribunal to review a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals by which Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso, Texas, was barred from the Democratic primary. The Supreme Court is now in recess and will not pass upon the petition until October. Meantime, the outcome will be awaited with interest in various Southern states.

In 1925 Dr. Nixon sought to vote in the Democratic primaries and was excluded under a law of the state restricting these primaries to white voters. The case was carried, in Dr. Nixon's behalf, by the N.A.A.C.P. to the United States Supreme Court and that court held the Texas law invalid, the decision being handed down on March 7, 1927 (Nixon vs. Herndon).

The Texas Legislature then repealed the law and enacted another authorizing the Democratic executive committee to restrict the right to vote in the primary to whites if it desired to do so.

On July 28, 1928, Dr. Nixon went to the polls and sought again to vote in the Democratic primaries but was refused. He then sued James Condon and C. H. Kolle, election judges, for $5,000 damages. The Federal District Court dismissed the suit, holding the action of Dr. Nixon was against the Democratic Party and not against the state, and that hence, the court had no jurisdiction. The Circuit Court of Appeals sustained the trial court. This suit also was filed in Dr. Nixon's behalf by the N.A.A.C.P.

Counsel for Dr. Nixon, retained by the N.A.A.C.P. in this case, are: Arthur B. Spingarn, chairman of the Association's National Legal Committee; James Marshall, Nathan R. Margold, Fred C. Knollenberg and E. F. Cameron, the latter two of El Paso, Texas.

In a similar case from Virginia, the case of West vs. Bliley, the Federal District Court with Judge D. Lawrence Groner sitting, rendered a verdict directly opposite to that of the Texas court, namely, that this enable act is unconstitutional. On appeal to the Federal Court of Appeals by the State of Virginia, the Federal District Court's decision outlawing this enabling act was sustained. The Virginia authorities thereupon abandoned efforts to have the enabling act upheld; so the decision of the Federal District Court stands.

Primary Bar Up To High Court

Texas Effort to Keep the Negroes Out Goes to THE U. S. HIGH COURT

Negro Doctor Kept From Voting in Primary

New York, July 30—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announces that on July 30 a petition for certiorari in the Texas Primary Case (Nixon vs Condon) was filed in the United States Supreme Court asking that tribunal to review a decision of Circuit Court of Appeals by which Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso, Texas, was barried from the Democratic primary. The Supreme Court is now in recess and will not pass upon the petition until October. Meantime, the outcome will be awaited with interest in various southern states.

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Political – 1931

Texas

Suffrage

Nixon Case Presents A Vital Issue

10-17-31

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—(CNS)—The Supreme Court of the United States was asked last Monday to pass upon the constitutionality of the revised primary laws of Texas, which effectively disfranchises any of the 320,810 Negroes otherwise eligible to vote in the Democratic primaries of the State. The case which puts to test the legality of the recent enactment is that of L. A. Nixon vs. James Condon and C. H. Kolle, a suit for damages sustained by Nixon because of the refusal of Condon and Kolle to permit him to register in the Democratic primaries. Lawyers for Nixon filed a petition asking for a writ of certiorari bringing the case for decision to the Supreme Court. Accompanying their petition, was that of C. N. Love, Julius White and others, who asked through their lawyers, to be allowed to appear as amici curiae, and file a brief supporting the contentions of the petitioners.

N. A. A. C. P. Lawyers Cooperate

Arthur Spingarn, Nathan R. Margold and James Marshall, retained by the N. A. A. C. P., are cooperating with the firm of Knollenberg and Cameron in presenting the petition and argument of Nixon; while J. Alston Atkins, of the firm of Wesley, Atkins and Nabrit of Houston, Texas, are representing C. N. Love, Julius White and others. Prominent colored leaders of Texas have combined their efforts in fighting the case which is of such tremendous importance. Following the lead of The Houston Informer, a leading colored weekly in the State, over 100 prominent Texans have subscribed to a fund to bear the expenses of fighting the case in the Supreme Court.

Writ May Be Granted

Lawyers opposing the legality of the primary law said that they had every hope that the Supreme Court would grant the right of certiorari and review the finding of Circuit Judge Hutchinson that the law was constitutional. They pointed out that the present case for damages was the only way in which to effectively reach the crux of the present discriminatory legislation. Previous cases, attacking the legislative act, have become moot before they reached the Supreme Court it was shown.

Case Presents Vital Issue

Whether State Legislatures in the South will be allowed to erect barriers for the admission of Negroes to the primary whether they be Republican or Democratic, is the vital issue to be decided. While the Supreme Court has already declared the right to vote in the primary to be a constitutional one, it has not denied the right of the States to enact legislation which may indirectly allow primary election officials from discriminating against voters on the ground of color. It is this point which is at issue in the present case. If the Supreme Court refuses to review the case, the result will be, it is said, for Southern States to follow the lead of Texas in enacting legislation which indirectly permits white election officials to practice discrimination. Inasmuch as the primary elections in the South are the really deciding ones, since the possibilities of Republican victory in this section is more than slight, to exclude Negroes from the Democratic primaries, is to exclude them effectually from any share in local, State or Federal government.

Over 4,000,000 Negroes Affected

Nearly two-third of the total Negro voting strength is in the South, there being 4,219,796 Negroes of voting age in 12 Southern States as compared with 2,312,143 Negroes of voting age in the rest of the States. The political fate of every one of these Negro voters rests in the balance awaiting the favorable or unfavorable action of the Supreme Court. In Texas the case has become such a vital issue that a favorable decision by the Supreme Court will be looked upon as a second "emancipation proclamation," it is said.

High Court Must Decide If Texas Democrats Can Bar Negroes From Polls

10-20-31

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—(AP)—Whether Texas Democrats can legally exclude negroes from the party primaries will be settled by the Supreme Court.

A protest was brought to the tribunal by L. A. Nixon, negro of El Paso, claiming the State's new voting law which authorizes the parties to prescribe qualifications for their members is unconstitutional.

The present statute was enacted after the court had invalidated a previous State law specifically barring negroes from the polls. This action was taken in a case brought also by Nixon.

Nixon was refused permission to vote by election judges on July 28, 1928. He sued the judges, James Condon and C. H. Kolle, for $5,000. He claimed he was being deprived of his constitutional rights under the 14th and 15th Amendments, and asserted the real question was whether his right to vote was to be denied to him because he was a negro.

He lost in the Federal district court and the Fifth circuit court of appeals held the constitutional guarantees applied only to State action and not to the action of a political party.

Little Rock, Ark., negroes at the last term were refused a review by the Supreme Court of cases in which they protested the action of the Democratic State executive committee in refusing to permit them to vote in Democratic primaries.

SUPREME COURT TO HEAR PRIMARY LAW CASE ON ITS MERITS

News 10-24-31

Knoxville Journal

East Tennessean

HOUSTON, Tex.—Another victory in the long, hard fight to win the ballot for the Negroes of Houston and Texas, and of the South in general, was won on Monday of this week when the Supreme Court of the United States announced that it had granted a review in the famous case, sponsored by the Houston Informer and Texas Freeman, of L. A. Nixon vs. James Condon and C. H. Kolle, in which Dr. Nixon of El Paso is asking the Supreme Court to reverse the decisions of the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans, and the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas, at El Paso.

HISTORY OF CASE

The history of the case, as given by the Houston Informer is as follows:

The Supreme Court decided to grant the review of the case after consideration of the petition and brief filed by James Marshall, Nathan Margold, and Arthur Spingarn, and Knollenberg and Cameron, attorneys for Dr. Nixon in El Paso, together with the brief filed in support of the petition by the law firm of Nabrit, Atkins and Wesley, representing The Houston Informer and Texas Freeman, and C. N. Love and Julius White. The decision of the court to review the case means that it will hear arguments and decide the case upon its merits. This action is significant in that, coming up as the case did upon application for writ of certiorari, the case could be considered on its merits only upon the court's finding that the matters involved were of sufficient importance to have the highest court in the land pass upon them.

Point Involved in Case

The point in the case is whether or not Negroes may be legally excluded from participation in the statutory primaries of the State of Texas, and whether the State of Texas can constitutionaly recognize and enforce such exclusion. The case was decided adversely to Dr. Nixon by the United States District of Teas, and the district court's decision was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans. It is to reverse the holdings of these two courts that Dr. Nixon asked and was granted a review by the Supreme Court of the United States.

History of Exclusion of Negroes

The history of the exclusion of Negroes from such primaries in Texas is interesting. Prior to 1923 the statutes of the State of Texas left the matter to the county committees of the parties. Some county committees passed resolutions excluding Negroes, while others did not. In 1923 the Texas legislature passed an act specifically excluding Negroes, and this act was held to be unconstitutional in 1927 by the Supreme Court of the United States in the famous case of Nixon versus Herndon. Immediately thereafter the Texas legislature passed a new act leaving the matter to the parties, and the State Democratic Committee passed a resolution excluding Negroes from participating in the Statutory Democratic primaries of the State of Texas, which as a matter of common knowledge, are the real elections in this state. It is the method of excluding qualified Negro voters from the exercise of their franchise rights guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States that the Supreme Court has decided to review.

Houstonians May Not Argue

One of the dailies in Houston carried the report that the Supreme Court, while granting them permission to file briefs in the case, had denied The Houston Informer and C. N. Love and Julius White permission to argue the case. While this is regretted, yet the briefs of these parties will bring before the Supreme Court the new points of view arguments not covered by other counsel for Dr. Nixon.

VOTE ISSUE IN HIGHEST COURT

Nixon Again Granted A Review Of Texas Democratic Primary Act Barring Race Voters

MAKES DETERMINED FIGHT

Decision Of Court Invalidating Restriction Evaded By Changing The Ruling

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—Once more the determined L. A. Nixon of El Paso, Texas, won a round in his long fight against disfranchisement here Monday when the United States Supreme Court granted a review of the action of the Texas high court in upholding a decision barring him from voting in the Democratic primaries.

Nixon for years has protested the refusal of Democratic precinct election judges to permit him to participate in Democratic primaries.

He brought the suit which resulted in the Supreme Court declaring the Texas law which barred Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries was invalid.

The court announced that C. N. Love and others who had joined as friends of the court in support of Nixon would not be permitted to participate in the oral argument.

Texas Passed New Law

Texas then repealed the law and passed another authorizing political parties to determine the qualifications of their voters. Under it, the Democratic State executive committee issued orders which prohibited Negroes from voting.

Nixon sued election judges who barred him for $5,000, claiming he was being deprived of his constitutional rights under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

The Federal District Court for Western Texas dismissed the suit and its action was upheld by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

They said the Federal constitutional guaranty applied only to State action and not to the action of a political party.

The court last term refused to review an Arkansas case where Negroes protested the refusal of the Democratic State committee to permit them to vote.

U. S. Supreme Court to Hear Arguments In Texas White Primary Case in Nov.

NEW YORK.—Following the announcement that the United States Supreme Court has granted the petition for a writ of certiorari filed by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the second Texas White Primary case, the clerk of that court has informed James Marshall, N. A. A. C. P counsel, that the court will hear argument on the case late in November

A meeting of the N. A. A. C. P. national legal committee has been called to decide on the attorneys who will make the argument before the highest tribunal in the land.

The petition for the writ which has been granted was filed by James Marshall and was signed in addition by Arthur B. Spingarn, chairman of the legal committee, by Nathan R. Margold and by Messrs. Knollenberg and Cameron of Texas.

Should the present case be won, the last barrier to voting by Negroes in Democratic primaries in southern states would be removed. This would be a highly important step in the frontal attack being made by the Association on disfranchisement throughout the South on the basis of color.

The court granted the petition for a writ of certiorari in the case of Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso, who sued James Condon and C. N. Kelle, precinct election judges, for $5,000 damages for their refusal to allow him to vote in the 1928 primary election for the nomination of candidates of the Democratic party.

Dr. Nixon's suit was dismissed by the United States Court for the western district of Texas on the motion of attorneys for Congdon and Kelle. He appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the fifth circuit and that appellate court affirmed the judgment of the district court.

Dr. Nixon's Contentions

A brief filed by counsel for Dr. Nixon stated:

"The real question is: Shall the constitutional right to partake of the basic institution under a republican form of government be denied to a large part of the population by reason of color alone?"

Dr. Nixon alleges that he is a citizen of the United States and of Texas, a member of the Democratic party and is in every way qualified to vote, but was denied that right solely because of his race and color.

He contends that the Texas statute providing political parties may prescribe qualifications of members and determine who shall be qualified to vote is unconstitutional and the Circuit Court of Appeals erred in not so holding.

The resolution of the State Democratic Executive Committee of Texas, which provided that none other than white Democrats be allowed to participate in primary elections, is void and of no effect, he asserts, because the Texas statute, pursuant to which it was passed, violates the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Dr. Nixon declares that the action of the election judges in denying him the right to vote at the primary election constitutes, in effect, the action of the State itself because it was taken under State authority.

Similar Suit Won

A similar action was brought by Dr Nixon against the judges of election because of their refusal to permit him to vote in the primary election of 1924

The United States Supreme Court sustained his appeal in that case and declared unconstitutional a Texas statute which provided that "on no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic primary held in the State of Texas." The court found that it violated the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The Legislature of Texas in 1927 repealed the act of 1923, which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional, and enacted in its place the statute which provides; "Every political party in this State through its State Executive Committee shall have the power to prescribe the qualifications of its own members and shall in its own way determine who shall be qualified to vote or otherwise participate in such political party.

The Legal Difference

The distinction between the case under the 1927 statute is that Dr. Nixon was denied permission to vote in the former by the state statute and in the latter by resolution of the State Democratic Committee.

As the Texas statute of 1927 is modeled after similar statutes in other Southern States, the Nixon case is regarded as a test case and its decision is expected to have a bearing on the question of Federal regulation of primaries.

A similar statute in Virginia was held unconstitutional by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth District. No appeal was taken in that case. The primary election law of Texas is claimed to be different from that of Virginia in that in Virginia the State conducts and pays the expenses of holding the primary for all political parties just as it does in the general election.

The Democratic primary is the only election in Texas, it is asserted, and the general election is only a ratification of the results of the primary.

Man Runs for Mayor in Kentucky

HARLAN, Ky.—(ANP)—For the first time in the history of Harlan, I. V Swain, a resident of this city, who is well respected by his neighbors and the community at large, has filed with the county clerk his nomination papers for mayor on the Republican ticket. Harlan is located in the mountain sections of Kentucky and has a large patronage of our group.

Voters Register[illegible]

Political-1931

Virginia

Suffrage

REGISTRARS' SUBTERFUGE HELD ILLEGAL

Journal and Guide

Wide Latitude Used In Questioning Of Negroes Barred

12-12-31

CASE FROM HAMPTON

Norfolk, Va.

Lower Court's Ruling Reversed In Historic Decision

(Editorial on Page 10)

HAMPTON, Va.—That the wide latitude of questioning, under which Virginia election registrars have denied Negroes the privilege of registration, is illegal, was revealed in a decision of the State Supreme Court of Appeals made public Monday.

The decision was rendered in the case of W. E. Davis of Hampton, who appealed to the Supreme Court from the ruling of Judge C. Vernon Spratley of the Elizabeth City County Circuit Court, upholding Registrar Thomas C. Allen of the Courthouse Precinct in denying Davis' application for registration on October 5th, 1929.

The Supreme Court reversed the ruling of Judge Spratley, establishing Mr. Davis' eligibility under the existing laws.

The case was argued in the Circuit Court and the State Supreme Court by A. W. E. Bassette, Hampton lawyer.

The opinion was given by Justice Epes, with Justices Prentis, Campbell and Browning present and Justice J. Holt, Jr., dissenting.

Mr. Davis made application to Registrar Allen, October 5, 1929, for registration as a voter in Courthouse Precinct. The registrar refused to register him on the ground that he had failed to make application in proper form and to answer to the satisfaction of the registrar certain questions effecting his qualification as an elector. The application and the questions and answers as written by the applicant are given in the publication of the record as follows:

Record in Case

"To Registrar Courthouse Precinct:

"Dear Sir—I, W. E. Davis, hereby apply for registration to vote in Courthouse Precinct, Elizabeth City County. My age is 48 years was born in Jamesville, N. C., the 27th day of May, 1881. I now reside at 34 Union street, in the city of Hampton, Va. Have lived there for the past 26 years. My occupation is skill labor and have been for the past two years I have never voted.

Very respectfully,
W. E. DAVIS.

"Question—What is meant by legal residence in Virginia?

Answer—All persons who have lived in the State for one year are a legal residenter.

"Question—When is the payment of poll tax not required?

"Answer—After a Pearson have obtains the age of 60 years.

"Question—What are the requisites to enable one to register in Virginia?

"Answer he will have to be 21 years of age and a citizen of the State for one year in the city, town or county for six months; precinct in which he offers to vote 30 days and pay all State tax for three years back, say for 1926, 27 and 28.

Court's Decision

The Supreme Court of Appeals in its decision held:

"1. The application for registration, made and signed by the applicant in his own handwriting in the presence of the registrar, without aid, suggestion or memorandum, and addressed to the proper officer, gives substantially the information which the Constitution, section 20, requires, disclosed nothing for which the Constitution provides that a person shall be excluded from registering and voting, and is sufficient in law, although not in good form and shows that the applicant has comparatively little education.

"2. The question which the registrar may propound to an applicant for registration, under the Constitution, section 20, are limited to 'questions affecting his qualification as an elector' as prescribed by the Constitution. The Constitution has prescribed as a qualification for an elector no test of knowledge or understanding or educational requirement other than that the applicant shall be able to make in his own handwriting, without aid, suggestions or memorandum the required application, and answer in writing the questions above referred to.

Questions Irrelevant

"3. Perhaps the first question propounded to the applicant in the case at bar may be sustained as a permissible question and the answer given by him while showing his lack of education is a substantially correct answer thereto; but the second and third questions elicit no information from the applicant with reference to any qualification which he is required by the Constitution to have to register and vote, or with reference to the existence of any cause from which the Constitution provides that he shall be excluded from registering and voting. Neither his knowledge nor lack of knowledge of these subjects nor his proficiency or deficiency in education as disclosed by his answer to these questions has any bearing on whether he is, or is not entitled to register and vote; and the registrar erred in refusing to register him."

Chose Case Deliberately

As will be seen from the record in the case the appellant, Mr. Davis wa snot what is usually termed an "educated" person, his answers in writing showing only a fair degree of intelligence. To the Journal and Guide reporter, Lawyer Bassette stated that in selecting a case for the Supreme Court to rule upon he purposely chose one in which the appellant would not be supposed to know offhand the answers to the questions put to him by the registrar, which he (Mr. Bassette) held to be irrelevant.

Long Standing Practice

It has been a long standing practice of Hampton and Elizabeth County registrars to deny Negroes registration on the grounds that they did not answer questions pertaining to their qualifications as voters satisfactorily. Under this so-called "intelligence test" any registrar could turn down any colored person who applied, no matter how worthy or how intelligent the applicant might be.

The registrar was sole judge, and his decision was not subject to review except by a judge of the Circuit Court.

In some cases the Court has reversed the registrar, as in the case of the late Dr. Leonard Banks, who was turned down in his precinct. But there have been turned down professors at Hampton Institute and professional and business men of high standing. At one time a registrar rejected the late Major Allen Washington, Commandant of Cadets at Hampton Institute.

The Hampton Civic Welfare League has supported Attorney Bassette in contesting numerous cases, and in bringing this final test cast to the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, which handed down its decision on September 17.

Significance of Case

The decision sometime ago by Judge D. Lawrence Groner, then of the U. S. District Court, holding that it was illegal to bar Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries in Virginia, was rendered in a Federal court and presupposed registration.

This decision comes from a southern state court, being the first decision of its kind in Virginia and probably in the entire South. It strikes at an even more fundamental discrimination, for registration is essential to vote in a primary or election.

Detect Move to Defeat Negroes

Negro Weekly

12-12-31

No Poll Tax Bills Are Being Mailed Out, It Is Reported

New York, N.Y.

RICHMOND, Va.—Negro political circles are somewhat aroused here over the fact that no poll tax bills will be mailed out this year. The city tax bills have already been mailed and have been received by most of those to whom they were sent, but state capitation tax bills have not.

According to information given reporters by officials in the treasurer's office they will not be mailed this year unless such bills carry taxes or bonds, notes, money, or other evidences of debt in such amounts as will make the whole bill amount to five dollars or more. Under this rule it is held that few Negroes will receive tax bills for capitation through the mails.

Where Confusion Arises

A strenuous effort has been made here during the past year to enroll a large number of Negro registered voters and as a result there are many who intend paying their taxes this year who have never paid them before. Many of these people will be somewhat confused as between the state and city taxes if they are not made to understand that they must go to the treasurer's office to pay their state capitation taxes, despite the fact that city tax bills have been mailed them, in order to be eligible to register and vote.

The law, according to the treasurer's office, leaving in the discretion of the treasurer the mailing of capitation tax bills, was enacted in 1928 in accordance with a tax segregation plan adopted by the state in that year and which it is said will save the state considerable expense.

Pay Poll Taxes

A man was sent by the Independent Voters League to every church in the city to urge the people to go to the treasurer's office and pay their poll taxes, and to explain to them the difference between the city taxes and the state capitation taxes. The talks made by these men were supplemented by talks from the ministers.

An advertisement was published in the local press here to the effect that state capitation and kindred taxes must be paid by December 5, to avoid penalty, but no mention was made in the notice as to whether or not state tax bills would be mailed, nor was there any reason cited in the notice as to why such bills had not been mailed.

Whether or not the June, 1932, elections will be held on June 3 or June 5, is a question that is not yet quite clear. People, therefore, are being urged by interested parties to see to it that their 1931 capitation taxes are paid by December 1, to make sure of their eligibility to vote in the elections. Those people paying taxes on December 4, and 5, if the June elections are held on June 3, would under the law be deprived of their right to vote.

How Negroes Are Kept From Voting Is Told By Editor

Journal and Guide

12-12-31

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A very exhaustive study of the methods used by the South to prevent Negroes from voting was given last Wednesday afternoon by P. B. Young, Sr., Norfolk, editor of the JOURNAL AND GUIDE, before the 275 delegates who attended the DePriest Non-Partisan Political Conference here.

Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Young traced the history of disfranchisement, cited the means used to keep Negroes from the ballot-box right after the withdrawal of federal troops from the South during the Reconstruction and told of the many subterfuges used by white registrars and other election officials at the present time to keep the suffrage "lily-white."

"Today, when Negroes are no longer unalterably Republican," he said "when a large number are able to pass the literary and property tests and when the party primary decides the election in the South, the technique of disfranchisement has changed."

"In recent years, there," he declared "we find increased activity at keeping eligible colored voters from registering as Democrats and voting in the primaries as such, for, as the Democratic primary goes, so goes the Southern election."

Mr. Young discussed th eseveral cases that have been taken in the courts to test the different state primary laws and party regulation of the primaries and he pointed out that there is a growth of liberalism in the South which is more tolerant of the Negro as a potential voter, and more tolerant of the broader exercise of the suffrage by all people, although it by no means ready for unrestricted exercise of the ballot."

DETECT MOVE TO HINDER NEGROES' REGISTRATION

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Political -1931

Virginia

Suffrage

JUDGE B. D. WHITE RULES AGAINST COLOR BARRIER

Democratic Primary Is Opened To Negroes

PORTSMOUTH CASE

Denial Of Ballot Held To Be Illegal By Court

The traditional bar against Negroes in southern Democratic primaries, as far as Portsmouth is concerned, was outlawed Tuesday when Judge B. D. White of City Circuit Court ruled that they could not be deprived of County Democratic primary.

In a mandamus election proceedings Judge White's decision was given n a mandamus election uroceedings n which he declared that the rules against Negroes adopted by the Virginia State Democratic Executive Committee in 1926 were in conflict with the United States Supreme Court decision.

The Supreme Court' decision was given in the case of Nixon vs. Herndon and Porras, a Texas case which reached the courts when Negroes in that state were refused participation in Texas Democratic primaries.

Instructions were issued to Emmett Deans, an official at the Jefferson Ward poll, in Portsmouth, to permit F. L. Wilson to be permitted to vote in that precinct.

It is understood that the Jefferson Ward precinct was the only one in Portsmouth at which Negroes were refused ballots. Although Judge White ruled in only one specific case, Negroes were permitted to vote in other Portsmouth precincts, as far as could be learned. Negro voting in Democratic primaries has been sporadic in recent years, but is becoming more marked.

RICHMOND, VA
TIMES-DISPATCH
AUG 30 1931

Virginia Negroes and the Franchise

Their Participation in the Primaries

By Virginius Dabney

IT HAS now been more than a year since the United States Circuit Court handed down its decision that the Virginia Democratic party's rule excluding Negroes from participation in primaries is unconstitutional. Congressional primaries were held last August throughout the State, and primaries for the nomination of party candidates for the General Assembly were held a few weeks ago. Under the decision of the Federal courts, Negroes were eligible to take part in both on the same basis as whites. Did the Negroes avail themselves of the privilege?

Virginius Dabney.

There appears to be virtual unanimity of opinion among Democratic leaders here that the number who availed themselves of this right was negligible. Certainly in Richmond there was no evidence that they went to the polls in any appreciable numbers, and the same seems to be true of the State as a whole, as far as can be ascertained. This bears out the expectations of prominent Democrats, as expressed immediately after the Federal decision was handed down in June of last year. They said then that they did not anticipate that many Negroes would desire to vote in the primaries.

THERE are various reasons why so few members of the black race wish to take advantage of the Federal ruling at this time. In the first place, the great majority are Republicans, and a Republican not only has no right to participate in a Democratic primary, but he usually has no desire to do so. Owing to the reputation which the Negro race has for steadfast adherence to the G. O. P., almost any Negro who seeks to take part in a Democratic primary is challenged. In order to establish his right to vote, he must swear that he belongs to the Democratic party and that he voted for the nominees of that party in the last preceding general election in which he participated. In view of the fact that Virginia Negroes are mainly Republicans members of their race feel considerable hesitancy about giving an oath of allegiance to the rival party, particularly when one considers that this oath is made a matter of record and the list of persons making such oaths is subject to examination by Republican officials.

In the second place, a Negro naturally feels somewhat reluctant to participate in a primary, when he strongly suspects that he is doing so contrary to the wishes of those who control that primary. And in view of the wholesale disfranchisement practiced against his race throughout the South since the close of the last century, he is perhaps justified in the suspicion that an attempt to circumvent the law will be made by some white election officials, even in cases where the Negroes have registered and paid their poll taxes and qualified themselves in every other way to cast a ballot.

There is, however, a movement among Negroes in the South at the present time looking toward a more intelligent political attitude on the part of the race. The leaders in this movement feel that the Negroes would secure added benefits from the whites by the exercise of a greater degree of discrimination in political matters. It is held that they should cease to vote the Republican ticket blindly year after year. Wide acceptance of this view throughout the South would probably make the Negro a much more important factor in local elections than he now is, since he could frequently hold the balance of power. It would also give him increased influence in States where the major parties are fairly evenly divided.

At the present time the Negro vote holds the balance of power in various Southern cities. Elections in Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga are to a large extent decided by the Negro vote, and in 1926 a mayoralty election in Vicksburg was determined by the ballots of the blacks, although comparatively few Negroes vote in Mississippi. Under present conditions, at least insofar as the Tennessee cities are concerned, this is in some respects a bad thing. Each of these cities is boss-ridden, and much of the Negro vote is purchasable. While there is no implication here that Negro voters are the only venal voters, cognizance should be taken of the fact that the black race, which is only two generations removed from slavery, could not possibly have arrived in so brief a period at the same state of civilization as the white race, with its thousands of years of history.

THE Negro has, however, made remarkable progress since the Civil War, and the leaders of the dominant race should co-operate with him in his efforts to improve his political, educational and financial status. The tendency at present is too often in the opposite direction. As soon as a Negro begins dressing decently and exhibiting evidences of education there are always whites to protest that he is "uppish" or "putting on airs." Nothing would be more to the taste of this white element than to have all members of the black race remain in ignorance, poverty and squalor.

If all the Negroes did remain in ignorance, poverty and squalor, it would be a bad thing not only from their own standpoint but from that of the whites as well. The two races are here side by side in the South and they will continue side by side for many centuries to come. It would be to the distinct disadvantage of the whites to be continually burdened by the presence of millions of backward illiterate, poverty-stricken Negroes and it is therefore to their own interest to aid the weaker race in its upward progress. Besides it is the only decent thing for the whites to do. Negroes are human beings, and they are entitled to be treated as human beings.

But to get back to the matter of the exercise of the franchise by the Negro in the South. The Southern primary and election laws are drawn on the theory that it is better for the most ignorant and depraved white man to cast a ballot than for the most highly educated Negro to do the same thing. There is no justice in this view. It has as its basis the thesis that the white race not only is superior to the black race, but that every individual white is superior to every individual black. A majority of the most competent scientists appear to agree that there is not sufficient data upon which to base an adequate comparison of the races. As for the contention that a white man, no matter how degraded is innately superior to a black man no matter how intelligent and respectable—it is absurd on its face. Under this theory, Booker T. Washington becomes a less admirable and valuable member of society than an Al Capone gunman.

The reference to Booker Washington brings to mind Washington's thesis that when a Negro in the South qualifies himself to vote he should be permitted to vote. The Tuskegee founder and president was irritated at seeing well-informed Negroes prevented through some subterfuge from casting their ballots, while thousands of white illiterates from the backwoods trooped to the polls. Washington was right. The franchise in the South is hedged about with so many restrictions of one sort or another that anybody, black or white, who succeeds in meeting the various requirements for registration, poll tax payments and educational tests should be accorded the privilege of the ballot.

Here in Richmond approximately 5,000 Negroes are registered, and of that number from 2,000 to 3,000 have paid their poll taxes and are eligible to vote. No figures are available as to the number registered throughout the State, or the number whose poll taxes are paid up, but the total who have registered must run into the tens of thousands.

Many Negro leaders, as stated above, are urging the members of their race to vote for the candidate of the party which promises them most in return, and the rank and file are slowly coming over to this view. It may be that a decade or two hence we shall see the Negroes participating in large numbers in Democratic primaries in Virginia, and exercising a potent influence upon the outcome.

GAZETTE
Drakes Branch.
SEP 10 1931 Va.

THE NEGRO AND THE BALLOT

So far as we have been able to learn only one member of the Negro race voted in the recent Democratic primary held in Charlotte County. It has now been more than a year since the United States Circuit Court handed down its decision that the Democratic party rule excluding Negroes from participation in primaries is unconstitutional. Cngressional primaries were held August throughout the State and primaries for the nomination of party candidates for the General Assembly were held a few weeks ago. Under the decision of the Federal courts, Negroes were eligible to take part in both on same basis as whites, but it would appear that they did not avail themselves opportunity except in rare inst

The main reason why the Negro race was disfranchised to all practical extent in the South was because he voted in a solid mass just one way always, and that the Republican ticket. No fair-minded white man could hardly blame the Negro for voting the national Republican ticket so close after the Civil War in view of the fact that the Republican party was originally formed on the main issue to free the Negro race from bondage. However, the solid Negro vote in State affairs in the Southern states put a terrible handicap upon those states in attempting legislation not approved by the corrupt Republican white leaders who as a rule were Republicans for self aggrandizement only, and considered the welfare of their states secondary to their own preferment.

In recent years there have been some indication that the Negro race has been brought to realize that voting one ticket in a solid mass was a mistake on their part.

Along this line we reproduce to us an interesting summary of present conditions by Virginius Dabney, in The Times-Dispatch. He says:

"There are various reasons why so few members of the black race wish to take advantage of the Federal ruling at this time. In the first place, the great majority are Republicans, and a Republican not only has no right to participate in a Democratic primary, but he usually has no desire to do so. Owing to the reputation which the Negro race has for steadfast adherence to the G. O. P., almost any Negro who seeks to take part in a Democratic primary is challenged. In order to establish his right to vote, he must swear that he voted for the nominees of that party in the last preceding general election in which he participated. Negroes are mainly Republicans, and members of their race feel considerable hesitancy about giving oath of allegiance to the rival party when one considers that this oath is made a matter of record and the list of persons making such oaths is subject to examination by Republican officials.

In the second place a Negro naturally feels somewhat reluctant to participate in a primary when he strongly suspects that he is doing so contrary to the wishes of those who control that primary.

"There is, however, a movement among Negroes in the South at the present time looking toward a more intelligent political attitude on the part of the race. The leaders in this movement feel that the Negroes would secure added benefits from the whites by the greater exercise of a greater degree of discrimination in political matters. It is held that they should cease to vote the Republican ticket blindly year after year.. Wide acceptance of this view throughout the South would probably make the Negro a much more important factor in local elections than he is now, since he could frequently hold the balance of power. It would also give him increased influence in states where the major parties are fairly evenly divided.

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"The reference to Booker Washington brings to mind Washington's thesis that when a Negro in the South qaulifies himself to vote he should be permitted to vote. The Tuskegee founder and president was irritated at seeing well-informed Negroes prevented through some subterfuge from casting their ballots, while thousands of white illiterates from the backwoods trooped to the polls. Washington was right. Tne franchise in the South is hedged about with so many restrictions of one sort or another that anybody, black or white, who succeeds in meeting the various requirements for registration, poll tax payments and educational tests should be accorded the privilege of the ballot."

NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER DISPATCH

NOV 16 1931

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In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of 1930, a commission of seven has been named to study the election laws of Virginia and recommend changes at the session of 1932, with a view to simplification, purification, and a closer check on campaign expenditures.

There is scarcely any doubt that the election laws, or those of a fundamental character, that followed the proclamation of the Constitution of 1901-2, carried out the spirit expressed by the framers of that instrument and met the situation as it existed thirty years ago. There is no occasion to wink at the fact that the Constitution then sought to eliminate the Negro as a factor in Virginia politics, and the system was made just as cumbersome as was possible in order to accomplish that objective. And it has done so, for today there are not more than 80,000 Negroes eligible to vote in Virginia and scarcely 5,000, all told, exercise the right of suffrage even in the most heated elections.

The right or wrong of the procedure then adopted is not now an issue, but in disfranchising the Negro the General Assembly made it difficult also for white people to vote. The safeguards set up to protect the ballot have become in many instances deterrents to a free expression of the will of the people of the state—a condition that is not healthy nor for the good of the body politic.

Political considerations where there is a one-party system such as that existing in three-fourths of the area of Virginia have led to a desire to hold down the number of voters, the theory being that the fewer the citizens who are qualified, the more easily the results can be controlled. But, of course, where there is strong competition between parties or factions, the eligible lists are more lengthy. For instance, in the Ninth District, where politics is taken seriously by every man, woman and child, and party competition is strong, the qualified vote is several times that of any other district in the state, and the voters go to the polls in the November elections. In other districts, where it has been assumed the Democratic party is supreme, there has not been the effort on the part of political leaders to qualify the electorate, with the result that the Second District in 1928 overturned a traditional Democratic majority and put a Republican in Congress, with the result that the leaders are in a quandary as to how to redeem the area from the habit of voting for Menalcus Lankford.

What the special commission will consider as necessary in revamping the election laws of the state cannot be forecast at this time. It should at least study ways and means of liberalization so as to make it easier for men and women to qualify and vote, with due regard of course, for the safeguards set up by the Constitution; ample protection should be given the ballot; and an accounting of election expenses required, with publication before the votes are cast, rather than afterwards.

In addition to the members of the General Assembly, the Governor has appointed Leon C. Bazile, former Assistant Attorney-General, on the commission. Mr. Bazile is as well posted on the election laws as any man in Virginia. He knows their background and the mechanics of their operation as well, in addition to being an able lawyer. He should prove valuable in formulating the report to the General Assembly.

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Political – 1931

Virginia.

Suffrage

JUDGE WHO KILLED VA. WHITE PRIMARY GIVEN PROMOTION

Washington, D. C.—(CNS)—The senate Tuesday afternoon confirmed Judge D. Lawrence Groner of the Federal Circuit Court at Richmond, Virginia, to be an associate justice of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. 2-21-31

Judge Groner has been a federal judge for the Eastern district of Virginia for a number of years. The senate acted unanimously when Senator Glass of Virginia made the motion to confirm the nomination.

Judge Groner played a part in the Richmond segregation case which was finally carried to the Supreme Court of the United States and in the recent case between the Virginia grand lodge of Elks and the national body headed by J. Finley Wilson. In the Elks case Judge Groner refused to restrain the Virginia Elks from using the name of the national order. The case was heard again last week at Charlotte, N. C., before another judge.

Judge Groner also wrote the opinion outlawing the white man's primary in Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, VA
NEWS

MAY 2 - 1931

Today Is Last Day For Tax Payments

Opportunity To Qualify For Participation In Assembly Election Expires

Unless poll taxes for 1930 are paid today, citizens will be ineligible to vote in the August primary and November election of Virginia legislators. Thus far payment has been about normal when compared with other years, George M. Bell, city treasurer, said yesterday.

Payments may be made this afternoon at City Hall. Up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the payments were as follows:

White men	4,965
White women	5,046
Negro men	671
Negro women	719
Totals	11,401

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
Thursday, May 14, 1931

The "Liberals" and State Rights

The activities of "liberals" and communists in Northern cities in behalf of the eight men, negroes, under sentence of death in Scottsboro, Alabama, for a capital crime, is another manifestation of the movement to obliterate state lines and bring this country under a centralized government, communist or fascist, and absolute. Most of the "liberals" now in being would have it a benevolent government.

The existence of the states separately is the main obstacle to the creation of a government which would control and regiment the habits of all the people of the United States, would take over the public utilities and operate them, would regulate child birth, education, hours and ages of labor, penal and charitable institutions, and provide sanitary comforts and rules, old age and unemployment insurance.

It is singular that the "liberals" have not espoused the cause of national prohibition. That has done more to deaden t[illegible] of state rights and individual free[dom] any other legislation that has be[en] in this country.

LYNCHBURG, VA.
NEWS

MAY 1 1931

More Women Than Men Have Paid Poll Taxes

Only Two Days Remain For Payment In Time To Qualify For Primary And Election

Two days remain in which to pay 1930 poll taxes in time to qualify to vote in the August primary and the November elections. Thirty persons paid yesterday bringing the total payments up to 11.330. Ninety more white women than men have paid their taxes thus far.

The payments to date follow:

White males	4,932
White females	5,022
Negro males	661
Negro females	715
Total	11,330

ROANOKE, VA.
WORLD NEWS

APR 23 1931

WHERE 15 PER CENT GOVERN.

In the hottest election we have had in Virginia in a quarter of a century, when there were all the issues of religious prejudice, prohibition antagonisms, Tammany suspicions and the use of immense sums of money, the total vote in this State for all candidates was 304,755. That figure includes white and colored, men and women.

Yet the Bureau of the Census announced yesterday that there are in Virginia 970,952 white people over 21 years of age, of whom 487,525 are men and 483,427 are women. Obviously in our largest election, less than one-third of the white people in the State took the trouble to go to the polls. There are in fact more colored people in Virginia of voting age than the total vote cast in this State in the Hoover-Smith election.

The various "get out the vote" campaigns have proved rather futile things, though most newspapers seem to consider it a part of their duty to urge people to take part in elections. It may even be questioned whether those who come out under such urgings have given sufficient thought to the issues of the elections, or the qualifications of the candidates, to make their ballots worthwhile.

Party leaders of the old-fashioned kind distrust the electorate—especially that part of the electorate that thinks for itself, and that refuses to wear a party collar—to vote inevitably for a "yellow dog" who wears the party label. It is even contended by some old-line politicians in Virginia that so long as the average State Democratic primary can be kept down to not more than 150,000 ballots, the office-holding vote, the courthouse cliques, the "in" crowd generally, can invariably dominate. If half a million votes were to be cast in such a primary, the influence of the office holder and the fee beneficiary would be small in comparison. With 970,952 white people of voting age living in Virginia, of whom 948,207 were native born and 914,297 of native parentage, it would seem that when the dominant party in its last State primary only brought out 138,253 votes for all three candidates for Governor, and only 139,716 for both candidates in the last State primary for United States Senator, the party has nothing to be proud of. The Democratic party proclaims itself as the white party in Virginia, and yet in its recent State-wide contests less than 15 per cent of the white men and women of voting age in Virginia have participated.

To a large extent, no doubt, the clumsiness of our election laws have contributed. A good deal of that clumsiness was intentional, and was written into the State Constitution in 1901, when nearly half of the population in Virginia was colored. Census figures just issued show that the Negro population in Virginia over 21 years of age has declined from 29.1 per cent in 1920, to 25.3 per cent in 1930. In the whole State, it is only one-fourth of the population of voting age. The foreign born population in Virginia of voting age has declined from 2.3 per cent in 1920, to 1.7 per cent in 1930.

No intelligent person in either party would advocate throwing down the barriers to the ignorant and the unfit. In fact, New England and Far Western States now have more rigid literacy requirements for voting than has Virginia. There are many Republican States that restrict voting absolutely to those who can read and write. But once Virginia has taken the necessary steps to eliminate from its poll books those unfit to be there, those so ignorant that they cannot vote intelligently, the road to the ballot box should be made as simple and easy as possible. The obstructions Virginia now places in the way keep away from the polls on election day twice as many intelligent white people as they do illiterate Negroes.

In its failure to reform the election laws, and to cure the obvious abuses of the fee system, the Democratic party in Virginia is offering to the opposition a weapon that may some day be used against it with telling force. Those of us who believe in Democracy want to see it win on its merits, because it deserves to win, and because it offers the kind of government that appeals to the intelligence of the discriminating voter. Elections that are won by multiplying office holders, by abuses of the fee system, and by driving two-thirds of the intelligent white people of the State away from the polls, are not worth winning.

7,500 Of Richmond's 55,000 Negroes Vote

Recently Indianapolis

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 7.—(ANP)—An estimated total of 55,000 comprises the Negro population of this city, the Capital of Virginia. Only a small percentage of this large number can vote, in fact, bout 7,500. The city's population is listed at around 200,000; yet many of the Negro wards, mainly Clay and Jackson, have a vast minority of voting strength, when the Negroes outnumber the whites by 60 per cent in these wards.

DENIAL OF RIGHT TO VOTE VOIDED IN PORTSMOUTH

Court Decision Of Last Week As Settling Issue

Journal & Guide

An effort extending over a period of years on the part of Portsmouth colored citizens to secure the unobstructed right to vote in Democratic primaries was seen this week by veteran observers to have been settled definitely in their favor, following Judge B. D. White's order last week making it mandatory upon election officials to permit the participation of Negroes in the Democratic primary.

As reported in last week's Journal and Guide, a mandamus writ was issued by Judge White of the Circuit Court of Norfolk County directing that colored voters presenting themselves at the polls in the August 4th primary election be permitted to cast their ballots. Not voted on

The case came up when Frank L. Wilson, an attorney, and W. H. Jennings, a welfare worker, along with other colored voters, sought to cast their ballots at the polls of Jefferson Ward, 616 High Street, Portsmouth.

Secret Party Meeting

8-13-31

These persons were denied the right to vote. It is understood that at a secret meeting on the previous night

the Democratic City Executive Committee of Portsmouth has met and reaffirmed its decision that the Democratic primary "was for white voters only."

Attorney Thomas H. Reid appeared at the Jefferson Ward polls and insisted that the decisions of courts entitled colored voters to cast their ballots. The election judges retorted that Chairman W. L. Bennett, white, has said no Negroes were to vote and that his word was "law".

It was then that Attorney Reid applied to Judge White for the mandamus writ. Judge White based his favorable ruling on a decision made by the United States Supreme Court in October 1926 on a similar case arising in Texas.

Right Now Established

Judge White said that if the election officials who were made defendants in the action insisted upon an order being entered, there would have to be an attorney's fee of $15 paid to Attorney Reid as counsel. Attorney Reid said he would waive this fee unless the court insisted upon entry of a formal order, whereupon the judge yielded and that ended the matter.

All colored voters in Portsmouth and Norfolk County are entitled to appear and offer to vote, if they desire, in Democratic primaries.

Following Orders Drawn

The following was the order drawn in the case:

VIRGINIA: In the Circuit Court of the City of Portsmouth.
Frank L. Wilson, Petitioner,
vs.
Emmet Deans, Lorenzo Carr, and M. M. Cain, Judges of Election of the Jefferson Ward of the City of Portsmouth.

This day came Frank L. Wilson by counsel, and in his own person and Emmett Deans, M. M. Cain and Lorenzo Carr, Judges of Election for the Jefferson Ward of the City of Portsmouth, who being fully heard upon a petition for mandamus sworn out by the said Frank L. Wilson, returnable in this court on the 4th day of August, 1931, commanding the said judges of election in the primary election for the election of State Senator and Members of the House of Delegaates, this day being held to allow the said petitioner to cast his ballot in the said election.

The Following Was the Summons Issued:

To Emmet Deans, Judge of Election for Jefferson Ward, Portsmouth, Va.:

You are hereby notified that I shall forthwith apply to the Judge of the Circuit Court of the City of Portsmouth for a writ of mandamus to compel you to allow the petitioner to cast his vote in the pending election in accordance with the appended petition.

FRANK L. WILSON,
Petitioner.

Frank L. Wilson, Thos. H. Reid, p.q.

The following was the petition in the case as drawn by Attorney Thomas H. Reed:

Virginia: In the Circuit Court of the City of Portsmouth.
Frank L. Wilson,
vs.
Emmet Deans, M. M. Cain and Lorenzo Carr, Judges of Election.
To the Honorable Circuit Court of the City of Portsmouth:

Your petitioner, Frank L. Wilson respectfully represents:

That he is a qualified voter of Jefferson Ward, in the City of Portsmouth, State of Virginia; and a Democrat.

That on this the 4th day of August, 1931, there is being held in the said City of Portsmouth, Virginia, an election for the officers of State Senator and Members of House of Delegates and other State Officers.

That on this the 4th day of August, 1931, your petitioner presented himself at the polls for voting, in the Jefferson Ward of the City;

That thereupon the judges of the said election, Emmet Deans, M. M Cain and Lorenzo Carr, without just or legal cause refused to allow your petitioner to vote in the said election on the ground that the said petitioner is a Negro.

Wherefore, and forasmuch as your petitioner is otherwise without sufficient and adequate remedy, he prays that a peremptory writ of mandamus may be issued by this honorable Court directed to the said Emmet Deans, M. M. Cain and Lorenzo Carr, commanding and compelling them and each of them to allow your petitioner to vote in the aforesaid election; that the said Emmet Deans, M. M. Cain and Lorenzo Carr, be commanded to refrain from interfering with your petitioner in the exercise of his right to cast his vote in the aforesaid election, and that all such other further and general relief be granted your petitioner as the nature of his case may require.

FRANK L. WILSON,
Petitioner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of August, 1931.
My commission expires January 16th, 1934.

THOMAS H. REID,
Notary Public.

VA. JUDGE RULES AGAINST DEM. PRIMARY BAR

Afro-American

NORFOLK, Va.—The traditional bar against colored people in southern Democratic primaries, as far as Portsmouth is concerned, was outlawed Tuesday when Judge [illegible] White of the City Circuit Court, ruled that they could not be deprived of the right to vote in the County Democratic primary.

Baltimore, Md.

Judge White's decision was given on mandamus election proceedings in which he declared that the rules against colored people adopted by the Virginia State Democratic Executive Committee in 1926 were in conflict with the United States Supreme Court decision.

8-15-31

The Supreme Court decision was given in the case of Nixon vs. Herndon and Porras, a Texas case which reached the courts when colored people in that state were refused participation in Texas Democratic primaries.

Instructions were issued to Emmett Deans, an official at the Jefferson Ward poll, in Portsmouth, to permit F. L. Wilson to be permitted to vote in that precinct.

It is understood that the Jefferson Ward precinct was the only one in Portsmouth at which colored people were refused ballots. Although Judge White ruled in only one specific case, colored people were permitted to vote in other Portsmouth precincts, as far as could be learned. Colored voting in Democratic primaries has been sporadic in recent years, but is becoming more marked

Decision Significant Regard To Colored Voters

Hampton, Va., Registrar Had Attempted To Keep Negroes from Registering

W. L. DAVIS WINS RIGHT TO VOTE

Decision Will Doubtlessly Stimulate Efforts of Negroes to Qualify as Voters

Newport News, Oct. 11—On Sept. 17 the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals handed down a decision on the question of registering colored voters in favor of W. E. Davis, of Hampton, in his case against T. Carroll Allen, registrar in Courthouse Precinct, Hampton, according to the official publication of the State Bar Association.

10-15-31

In handing down the decision, that is looked upon as being significant in regards to the registering of Negro voters, the Supreme Court reversed the decision of Judge C. Vernon Spratley in the Circuit Court of Elizabeth City county. The opinion was given by Justice Epes, with Justices Prentis, Campbell and Browning present and Justice J. Holt, Jr., dissenting.

Supreme

Attorney A. W. E. Bassette, Jr., prominent practioner of Hampton represented Mr. Davis in his effort to register as a voter, while the registrar was represented by Commonwealth's Attorney Roland D. Cock. Attorney Bassette is elated over the decision of the Virginia Supreme Court, which is expected to be far-reaching in its effect on the efforts of colored people to qualify for the exercise of the rights of franchise.

Mr. Davis made application to the registrar on October 5, 1929, who refused to register him on the ground that he had failed to make application and questions and an answer to the satisfaction of the registrar certain questions affecting his qualification as an elector. The application and questions and answers as written by the applicant, together with the court's decision as given in the Bar Association publication of the record follow:

Record in Case

"Hampton, a., Oct. 5, 1929

"To the Registrar, Courthouse Precinct:

"Dear Sir:

I, W. E. Davis, hereby apply for registration to vote in Courthouse Precinct, Elizabeth City County. My age is 48 years, was born in Jamesville, N. C., the 27th day of May, 1851. I now reside at 34 Union street in the city of Hampton, Va. Have lived there for the past 26 years. My occupation is skill labor and have been for the past wo years. I have never voted.

"Very respectfully,

"W. E. Davis."

"Question—What is meant by legal residence in Virginia?

"Answer—All persons who have lived in the state for one year are a legal residenter.

"Question—When is the payment of poll tax not required?

"Answer—After a person have obtained the age of 60 years.

"Question—What are the requisites to enable one to register in Virginia?

"Answer—He will have to be 21 years of age and a citizen of the State for one year, in the city, town or county for six months; precinct in which he offers to vote 30 days, and pay all State taxes for three years back, say for 1926, 27 and 23.

Another Restriction On Voting Outlawed

Appealed and Quashed

One case carried up from Hampton the State Supreme Court of Appeals has clearly decreed what is meant under the Virginia Statute defining the qualifications of a voter. The decision handed down on the 17th of September is perhaps the most important decree of a State Court bearing upon the exercises of the suffrage since the enactment of constitutional amendments surrounding the electoral franchise with sharp restrictions, the openly avowed purpose of which was to disfranchise the Negro vote.

Since 1904 the disfranchisement of Negroes in Virginia has been accomplished by the employment, as a circumvention, of a section of the Code which sets forth as a qualification of an elector:

10-10-31

"That he answer on oath any and all questions affecting his qualifications as an elector, submitted to him by the registration officers, which questions, and his answers, thereto, shall be reduced to writing, certified by the said officer, and preserved as a part of his official records."

Norfolk, Va.

Under the broadest possible construction of the foregoing section of the law, registrars, taking their instructions from the party in power, or following their own minds, have applied to Negro applicants for registration questions which the Supreme Court now holds to be improper and illegal. The State's highest court confines the scope of the interrogation to questions of age, date and place of birth, occupation, residence, prepayment of poll taxes, and correlated questions.

A registrar may not legally interpret the requirement as implied in the statute to mean that he may put to the applicant involved questions of political science and civil government nor in any way test his intelligence beyond what is necessary to establish his citizenship under oath.

It is significant and highly gratifying that the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia should be the first Southern State tribunal to rectify this gross subterfuge for law. It has served to disfranchise many of the best Negro citizens of the State, who by every standard set up by those who made the election laws were qualified to exercise the suffrage. Hampton, one of the most enlightened communities in the state, has been foremost in taking advantage of the circumvention which the loosely drawn and unconstitutional section of the law provided.

Political – 1931

West Virginia.

6

Suffrage.

Williamson, W. Va., News
Tuesday, May 12, 1931

THE COLORED VOTER

In view of the fact that the Republican hope for success next Tuesday centers largely on the Negro vote, the following editorial comment written by M. T. Whittico, editor of the McDowell Times of Keystone, and brother of Dr. J. M. Whittico, prominent colored doctor and politician of Williamson, should be of interest to the colored voters.

It is written in Editor Whittico's pungent style and contains words of wisdom which are applicable to the situation here.

Here's what the colored editor has to say:

Colored voters, you who have in the past taken up much, yea, maybe too much time with what has been called "politics" and making yourself too active about "Candidates", let's be friends and talk plainly with each other for a bit over this matter. Suppose we colored folks turn our attention a little more to bread and home-making, saving a few dollars by observing the rules of economy, educating of your children to love home more, to become better acquainted with one another instead of talking politics. Let's try it once for luck.

In the first place there isn't but a darn little in it for the Negro at best. And whatever there is in it, you will get as much out of it by being quiet, attending to your own private and domestic life as you will by running around all over the country, state and county talking, preaching and praying politics.

The way times are now, with no signs of them getting any better, there will or may not be any need for any candidates. And if there should be, they will let you know when they want you. All the offices worth a "baby's damn" any way are filled by white folks and some of them don't give a "Hurrah in Hades" whether you support them or not. So we appeal or suggest the thought and wisdom of keeping cool and quiet, but think as loud as you please. Think on how to cooperate and to perfect a better understanding among ourselves. Make your plans, map out a decent program, scan the fields, know your rights in the premises, have faith in yourselves, put up your political fences without noise instead of tearing them down and stop your tattling.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
MAIL

SEP 25 1931

Voters and Non-Voters

The latest census shows that in the United States are 37,056,757 males and 35,886,867 females of voting age, a total of 72,943,624. The total vote cast in the presidential election in 1928—including blank, void and defective ballots—was 36,758,830. Probably when these "blank, void and defective "ballots have been subtracted from the entire number cast, it will be found that just about half the total voting strength of the nations was polled.

And yet the 1928 campaign was one of the most spirited in years. A vast amount of money was spent "to get out the vote" as well as to inform the voter on the issues—as they appeared to the contending parties. Never before was the radio so generally resorted to in order to reach the potential voter.

Notwithstanding all this discussion in the open in the customary ways with some new ones, the personal workers, and the subterranean campaign, only about half the voters went to the polls.

This is the response of the people to their great opportunity to choose a president and representatives in congress. Does this mean that only half the people of the Great Republic care for the ballot, that this proportion of the population are perfectly willing to permit one-half the population or less than half, to select the public officials for the country?

More interesting—nay, more instructive—would it be to learn the type of persons composing the one-half which does not vote. What proportion of the non-voting population would be classed as among the more intelligent? What proportion of the one-half voting would be composed of the vicious and the ignorant and the venal, the type which can be influenced by political bosses and their henchmen? In other words, in what proportion are those of the latter type found in the class of those voting and in that of those not voting. What proportion of men and women vote?

Why does so great a proportion of the American people refrain from going to the polls in so important an election? Of those of voting age in the 1928 election 72.3 per cent (by the last census) represented the native-whites; 17.3 per cent, the foreign white; and nine per cent, the Negro.

Are the non-voters distributed evenly among these three groups? Hardly so. The foreign-born citizen, perhaps for the first time in his life given an opportunity to take a part in selecting government officials, will exercise that privilege as being a sure mark of his new citizenship and because he values it highly. The Negro, with the tradition of bondage behind him, will also be zealous to show by casting his vote that he is a man and a citizen. Consequently, it is reasonable to assume that the latter two groups are more likely to vote their full voting strength than the first one. If, then, half the citizens of voting age do not go to the polls, and if the foreign-born and the Negro groups vote more nearly their full strength, then less than half the native-white exercise the franchise.

Why is this? Have they become politically blase and cynical? Or, what? Would it make any material difference if they went to the primaries and the polls in approximately their full strength?